

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 1.01

Subject: Issuance of Civil Service Regulations		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 1.01 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes a procedure for issuing Civil Service regulations.

2. CSC Rule References

1-3 *Regulations and Advisories*

The state personnel director may issue regulations and advisories deemed necessary or useful. A regulation is binding, unless the commission finds that it violates a rule. An advisory does not have the force and effect of law and is not binding. The director shall make regulations and advisories available to employees through the internet.

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

- 1. **Advisory** means a written statement issued by the civil service commission, state personnel director, or other civil service staff to provide direction, clarification, or other necessary or useful information.*
- 2. **Regulation** means a formal, general written enactment issued by the state personnel director that: (1) exercises, implements, or applies powers granted to the director in article 11, section 5, of the constitution; (2) exercises, implements, or applies powers granted to the director or civil service staff by civil service rule; or (3) prescribes the procedures or practices of the civil service staff.*
- 3. **Rule** means a statement of general applicability approved by the civil service commission and published by the state personnel director that (1) exercises, implements, or applies powers granted in article 11, section 5, of the constitution, or (2) prescribes the procedures or practices of the civil service commission or civil service staff. A rule has the force and effect of law unless a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the rule is unconstitutional or otherwise contrary to law.*

4. Standards

- A. Notice of Proposed Regulation.** The state personnel director shall give public notice of any proposed regulation or material amendment to a regulation to the commission, the Office of the State Employer, appointing authorities, and recognized employee organizations, at least 14 days before the proposed effective date. Any interested person may request a copy of the proposed regulation and may comment in writing on the proposal.
- B. Issuance.** After review of any comments, the director may issue the regulation as proposed or as revised. A regulation is issued when the regulation has been approved by the director and published by Civil Service. The regulation is effective on the date issued or any later date authorized by the director.
- C. Emergency Regulation.** If the director determines that the efficient and orderly administration of the classified service requires issuance of a regulation without the notice required in §4.A, the director may immediately issue such regulation without prior public notice or opportunity for comment.
- D. Notice to Commission.** The director shall place on the commission's agenda a notice of each regulation issued since the last meeting. Commission action is not required. However, the commission may act to amend or repeal a regulation at any time without notice.
- E. Publication.** The director shall number, organize, compile, certify, and publish all regulations. The regulations must be provided to the Office of the State Employer, all appointing authorities, and all employee organizations. The regulations must be available to the public and may be published in electronic form.
- F. Severability.** Each provision of these regulations is severable. Therefore, if a court of competent jurisdiction or the commission finds that any provision of a regulation is invalid or unenforceable, every other provision not found invalid or unenforceable remains valid and enforceable.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0093; or MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 1.03

Subject: Investigating Reports of Discriminatory Harassment		
SPDOC No.: 23-09	Effective Date: June 27, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 1.03 (SPDOC 22-06, July 25, 2022)

1. Purpose

This regulation outlines a procedure for appointing authorities to investigate reports of discriminatory harassment. Improper discrimination may take a number of forms, including **discriminatory harassment**. The state has an obligation to investigate reports of discriminatory harassment and to take prompt and appropriate remedial action, if necessary. State classified employees are protected from improper discrimination based on religion, race, color, national origin, age, sex, a request or use of a reasonable accommodation to the known limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, sexual orientation, height, weight, marital status, partisan consideration disability, or genetic information.

2. CSC Rule References

1-8 *Prohibited Discrimination*

1-8.1 *Prohibited Discrimination*

Neither civil service staff nor an appointing authority shall do any of the following:

- (a) *Fail or refuse to hire, recruit, or promote; demote; discharge; or otherwise discriminate against a person with respect to job application procedures, employment, job training, compensation, or a term, condition, or privilege of employment, because of religion, race, color, national origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, height, weight, marital status, partisan considerations, a request or use of a reasonable accommodation to the known limitations or medical conditions related to pregnancy, or, consistent with state and federal law, disability or genetic information.*
- (b) *Limit, segregate, or classify an employee or applicant for employment in a way that deprives or tends to deprive the employee or applicant of an employment opportunity or otherwise adversely affects the status of an employee or applicant because of religion, race, color, national origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, height, weight, marital status, partisan considerations, the need to make a reasonable accommodation to the known limitations or medical conditions related to pregnancy, or, consistent with state and federal law, disability or genetic information.*

1-8.2 *Accommodations*

- (a) ***Disability.** Civil service staff and appointing authorities shall accommodate a person with a disability, consistent with state and federal law.*

- (b) **Pregnancy.** *Civil service staff and appointing authorities shall accommodate the known limitations related to a person's pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, consistent with state and federal law.*

1-8.3 Discriminatory Harassment

- (a) **Discriminatory harassment prohibited.** *Discriminatory harassment is prohibited in the classified service. A classified employee who engages in discriminatory harassment may be disciplined by the appointing authority, up to and including dismissal.*
- (b) **Requirement to report.** *A classified employee who is subjected to discriminatory harassment or who observes discriminatory harassment in the workplace shall report the discriminatory harassment to the appointing authority through reporting procedures established by the appointing authority.*
- (c) **Regulations and action.** *The state personnel director shall issue regulations governing reporting and investigating discriminatory harassment. The regulations must require each appointing authority to make good faith efforts to eliminate and prevent discriminatory harassment in the workplace. The regulations must require the following minimum actions by each appointing authority:*
- (1) *Each appointing authority shall assign one or more investigators to investigate reports of discriminatory harassment by employees.*
 - (2) *Each appointing authority shall investigate all reports of discriminatory harassment.*
 - (3) *If a report of discriminatory harassment is substantiated or there is reasonable cause to believe that an allegation of discriminatory harassment is true, the appointing authority shall take appropriate corrective and remedial action.*

1-8.4 Bona Fide Occupational Qualification

An appointing authority may establish a bona fide occupational qualification based on religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, height, or weight, only if it is consistent with applicable law and is approved in advance by the state personnel director.

1-8.5 Elimination of Present Effects of Past Discrimination

An appointing authority may adopt and carry out a plan to eliminate the present effects of past discriminatory practices with respect to religion, race, color, national origin, sex, or disability if the plan is approved in advance by the state personnel director and is otherwise consistent with applicable law.

1-8.6 Seniority and Merit System

Notwithstanding any other provision of these rules, civil service staff or an appointing authority may apply different standards for compensation or different terms, conditions, or privileges of employment under a bona fide seniority or merit system approved by the civil service commission or the state personnel director.

1-8.7 Agency Work Rules

This rule does not limit the authority of an appointing authority to issue an agency work rule that regulates verbal or physical conduct or communication that does not rise to the level of prohibited discrimination or discriminatory harassment as defined in these rules.

2-10 Whistleblower Protection

2-10.1 Reprisal Prohibited

An appointing authority shall not engage in reprisal against an employee for disclosing a violation or suspected violation of any of the following:

- (a) A state or federal law.*
- (b) A lawful regulation or rule promulgated by a political subdivision of the state of Michigan.*
- (c) A civil service rule or regulation.*

2-10.2 Application

An employee who reports, or who is known by the appointing authority to have indicated an intent to report, violations or suspected violations is protected by this rule, unless the employee knew the report was false. This protection extends to an employee who participates in, or who was known by the appointing authority to have indicated an intent to participate in, a court proceeding or an investigation, hearing, or inquiry conducted by a public body.

2-10.3 Forms of Reprisal

Reprisal includes actions such as discharge, threats of discipline, or arbitrary and capricious changes in the conditions of employment.

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

- 1. Appointing authority** means each of the following:
 - (a) A single executive heading a principal department.*
 - (b) A chief executive officer of a principal department or autonomous entity headed by a board or commission.*
 - (c) A person designated by any of the preceding as responsible for administering the personnel functions of the department, autonomous entity, or other agency.*
- 2. Disability** means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a record of such an impairment, or being regarded as having such an impairment, as defined in state or federal law.
- 3. Discriminatory harassment** means unwelcome advances, requests for favors, and other verbal or physical conduct or communication based on religion, race, color, national origin,

age, sex, a request or use of a reasonable accommodation to the known limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, sexual orientation, height, weight, marital status, partisan considerations, disability, or genetic information under any of the following conditions:

- (a) Submission to the conduct or communication is made a term or condition, either explicitly or implicitly, to obtain employment.*
 - (b) Submission to or rejection of the conduct or communication by a person is used as a factor in decisions affecting the person's employment.*
 - (c) The conduct or communication has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with a person's employment or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive employment environment.*
- 4. Genetic information** means an individual's genetic information, as defined in state or federal law.
- 5. Sexual orientation** means actual or imputed heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality.

4. Standards

A. Reporting Process.

1. Obligation to Report Discriminatory Harassment.

- a. All employees.** A classified employee is obligated to report to management in writing in either of the following circumstances:
 - (1) If the employee is subjected to unwanted discriminatory harassment in the workplace by a supervisor, manager, coworker, or other person.
 - (2) If the employee witnesses a supervisor, manager, coworker, or other person in the workplace engaging in discriminatory harassment of another person.
- b. Supervisors and managers.** A supervisor or manager who witnesses a subordinate employee engaged in discriminatory harassment of another person is obligated to report the behavior and to take prompt and appropriate remedial action.

2. To Whom to Report Discriminatory Harassment.

- a.** If an employee is harassed or witnesses discriminatory harassment of someone else, the employee shall report the discriminatory harassment in writing to a supervisor or an investigator designated by the appointing authority.
- b.** If an employee is harassed or witnesses discriminatory harassment by the employee's own supervisor, the employee is not required to report unwelcome conduct to that supervisor. The employee shall report the unwelcome conduct in writing directly to a higher level supervisor or an investigator.

- c. If an employee is harassed or witnesses discriminatory harassment by an investigator, the employee is not required to report unwelcome conduct to that investigator. The employee shall report the unwelcome conduct in writing directly to a supervisor, another investigator, or the appointing authority.
3. **When to Report Discriminatory Harassment.** The employee is encouraged to report any discriminatory harassment immediately. However, in any event, the employee must report any discriminatory harassment within **180 calendar days** after the alleged harassment.
4. **Confidentiality.** To protect the interests of all involved, the appointing authority shall maintain confidentiality to the extent practicable and appropriate under the circumstances.
5. **Use of Grievance Procedure.** Although an employee who is subjected to unwanted discriminatory harassment is obligated to report the harassment as provided in this regulation, the employee may also file a grievance regarding the harassment as authorized in the rules and regulations governing grievances or an applicable collective bargaining agreement.
6. **Reporting Other Types of Discrimination.** If an employee becomes aware of improper discrimination other than discriminatory harassment, the employee may use the procedures provided in this regulation to report the discrimination.

B. Investigative Procedures.

1. Each appointing authority shall make a good faith effort to eliminate and prevent discriminatory harassment in the workplace.
2. Each appointing authority shall investigate **all** reports of discriminatory harassment, regardless of the source of the report. If a report of discriminatory harassment is substantiated or there is reasonable cause to believe the allegations are true, the appointing authority shall take prompt and appropriate remedial action.
3. If, at the time of the alleged harassment, the alleged harasser was an employee of an agency other than the one receiving the report, the report must be referred to the agency employing the alleged harasser for investigation.
4. Each appointing authority shall appoint one or more investigators with the authority to investigate any report of discriminatory harassment. The appointing authority shall assure the availability of sufficient investigators, considering the location and hours of the agency's operation. If more than two investigators are appointed, the appointing authority shall designate a coordinator of investigators.
5. Each appointing authority shall notify all employees under its authority of the prohibitions against discriminatory harassment. The notice must identify the persons

- to whom employees may file a report of discriminatory harassment. The notice must also describe the process for filing such a report.
6. Each appointing authority shall implement an education and training program for all new and continuing employees on the definitions of discriminatory harassment and the need to make good faith efforts to eliminate and prevent discriminatory harassment in the workplace.
 7. Each appointing authority shall provide additional training for each investigator, coordinator of investigators, manager, and supervisor on techniques and procedures for investigating reports of discriminatory harassment and recognizing and remedying discriminatory harassment.
 8. Each appointing authority shall keep adequate records of reports and investigations regarding discriminatory harassment. The records must include the following, if available:
 - a. Any statements of the person making the report, the alleged harasser, or any witnesses.
 - b. Other documents supporting conclusions reached by investigators.
 - c. Relevant disciplinary reports and performance evaluations.
 - d. The final investigatory report.

C. Guidelines for Investigating Reports.

1. Receiving the Report and Beginning the Investigation.

- a. **Notice to Person Making Report.** Before taking a statement, the investigator shall advise the person making the report of the following:
 - (1) The employer has a duty to investigate all allegations of discriminatory harassment, even if the person making the report does not want the investigation to go forward.
 - (2) The identity of the person making the report and charges may be disclosed as part of the investigation, even if the person does not want the identity or charges disclosed.
 - (3) The person making the report will be protected from retaliation for filing a report in good faith.
- b. **Signed Statement.** The investigator shall require the person making the report to sign a statement describing the specific acts of discriminatory harassment that occurred. The investigator shall document any refusal to provide a signed statement. If a person reports the harassment of another person, the investigator shall also ask the person allegedly harassed to sign a statement.

2. **The Investigation.**

- a. **Report.** After receiving a report, the investigator shall detail in writing the unwelcome conduct that is alleged to constitute discriminatory harassment. The report must include each of the following, if available:
 - (1) The signed statement provided by the reporting employee and any person allegedly harassed (or notation of any refusal to submit such a statement).
 - (2) The types of conduct alleged.
 - (3) The frequency of occurrence.
 - (4) The names of witnesses.
 - (5) The dates on which the alleged harassment occurred.
- b. **Details.** The investigator shall ascertain the specific context in which the alleged conduct occurred, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (1) The nature and general description of the workplace and the specific location and circumstances in which the alleged harassment occurred.
 - (2) Any physical evidence of the alleged harassment.
 - (3) What action was taken by the person allegedly harassed.
 - (4) Whether the person allegedly harassed told the alleged harasser by word or behavior that the alleged harasser's conduct was unwelcome.
- c. **Action to Stop Harassment.** If the harassment is alleged to be continuing or the person allegedly harassed needs protection, the appointing authority shall consider taking immediate action to ensure that the alleged harassment does not continue. Possible actions include, but are not limited to, (1) change of location of the work station of the alleged harasser or the person allegedly harassed, (2) "no contact" orders to both parties, (3) temporary reassignment of the alleged harasser or the person allegedly harassed, or (4) suspension of the alleged harasser during the pendency of the investigation.
- d. **Statement of Alleged Harasser.** The investigator shall interview the alleged harasser and require the alleged harasser to sign a statement regarding the allegation. The investigator shall document any refusal to submit a signed statement. The investigator shall advise the alleged harasser that (1) the interview is for investigating a claim of discriminatory harassment, (2) the alleged harasser is required to keep confidential any information regarding the investigation, (3) no person may retaliate against the person reporting the alleged harassment or any witness, and (4) any retaliation is a separate basis for investigation and, if substantiated, potential discipline.

- e. **Statements of Other Witnesses.** The investigator may obtain signed statements from witnesses who can refute, corroborate, or support any of the allegations of the person making the report or the alleged harasser. If a signed statement is requested, the investigator shall document any refusal to provide a statement. The investigator shall warn witnesses that (1) the witness is required to keep confidential any information regarding the investigation, (2) no person may retaliate against the person making the report or other witnesses, and (3) any retaliation is a separate basis for investigation and, if substantiated, potential discipline.
 - f. **Confidentiality.** To the extent practicable, the investigator shall distribute and collect any signed statements or other documents in a manner that will protect confidentiality of the information.
 - g. **Preservation of Records.** The investigator shall preserve all records of all investigative steps for 3 years after the final decision.
3. **Final Investigative Report.** After completing the investigation, the investigator shall transmit a final investigative report to the appointing authority or other designated authority.

D. Further Action.

1. **Action by Appointing Authority.** The appointing authority shall review the final investigative report submitted by an investigator. If the appointing authority substantiates the report of discriminatory harassment or determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that the allegations reported are true, the appointing authority shall take prompt and appropriate remedial action.
2. **Notice.** After the investigation, the appointing authority shall advise the person making the report and the alleged harasser whether the investigation substantiated the report, did not substantiate the report, or was inconclusive.
3. **Discipline.** The appointing authority or other approved manager may discipline a classified employee for engaging in discriminatory harassment, as provided in the Civil Service rules and regulations and agency work rules governing discipline.
4. **Supplemental Investigation.** If, during the course of an investigation, credible information indicates that a manager or supervisor with responsibility for taking remedial action in a harassment situation failed to take prompt and appropriate remedial action, the appointing authority shall separately investigate the behavior of that manager or supervisor.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-284-0093; or to MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 1.04

Subject: Reasonable Accommodations		
SPDOC No.: 24-06	Effective Date: June 18, 2024	Replaces: Reg. 1.04 (SPDOC 23-09, June 27, 2023)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes procedures to request and provide reasonable accommodations for employees and applicants with disabilities and limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions.

2. CSC Rule References

1-8 *Prohibited Discrimination*

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1-8.2 *Accommodations*

(a) Disability. Civil service staff and appointing authorities shall accommodate a person with a disability, consistent with state and federal law.

(b) Pregnancy. Civil service staff and appointing authorities shall accommodate the known limitations related to a person's pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, consistent with state and federal law.

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3-1 *Examinations*

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3-1.4 *Reasonable Accommodations*

Appointing authorities shall make reasonable accommodations for the known physical or mental limitations in their application and appraisal methods for a person with a disability, and the known limitations related to a person's pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, consistent with state and federal law.

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3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

1. *Applicant* means a person who applies for consideration for appointment to a classified position.

2. **Disability** means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a record of such an impairment, or being regarded as having such an impairment, as defined in state or federal law.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Accommodation coordinator** means the (1) appointing authority, (2) person designated by an appointing authority to administer the processing of reasonable accommodation requests, or (3) accommodation coordinator's designee.
2. **Reasonable accommodation** means a modification or adjustment to a job, the work environment, or a selection process to provide an employee or applicant an equal employment opportunity, as defined under state and federal law and regulations, including 29 CFR 1630.2(o).

4. Standards

- A. **Employee Accommodation Requests.** Each appointing authority shall designate an accommodation coordinator to process accommodation requests. Employees or their designees may submit accommodation requests directly to the coordinator. No specific form or phrasing is required to request a reasonable accommodation. If a request is made to someone else, such as a supervisor or manager, the recipient must promptly notify the coordinator of the request.
 1. An employee seeking an accommodation for limitations resulting from a disability may submit a completed Disability Accommodation Request and Medical Statement (CS-1668) to the accommodation coordinator to facilitate the interactive process and ensure the understanding of relevant facts.
 2. An employee seeking an accommodation for a known limitation related to pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition may submit a completed Pregnant Worker Accommodation Request form (CS-1667) to the accommodation coordinator to facilitate the interactive process.
- B. **Applicant Accommodation Requests.** An applicant needing an accommodation to submit an application may contact the hiring agency's Title I Officer or HR office. An applicant needing an accommodation to participate in an interview may request an accommodation when contacted to schedule the interview. A hiring agency shall engage in an interactive process for an applicant consistent with the requirements of federal law.
- C. **Processing Employee Accommodation Requests for Disability.**
 1. After receiving notice of an employee's accommodation request, the accommodation coordinator shall promptly:
 - a. Ensure that Section I of a CS-1668 describing the request is (1) provided by the employee or a designee or (2) completed by the coordinator as part of the

interactive process with the employee if the employee is unable or unwilling to complete the form.

- b. Verify that the employee has a disability, as defined in federal law.
 - c. Verify the relevant position's essential functions.
 - d. Review the information provided and consult with the employee to ascertain the precise limitations, possible accommodations, and their potential effectiveness.
 - e. If necessary, require the employee to provide (1) a completed Section II of a CS-1668 or (2) other sufficient medical certification of the disability and functional limitations.
 - f. Provide a final written decision on the Response to Disability Accommodation Request (CS-1669). The response must describe the recommended accommodation or explain the denial of the request.
2. Civil Service and appointing authorities shall accommodate a person with a disability, as state and federal law require.
 3. After a final decision is issued, the accommodation coordinator shall:
 - a. Provide the employee a copy of the CS-1669.
 - b. Have the employee complete and sign the relevant portions of the CS-1669.
 - c. If applicable, arrange to implement the approved accommodation.
 4. Completed forms and medical documentation related to the request must be maintained consistent with state retention schedules and as confidential medical records as provided by state and federal law.

D. Processing Employee Accommodation Requests for Known Limitations Related to Pregnancy, Childbirth, or Related Medical Conditions.

1. After receiving notice of an employee's accommodation request, the accommodation coordinator shall promptly:
 - a. Document the request, including the employee's name, contact information, current job duties requiring an accommodation, and the accommodation requested. An employee may, but is not required to, use a form to communicate a request for an accommodation.
 - b. Engage in an informal, interactive process with the employee to identify the known limitation and the adjustment or change needed due to the limitation and any reasonable accommodations if unclear from the request, as provided in federal law.

- c. Verify the relevant position's essential functions and, if necessary, whether any temporary inability by the employee to perform an essential function may be reasonably accommodated, consistent with state and federal law.
 - d. If necessary and reasonable, request the employee to provide reasonable documentation of the known limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions.
 - e. Provide a final written decision to the employee on form CS-1667a. The decision must describe the recommended accommodation or explain the denial of the request.
 - f. Have the employee acknowledge in writing the written decision and the employee's agreement or disagreement with the decision.
 - g. If applicable, arrange to implement the approved accommodation.
2. Civil Service and appointing authorities shall accommodate a person with known limitations related to a person's pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, unless the request would cause an undue hardship, as state and federal law require.
 3. An employee's supervisor informed of the accommodation request may provide an interim reasonable accommodation before the accommodation coordinator's decision if the need for an accommodation is immediate and the request is simple, temporary, and requires not more than negligible costs, consistent with federal law. A supervisor providing an interim accommodation must promptly inform the accommodation coordinator of both the request and the interim accommodation provided.
 4. Requests, correspondence, and medical documentation related to the request must be maintained consistent with state retention schedules and as confidential medical records as provided by state and federal law.
- E. Evaluating Accommodations.** The accommodation coordinator or designee may use the Evaluation of Disability Accommodation (CS-1670) or another effective process to later evaluate implemented accommodations' effectiveness.
- F. Appeal.** If dissatisfied with the accommodation coordinator's final response or if the coordinator fails to issue a final response on a disability accommodation request within eight weeks or unreasonably delays a response to a pregnancy related request, the employee may appeal through the appropriate grievance procedure.
- G. Alternative Forms.** An appointing authority may use alternative forms approved by the state personnel director.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-284-0093, or to MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 1.05

Subject: Patents, Inventions, and Copyrights		
SPDOC No.: 16-06	Effective Date: January 1, 2017	Replaces: Reg. 1.05 (SPDOC 07-14, October 7, 2007)

1. Purpose

This regulation (1) defines the property rights for patents and inventions and copyrights, and (2) defines agency responsibility.

2. CSC Rule References

1-13 Patents and Inventions

1-13.1 Employee Rights

The property rights in a patent on an invention created by a classified employee are subject to contract entered into by the state administrative board as provided by law. The employee's compensation is 15 percent of the net royalties that may result from the invention. The compensation provisions of this rule are not negotiable. However, any dispute concerning the employee's property rights relative to the state's property rights in such an invention is grievable.

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1-14 Copyrights

1-14.1 Employee Rights

The property rights in a copyright that subsists in a work created by a classified employee as an author-employee belong to the state and are subject to contract entered into by the state administrative board as provided by law. The author-employee's compensation is 15 percent of the net royalties from written licenses or transfers to third parties by the state of Michigan that may result from a work, but only when the state or agency has obtained a certificate of copyright. The compensation provisions of this rule are not negotiable. However, any dispute concerning the author-employee's property rights relative to the state's property rights in such a copyright is grievable.

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3. Standards

- A. The property rights of a classified employee in a patent on an invention that the employee created are subject to contract entered into by the state administrative board as provided by law.

- B. The property rights of a classified employee in a copyright which subsists in a work created by the employee as an author-employee belong to the state and are subject to contract entered into by the state administrative board as provided by law.
- C. The primary responsibility for patent and copyright activities is assumed by agency management.
- D. Civil Service staff shall offer guidance, advice, and coordinating service to agencies and serve as a liaison with the State Administrative Board on patents, inventions, and copyrights.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-284-0093, or to MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 1.06

Subject: Audit and Correction of Personnel Actions		
SPDOC No.: 16-06	Effective Date: January 1, 2017	Replaces: Reg. 1.06 (SPDOC 07-14, October 7, 2007)

1. Purpose

This regulation sets forth the standards for audit and correction of personnel actions processed by appointing authorities or Civil Service staff.

2. CSC Rule References

1-5 *Audit and Compliance*

Civil service staff shall periodically audit an appointing authority to ensure that the appointing authority is complying with article 11, section 5, of the Michigan constitution and all civil service rules and regulations. If the state personnel director determines that an appointing authority has not complied with the constitution, rules, or regulations, the state personnel director is authorized to direct the appointing authority to take necessary corrective action. If the appointing authority fails to take corrective action, the state personnel director is authorized to proceed with the recommended corrective action.

5-3 *Compensation Schedules*

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5-3.9 *Approval and Disapproval of Disbursements for the Classified Payroll*

The state personnel director shall certify each payroll for the classified service. Payroll certification is based on computerized payroll system edits of payroll calculations and personnel transactions and the audit of personnel transactions for compliance with civil service rules and regulations. The director shall establish edit requirements and audit procedures. The director may delete from the payroll any item that cannot be certified under this rule and shall give notice of the action, together with the reason for the action, to the appointing authority concerned.

3. Standards

- A. All personnel actions must be processed in accordance with Civil Service rules and regulations and agency procedures (for example: agency SES/Group 4 evaluation plans).
- B. Civil Service Compliance staff shall review personnel actions to ensure compliance with applicable rules and regulations.

1. Review is conducted utilizing information entered into the Human Resources Management Network (HRMN) and other available data as actions are processed.
 2. On-site reviews at agency offices are conducted to ensure agency compliance with documentation requirements.
- C. Compliance shall notify appointing authorities of actions requiring additional documentation with specific timeframes for response.
- D. Compliance shall notify appointing authorities when corrective action is necessary with specific timeframes for the action to be taken.
- E. Compliance will follow up to ensure appropriate action is taken.
- F. Compliance may notify the State Personnel Director if the appointing authority fails to take appropriate action.
- G. The State Personnel Director may direct Civil Service staff to proceed with corrective action and provide notification to the appointing authority and Compliance of the action taken.

4. Procedures

Responsibility	Action
Compliance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reviews personnel actions to ensure compliance. 2. Provides notification to the appointing authority requesting additional information, corrective action, or an on-site visit.
Appointing Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Responds to Compliance notification by providing requested documentation, certifying the corrective action, or scheduling the on-site review.
Compliance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Reviews information received and proceeds to clear the action, if appropriate, or follows up to verify the corrective action was properly processed. If an on-site review is conducted, notifies the appointing authority of results and issues a request for corrective action, if necessary.
Appointing Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Takes additional appropriate action if directed by Compliance.
Compliance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. May notify the State Personnel Director if corrective action is not forthcoming.
State Personnel Director	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Determines if corrective action is to be taken and directs action to be processed in HRMN by Civil Service staff.

Responsibility	Action
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Civil Service	8. Provides notification to appointing authority and Compliance of action taken.
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Compliance	9. Clears audit issue.
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CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compliance, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-335-0856; or to MCSC-Compliance@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 2.01

Subject:		
Bumping		
SPDOC No.: 18-08	Effective Date: January 1, 2019	Replaces: Reg. 2.01 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards to implement staff reductions.

2. CSC Rule References

2-5 *Employment Preference*

2-5.1 *Application and Protection*

- (a) **Application.** *Unless otherwise provided in an approved agency layoff plan, an employee can apply employment preference only within the employee's current (1) principal department or autonomous entity, (2) county of employment, and (3) employee status code. However, an employee cannot apply preference against a position or classification that is protected from the application of employment preference.*
- (b) **Limited-term appointments.** *An employee is not eligible to exercise employment preference or to be placed on a recall list at the end of a limited-term appointment, unless the employee meets one of the following criteria:*
- (1) *An employee with status gained from an indefinite appointment who accepts or receives a job change to a limited-term appointment may exercise employment preference at the end of the limited-term appointment. Employment preference begins at the last classification level at which the employee achieved status in an indefinite appointment before accepting the limited-term appointment. Employment preference may be exercised only within the principal department or autonomous agency that appointed the employee to the limited-term appointment.*
 - (2) *A person who is recalled on a limited-term basis is not eligible to exercise employment preference at the end of the limited-term appointment but shall be returned to all recall lists for which the employee is eligible.*
- (c) **Protected positions.** *An employee occupying a protected position cannot be displaced from the employee's current position by another employee exercising employment preference. An employee in a protected position does not lose the right to apply employment preference to an unprotected position if the employee's protected position is abolished. The following positions are protected positions:*

- (1) *All positions in senior executive service (SES) classifications, including positions in SES-eligible classifications.*
 - (2) *All positions in ECP Group 4 classifications.*
 - (3) *All positions in senior executive management assistant service (SEMAS) classifications.*
 - (4) *Any other position designated as protected in any other civil service rule or regulation.*
- (d) Agency layoff plans.** *The state personnel director may approve an agency layoff plan that varies the application of employment preference within an agency. An approved agency layoff plan may vary the application of employment preference in the following areas only:*
- (1) *The application of county preference based on organizational or geographic limits.*
 - (2) *The application of employment preference between recognized autonomous entities of a principal department, if agreed by each appointing authority.*
 - (3) *The application of employment preference into additional positions in class clusters approved by the appointing authority and the state personnel director.*
 - (4) *The application of employment preference between eligible employee status codes.*

2-5.2 Determination

Employment preference is determined by an employee's total continuous service.

- (a) Ranking employees with identical service.** *If two or more employees have equal total continuous service, the appointing authority shall rank each employee by evaluating factors such as fitness for the position, education, experience, behavior, and performance. An employee receiving a higher ranking is considered to have greater employment preference. An employee cannot appeal a ranking to the civil service commission unless the ranking violates rule 1-8 [Prohibited Discrimination].*
- (b) Loss of employment preference.** *An employee who separates from the state classified service by methods other than a leave of absence, suspension, or layoff, loses any total continuous service accumulated before that separation.*
- (c) Effect of status.** *An employee with status from current employment, regardless of the classification at which status was attained, has greater employment preference than an employee without status.*

2-5.3 Qualification

An employee may apply preference against a least senior position if all of the following eligibility criteria are met:

- (a) Position and eligibility.** *An employee may apply preference (1) to a least senior position in a classification or class series in which the employee is serving or (2) to a least senior position in a classification or class series at or below the classification in which the employee previously attained status.*

- (b) **Subclasses.** *If subclass codes have been assigned to the least-senior position, the employee may apply preference only if the employee has been assigned one or more of the same subclass codes in the same classification or class series at or above the classification of the least senior position.*
- (c) **Selective position requirements.** *If selective position requirements have been established for the least senior position, the employee is eligible to apply preference only if the employee meets the selective position requirements.*

2-5.4 Employee Rights to Apply Preference

An employee may apply preference only against another position within the employee's current (1) principal department or autonomous entity, (2) county of employment, and (3) employee status code, unless otherwise permitted in an approved agency layoff plan. An employee can apply preference to the least senior position for which eligible in the following order:

- (a) *The least senior position in the employee's current classification.*
- (b) *The least senior position at a lower classification in the current class series or, alternatively, to the same or lower classification in a former class series in which the employee attained status, at the level that will minimize loss of pay.*

2-5.5 Bumping Between Bargaining Units

Application of employment preference between bargaining units is subject to the following additional conditions:

- (a) **Qualification.** *An employee may only displace a less senior employee in a position for which qualified in a classification in which the employee has previously attained status.*
- (b) **Application; exhaustion.** *An employee not covered by a collective bargaining agreement must first exhaust all bumping rights to other positions held by employees not covered by a collective bargaining agreement. After exhausting all such rights, the employee may then bump into the position covered by a collective bargaining agreement that minimizes loss of pay. An employee covered by a collective bargaining agreement must first exhaust all bumping rights to other positions covered by the agreement. After exhausting all such rights, the employee may then bump into the position not covered by the collective bargaining agreement that minimizes loss of pay in accordance with this rule. When more than one employee is eligible to bump into a position, the most senior employee receives bumping rights.*
- (c) **Total continuous service.** *Employment preference is determined by an employee's total continuous service.*
- (d) **Grievances.** *An employee aggrieved by this rule's application may grieve as provided in rule 8-1 and applicable regulations.*

2-5.6 Effective Date

The employment preference rights of an employee laid off or displaced before the effective date of any amendment to the rules or regulations are determined by the civil service rules and regulations in effect at the time of layoff or displacement.

2-5.7 No Application to Temporary Layoffs

This rule does not apply to temporary layoffs authorized in rule 2-4.4.

2-5.8 Application to Civil Service Commission Staff

Notwithstanding any other rule, regulation, or agency layoff plan, (1) civil service staff may apply employment preference only within the civil service commission and (2) employees of any other agency, including the principal department in which the civil service commission is placed for organizational purposes, cannot apply employment preference within the civil service commission.

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions

1. **Class series** means a series of classifications with similar but progressively more responsible job duties.
2. **Current employment period** means the period of state employment that began with service that is creditable for employment preference purposes and that has not been interrupted by a separation or break in service.
3. **Employment preference** means a process for determining an employee's rights when a reduction in force occurs.
4. **Frozen** means a classification or a position to which an appointing authority is prohibited from making an appointment without prior review and approval of civil service staff.
5. **Least senior position** means (1) a vacancy that the appointing authority intends to fill or, (2) lacking a vacancy, the position occupied by the person with the least total continuous service.
6. **Selective position requirements** means specific qualifications that are narrower or more limited than those generally associated with a position and that are determined to be essential for performance of the duties of a specific position.
7. **Subclass** means additional specialized experience, specialized training, licensure, or other specialized qualification that is required for appointment to a specific subgroup of positions.
8. **Total continuous service** means the number of paid hours of creditable time compiled during a current employment period. Total continuous service includes creditable time but does not include noncreditable time.

B. Definitions in This Regulation

1. **Bumping** means the process through applying employment preference by which an employee displaces another employee or is placed in a vacant position.
2. **Agency layoff plan** means a layoff plan that varies application of employment preference based on organizational or geographic limits; between recognized agencies; into additional positions in class clusters approved by the state personnel director; or between employee status codes.

3. **Minimizing loss of pay** means allowing bumping to the least-senior position in a classification that provides the least loss of base pay. Other compensation factors (e.g., overtime, shift differential, premiums, etc.) are not considered.
4. **Proper classification** means the classification and classification level that (a) a frozen position is actually functioning at or (b) a trainee or transitional position will presumably be ultimately classified after the trainee or transitional period.
5. **Protected position** means a position protected from bumping, including positions in SES classifications; in ECP Group-4 classifications; in SEMAS classifications; and otherwise designated as protected in any civil service rule or regulation.
6. **Reduction in force (RIF)** means an appointing authority's action to lay off, demote, or otherwise displace an employee for reasons of administrative efficiency, including lack of work, lack of adequate funding, change in mission, or workforce reorganization.
7. **Seniority** means total continuous service, as recorded in the Human Resources Management Network (HRMN), adjusted by deducting any hours in counters for unclassified, prior military, county, and college/university service and setting hours to zero for initial probationary employees without status.

4. Standards

A. Management Responsibilities.

1. Appointing authorities may determine when to eliminate positions for reasons of administrative efficiency. The following time frames must be followed for a RIF:
 - a. The state personnel director must approve changes to agency layoff plans at least 28 days before the RIF.
 - b. Selective position requirements and subclass code assignments must be in effect 28 days before the RIF.
 - c. The appointing authority must establish the freeze date for seniority, classification actions (reclassifications, establishments, frozen positions, etc.), and selection actions (appointments, job changes, etc.). This date is uniformly applied and must be within 28 days of the written notice to employees of the RIF.
 - d. At least 28 days before the RIF, the appointing authority must give affected exclusive representatives written notice and a copy of the seniority list and any agency layoff plan to be used to implement the RIF.
 - e. Affected employees must be given written notice at least 14 days before the RIF. Further notice is not required.
2. Agencies may offer voluntary layoffs to satisfy reduction needs. Employees who volunteer are entitled to recall rights under the rules and regulations.

3. Once bumping rights are determined and RIF notices are provided to affected employees, the agency need not revise its bump chain based on employees' decisions to exercise preference.

B. Applying Employment Preference.

1. Except as modified in an approved agency layoff plan, bumping only occurs in the current agency, county of employment, and employee status code. An employee cannot bump into a protected position or into a position with a selective position requirement or subclass code that is not satisfied.
2. Except as modified by rule or regulation, an employee may bump a least-senior position at the same or lower classification level in (1) the class series where the employee is serving or (2) a former class series where the employee attained status during the current employment period. Employees can only bump to positions at the current or a lower classification level.
3. A NERE must first exhaust all bumping rights to NERE positions before bumping a position in a bargaining unit covered by a collective bargaining agreement in a classification where status was obtained. An exclusively represented employee must first exhaust all bumping rights to positions in the current bargaining unit before bumping a position outside the bargaining unit in a classification where status was obtained.
4. An employee with status in an indefinite appointment who accepts a limited-term appointment may bump beginning at the former indefinite status code, classification, and classification level in the county of the limited-term appointment if it expires or if the limited-term position is abolished.
5. A probationary employee without status cannot bump.

C. Determining Application of Bumping

1. Preference is based on seniority. An appointing authority shall rank employees with equal seniority by evaluating factors such as fitness for the position, education, experience, behavior, and performance. A higher-ranked employee has greater seniority. An employee cannot grieve a ranking, unless it violates rule 1-8 or 2-10.
2. An employee with status from current employment, regardless of the classification level where obtained, has greater seniority than an employee without status.

D. Special Considerations.

1. **Class series.** Entry through experienced levels in a class series are grouped as one for bumping. Regardless of the classification level of the employee being bumped, the least-senior employee in the class series is bumped first and the bumping employee is immediately classified at the classification level for which eligible.

2. **Trainee and transitional positions.** Trainee and transitional positions are evaluated based on their presumed future classification level after the training or transitional period.
 - a. If a trainee or transitional position would be subject to bumping as the least-senior position based on the presumed future classification level, the position is reclassified to the presumed level before bumping into the position occurs.
 - b. An employee laid off or bumped from a trainee or transitional position first bumps based on the classification and classification level where status was obtained before the trainee or transitional appointment. The provisions of § 4.B.3 apply for any bumping, with bumping exhausted first based on the bargaining unit of the immediately prior position.
 3. **Frozen positions.** Frozen positions are evaluated based on their proper classification when implementing bumping. If a frozen position would be subject to bumping as the least-senior position, (1) the position is vacated and reclassified before any bumping into the position and (2) the previous occupant bumps beginning at the classification level of the position when frozen, if any non-frozen positions exist in the agency, or at other classifications where status was obtained, if they do not.
 4. **Pay protection.** Any pay protection related to a trainee, transitional, or frozen position or its former occupant ends if affected by bumping. Pay protection under rule 4-8.2(f) is not affected by bumping.
 5. **Pay.** Bumping to a classification level other than the current level must minimize loss of pay. The maximum pay rate for each classification is used to determine this classification. The closest rate in the new pay schedule that is not an increase is used, unless the new classification's minimum rate exceeds the previous classification's maximum rate, in which case the new classification's minimum rate is used.
- E. Bump Chains.** An appointing authority shall implement bumping as follows:
1. **Step 1:** Determine if an approved agency layoff plan requires altering these standards.
 2. **Step 2:** Identify the positions to be abolished and create an initial bump chain with the names of their occupants listed in seniority order.
 3. **Step 3:** Obtain a seniority listing of potentially affected employees (i.e., a list of agency employees separated by current classification ranked by seniority) in remaining positions in affected counties with name, employee ID, classification and classification level, position code, employee status code, bargaining unit, and seniority on the freeze date adjusted as required under § 4.C.1. Any entry- through experienced-level positions are considered as one classification for bumping. Any frozen, trainee, or transitional positions are considered at the position's proper classification for bumping.
 4. **Step 4:** Determine the bumping rights of employees until the initial bump chain is empty as follows:

- a. Remove all probationary employees without status occupying abolished positions from the bump chain and place them on the final bump chain.
 - b. Determine if the most-senior employee remaining on the initial bump chain has an available least-senior position from the seniority listing to which the employee is eligible to bump.
 - (1) If yes, the employee is removed from the initial bump chain and placed on the final bump chain in the least-senior position. The occupant of that least-senior position is added to the initial bump chain based on seniority.
 - (2) If no, the employee is removed from the initial bump chain and placed on the final bump chain.
 - c. Repeat the process in § 4.E.4.b until no names remain on the initial bump chain.
5. **Step 5:** Implement RIF as follows:
- a. Provide notice to affected employees of the specific bump option at least 14 days before effective date and provide 7 days to elect to exercise or not. Failure to timely respond may be treated as refusal.
 - b. Provide notice of layoff to employees with no bumping rights or who decline to exercise bumping rights.
 - c. Provide final notice of any bumping placements to employees after processing employees' elections to bump.
 - d. Process personnel transactions in HRMN for layoff or job changes based on employees' elections.
 - e. Add laid off or bumped employees to appropriate recall lists.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0093; or MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 2.02

Subject: Agency Layoff Plans		
SPDOC No.: 18-03	Effective Date: January 1, 2019	Replaces: Reg. 2.02 (SPDOC 16-06; January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation provides standards to develop and approve agency layoff plans.

2. CSC Rule References

2-5 *Employment Preference*

2-5.1 *Application and Protection*

* * *

(d) Agency layoff plans. The state personnel director may approve an agency layoff plan that varies the application of employment preference within an agency. An approved agency layoff plan may vary the application of employment preference in the following areas only:

- (1) The application of county preference based on organizational or geographic limits.*
- (2) The application of employment preference between recognized autonomous entities of a principal department, if agreed by each appointing authority.*
- (3) The application of employment preference into additional positions in class clusters approved by the appointing authority and the state personnel director.*
- (4) The application of employment preference between eligible employee status codes.*

* * *

3. Standards

- A. An agency must receive approval for any agency layoff plan from the state personnel director.
- B. The following provisions on application of employment preference cannot be modified by an agency plan:
 1. Determination of preference by total continuous state service.
 2. Qualification determinations, as specified in the rules.

3. Application of preference between employees with a collective bargaining agreement and those without an agreement.
 4. Any definitions in the current rules.
 5. Employment preference, as defined in the rules.
- C. The state personnel director must approve agency layoff plans at least 28 days before implementation.
 - D. Notice to all affected employees must be given at least 14 days before implementation.
 - E. Agencies that want to have bumping in class clusters must identify the proposed classifications. Classifications in a proposed cluster must meet the minimum requirements of the job specifications for all other classifications in the cluster.
 - F. Agencies that want to have bumping between employee status codes must include this in any plans.
 - G. Agency layoff plans must include a clear and understandable explanation of the procedures used to implement the plan.
 - H. The state personnel director will review agency layoff plans within 14 days after receipt of all relevant information and approve or identify necessary changes. The director shall contemporaneously provide notice of any approval to affected labor organizations.

4. Procedures

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	1. Prepares an agency layoff plan in accordance with this regulation. 2. Sends the drafted plan to the state personnel director.
State Personnel Director	3. Reviews the plan for conformance with rule 2-5 and this regulation. 4. Sends appointing authority notice of approval or necessary modifications for the plan and sends affected labor organizations notice of approvals.
Appointing Authority	5. Upon receipt of letter approving or recommending modifications to the agency layoff plan either (a) issues notice of the approved plan to all affected employees or (b) makes necessary modifications and resubmits for approval.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0093; or MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 2.03

Subject: Leaves of Absence		
SPDOC No.: 23-13	Effective Date: October 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 2.03 (SPDOC 22-15, January 1, 2023)

1. Purpose

This regulation sets standards to approve and administer leaves of absence.

2. CSC Rule References

2-11 Leave of Absence with Pay

2-11.1 Authorization

An appointing authority may authorize salary payments to an employee to attend school, visit other governmental agencies, or undertake any other systematic improvement of the knowledge or skills required in the employee's work. Salary payments may be in whole or in part.

2-11.2 Administrative Leave

An appointing authority may grant administrative leave with pay for necessary absence from duty for which annual, sick, or other leave with pay is not applicable. Additionally, the appointing authority must grant administrative leave when specifically required by the civil service commission.

2-11.3 Disaster Response Leave with Pay

An appointing authority may grant a leave of absence with pay for up to 10 workdays in a 12-month period to an employee to provide volunteer specialized disaster relief services within or outside this state, if the following conditions have been met:

- (a) The employee is skilled in emergency relief assistance and certified as a disaster services volunteer by the American Red Cross.*
- (b) The president or governor has declared the disaster.*
- (c) The American Red Cross has requested the services of the employee.*
- (d) If the services are to be rendered outside the state by an employee of the executive branch, the governor has approved the paid leave of absence as provided in MCL 30.411a*

2-12 Leave of Absence without Pay

2-12.1 Authorization

- (a) Permissive leave.*

- (1) Nonmedical leave of absence.** *An appointing authority may grant an employee a nonmedical leave of absence without pay and without loss of employment status.*
- (2) Medical leave of absence.** *An appointing authority may grant a medical leave of absence without pay for up to 6 months to an eligible employee whose sick leave is exhausted. An employee is eligible for a medical leave of absence only if the employee has the equivalent of at least 6 months full-time employment at the time the leave is granted. If an employee on medical leave requests an extension before the leave expires, an appointing authority is authorized to extend the leave to a maximum of one year. Any extension of a medical leave beyond one year requires the written approval of the state personnel director.*
- (3) Disaster response leave of absence.** *An appointing authority may grant a leave of absence without pay to an employee who is skilled in emergency relief assistance and certified as a disaster services volunteer by the American Red Cross to provide disaster or emergency relief assistance in this state.*

(b) Mandatory leave. *An appointing authority must grant a leave of absence without pay when specifically required by the civil service commission.*

2-12.2 Expiration

A leave of absence without pay expires on the date established by the appointing authority, unless extended by the appointing authority. If an employee on a leave of absence without pay does not return to work on or before the end of the leave, the employee is separated.

2-12.3 Restoration to Position

When an authorized leave of absence without pay expires or the appointing authority authorizes a return to work before the end of the leave, the employee is returned to work as follows:

- (a)** *Unless subsection (b) or (c) apply, the employee is returned to the position formerly occupied or an equivalent position.*
- (b)** *If the appointing authority has demoted the employee since the beginning of the leave under rule 2-6 [Discipline] or rule 3-3 [Appointments and Job Changes], the employee is returned to a position at the classification level to which demoted and is compensated within the range of rates approved for that classification level.*
- (c)** *If the employee's position was abolished during the leave, the employee is returned to the classified service in accordance with rule 2-5 [Employment Preference].*
- (d)** *At the expiration of a medical leave of absence, if the employee is medically qualified to return to work, the employee is returned to a position as provided in subsection (a), (b), or (c), as appropriate. If the employee is not medically qualified to return to work, the employee is separated.*

2-12.4 Annual Leave Balance

- (a) Retention during leave.** *An employee may choose to retain an annual leave balance during a leave of absence in accordance with the official compensation plan.*

*(b) **Limitation and exception.** Payment for annual leave due an employee who does not return from a leave of absence is at the employee's last rate of pay.*

2-13 Waived Rights Leave of Absence

*(a) **Approval and extension.** An appointing authority may grant a waived rights leave of absence without pay for up to one year to an employee if the employee has the equivalent of at least 6 months full-time employment at the time the leave is granted. Any extension beyond one year requires the written approval of the state personnel director.*

*(b) **Ineligible employees.** An employee in a limited-term appointment who has not achieved status in an indefinite appointment is not eligible for a waived rights leave of absence, unless authorized in writing by the state personnel director.*

*(c) **Operation.** An employee granted a waived rights leave of absence cannot carry any annual leave balance during the leave. An employee on a waived rights leave has no right to return to the position formerly occupied or to an equivalent position upon expiration of the leave. If the employee returns to the classified service before the expiration of the waived rights leave through normal selection processes, the employee is not considered to have had a break in service.*

*(d) **Separation.** If the employee does not return to the classified service before or upon the expiration of the leave, the employee is separated.*

3. Definitions

A. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **FMLA** means the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 USC § 2601, et seq.
2. **Medical leave of absence** means an approved absence, without pay, because of a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the functions of the employee's position.
3. **Parental leave of absence** means an approved leave of up to 6 months for the birth or adoption of the employee's child and care of the new child.

4. Standards

A. Paid Leave of Absence.

1. An appointing authority may grant a paid leave of absence for training and development, visits to other governmental agencies, and other authorized short-term absences from regular duties to improve systematically the knowledge or skills required in the employee's work.
2. A paid leave of absence may be granted as administrative leave for necessary absences from duty when other paid leaves do not apply. An employee shall receive paid administrative leave if the employee:

- a. Is summoned to jury service or subpoenaed as a witness for the people to testify related to regular job functions. During the leave, the employee receives the difference between the employee's pay for the service and the employee's regular rate of pay (excluding any travel allowance paid by the court) for the dates of absence. If the employee uses annual leave, the employee can keep payments received from the courts.
 - b. Is absent from work because of the employee's workstation's closure or declared inaccessibility by the governor or the governor's designated representative. The employee also receives service and fringe benefit credits authorized in regulation 5.06.
 - c. Engages in qualifying labor-relations activities. The employee may also receive service or fringe-benefit credits authorized in chapters 6 and 8 of the rules and regulations.
 - d. Misses any regularly scheduled hours remaining on the date of a work-incurred injury, if necessary.
 - e. Is absent from work to provide disaster relief services, consistent with the requirements of rule 2-11.3, if authorized.
3. **Payment and leave accruals.**
- a. An employee is paid for standard hours of work at the base rate of pay. The employee is not paid any premium, unless normally eligible while on approved annual or sick leave. Any compensation received for service to another entity necessitating a paid leave of absence is subtracted from any state payment due.
 - b. An employee receives full service credit for hours that the employee would have been scheduled to work.
 - c. An employee receives full fringe benefit coverage as if regularly employed.
 - d. Annual and sick leave are accrued as if the employee is working. The employee cannot accumulate annual leave above the maximum allowed under rule 5-10.2.
4. **No waiver of immunity.** This regulation is not a waiver of immunity of the state under the Eleventh Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- B. FMLA Leave of Absence.** An eligible employee may also take a leave as authorized under the federal FMLA, including military caregiver leave.
1. **Entitlement.** The initial 12-month FMLA entitlement period begins when FMLA leave is first taken. Subsequent 12-month FMLA entitlement periods begin when FMLA leave is taken after completing the previous 12-month FMLA entitlement period.
 2. **Use of paid leave.**

- a. An eligible employee on FMLA leave for the employee's serious health condition must exhaust any sick leave before continuing any unpaid FMLA leave. An eligible employee on FMLA leave to care for a spouse, parent, or child or as a military caregiver must reduce any sick leave balance to 80 or fewer hours before continuing any unpaid FMLA leave.
 - b. An eligible employee on FMLA leave may elect to use any other accumulated paid leave credits for the leave, consistent with the normal approval requirements for such leave. A period when an employee uses annual, sick, or other accumulated paid leave credits for the leave counts toward the employee's FMLA entitlements.
3. **Requesting.** When foreseeable, employees should use an authorized online application process or the FMLA Notice of Eligibility, Rights, and Designation Form (CS-1810) to request an FMLA leave. Employees should give advance notice for foreseeable FMLA leave requests as soon as practicable and normally at least 30 days before the leave is to begin. If 30 days is not practicable or the need is unforeseeable, notice should be given as soon as practicable.
 4. **Exhaustion.** After exhausting the FMLA entitlement, an employee may be eligible for a medical or parental leave of absence, as provided in this regulation.

C. **Unpaid Leave of Absence.**

1. **Criteria for granting.**
 - a. **Medical leave of absence.** An appointing authority may grant a medical leave of up to 6 months to an eligible employee with the equivalent of at least 6 months of full-time employment whose sick leave is exhausted. If an employee requests an extension before the leave expires, an appointing authority may extend the leave to a maximum of one year. An appointing authority may establish in agency work rules the frequency with which medical leaves may be granted. If no work rule is adopted, an appointing authority may grant medical leaves totaling no more than 12 months during any five-year period. An appointing authority must receive written approval from the state personnel director for any extension of a medical leave beyond one year. Any unpaid portion of an FMLA leave resulting from the employee's serious health condition counts as part of the medical leave.
 - b. **Unpaid parental leave of absence.** An appointing authority shall grant an employee with status an unpaid parental leave for up to 6 months for the birth or adoption and care for a new child during the 12 months following the birth or adoption. Any paid or unpaid absence or leave, including FMLA and paid parental leave, used for care of a new child counts as part of a parental leave.
 - c. **Unclassified leave of absence.** An employee appointed to an unclassified position may be granted a leave of absence to serve in the unclassified position, as

authorized in rule 1-9. The employee receives service credit for service in an unclassified position upon return to the classified service.

- d. **Disaster relief.** An employee may be granted a leave of absence to perform disaster relief services, as authorized in rule 2-12.1(a)(3).
 - e. **Other.** An employee may be granted a leave of absence for further education or other appropriate nonmedical reasons.
2. **Duration.** Subject to the limitations in this section, the appointing authority may grant a leave and determine its length. An employee on a leave may request early termination or an extension before the leave expires. The appointing authority may grant or deny such requests.
 3. **Leave accruals.**
 - a. An employee does not receive pay, service credit, fringe benefits, or leave accruals during the leave.
 - b. An employee may elect to be paid off for part or all of any unused annual-leave balance before entering the leave. An employee may retain up to 80 hours of annual leave during the leave. The appointing authority may approve retention of any annual leave balance over 80 hours. Retained annual leave accruals are available upon return from the leave, consistent with regulation 5.09.
 - c. The employee's sick leave balance is frozen during the leave. Sick-leave credits must be exhausted before any unpaid medical leave.
 - d. The employee's banked leave and deferred hours are frozen during the leave and available upon return.
 4. **Return.**
 - a. **Generally.** Except as provided in § 4.C.4.b, an employee returning to duty after an unpaid leave is returned to the classified position last occupied or an equivalent position. The employee is returned at the same salary or step of the salary range and starts to accumulate continuous service hours, hours toward step, and any other accumulations with no break in continuous service. If the employee's position was abolished during the leave, the employee may exercise bumping rights under rule 2-5.
 - b. **SES or SEMAS from unclassified appointment.** The senior executive service or senior executive management assistant service contract of an employee who occupied an SES or a SEMAS position is terminated at the beginning of an unclassified leave. On return to the classified service, the employee has no right to return to the former SES or SEMAS position and future status is determined as provided in rule 4-6.2(g).

5. **Leave payoffs.** An employee who separates from the state service directly from a leave is paid for unused leave balances in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, including rule 5-10 and regulations 5.02, 5.09, and 5.10.

D. Military Leave of Absence. A career classified employee receives a military leave of absence for qualifying service, consistent with federal law, rule 2-14, and regulation 2.04. Information on supplemental pay, insurance coverage, seniority, and return to work rights are in rule 2-14 and regulation 2.04.

E. Paid Parental Leave of Absence.

1. **Eligibility.** A career employee who is currently working and who has successfully completed an initial probationary period during the current employment period and worked at least 1,250 hours during the previous 12 months is eligible for a 12-week paid parental leave for the birth or placement by adoption of a child as provided in this regulation. The employee must be a named parent on the child's birth certificate or adoption papers, which must be presented within 31 days from the birth or adoption. Adoption of children related by blood or marriage or of a child over six years of age does not qualify for paid parental leave.
2. **Notice.** Before beginning a paid parental leave, the employee should give as much notice as practicable of the expected start and end date for the leave, subject to later modification as necessary.
3. **Duration.** A paid parental leave lasts up to 12 contiguous weeks. The leave begins on the date of the birth or adoption and ends, at most, 84 days later. For example, a birth or adoption occurring on Saturday, October 3, 2020, will allow a leave through Friday, December 25, 2020. An employee on paid parental leave may be absent from all regularly scheduled hours under the same conditions that would apply as if on paid sick leave. If an employee's position is limited-term, less-than-full-time, or abolished for reasons of administrative efficiency, any entitlement ends on the final date of employment before the employee's appointment ends or layoff begins.
4. **Holidays.** Paid holidays observed during a leave are recorded as paid holidays and do not extend a 12-week paid parental leave.
5. **Pay.** The employee receives base pay during the leave using a payroll code corresponding to the normally scheduled shift.
6. **Leave and accruals.** An employee need not exhaust sick and annual leave before taking a paid parental leave and accrues sick and annual leave during the leave. Paid leave credits cannot be used to extend a paid parental leave beyond 84 consecutive days. Time on paid parental leave counts toward step increases if an employee is in satisfactory standing.

7. **Frequency and coordination.** The event of the birth or adoption of multiple children allows a single paid parental leave. If two state employees are parents for the same birth or adoption, both may take a paid parental leave of 12 weeks.
8. **Coordination with other benefits.** Time on paid parental leave also counts toward an employee's FMLA and unpaid parental leave entitlements. Long-term disability (LTD) benefits are not available during a paid parental leave.
9. **Effective date.** Births or adoptions before October 1, 2020, do not qualify for paid parental leave.

F. Waived Rights Leave of Absence.

1. An employee who terminates state employment may be granted a waived rights leave by the appointing authority of up to one year to protect the employee's continuous service, seniority, and any benefits connected with length of service. An appointing authority may extend a waived rights leave up to one additional year upon providing written notice to the state personnel director. The director must approve any further extension in writing.
2. An employee on a waived rights leave does not accrue annual, sick, or other leave.
3. An employee cannot carry any annual-leave balance or deferred-hour credits forward and is paid off for any balance and credits at the start of the leave at the last received rate of pay.
4. Sick- and banked-leave balances are frozen during the waived rights leave.
5. The agency is not required to return the employee to a classified position during or upon expiration of the waived rights leave.
6. During the waived rights leave, the employee may seek reemployment with the original agency or another agency. If successful, the employee is treated as if returning from a regular unpaid leave of absence.
7. If an employee is not returned to the classified service by the end of the leave, any sick- and banked-leave balances of the separated employee are then liquidated in accordance with regulation 5.10 and rule 5-10.3.

G. Organ-Donation Leave.

1. **Eligibility.** A career employee who is currently working and has successfully completed an initial probationary period during the current employment period and worked at least 1,250 hours during the previous 12 months may be eligible for paid leave as provided in this section to donate a kidney, a liver segment, or bone marrow, and medically recover. An eligible employee may take organ-donation leave no more than once in any 12-month period.

2. **Duration.** Any organ-donation leave begins on the date of donation and ends on the earliest of:
 - a. 60 calendar days after a kidney or liver segment donation.
 - b. 30 calendar days after a bone marrow donation.
 - c. The date that absence to recover from the donation is no longer supported by documentation from the employee's medical provider as medically necessary.
 - d. The date of the employee's seasonal layoff, limited term appointment's expiration, layoff after position abolishment, or separation from state service.
 - e. The date the employee returns to work.
3. **Notice.** Before beginning an organ-donation leave, the employee should give as much notice as practicable of the expected start and end date for the leave. Notice should be provided at least 30 days before the leave's expected start.
4. **Pay.** An eligible full-time employee on organ-donation leave receives base pay during the leave. An eligible less-than-full-time employee on an organ-donation leave, for each week during the leave, receives base pay for the average number of hours scheduled each week over the last six pay periods before the leave, distributed equally Monday through Friday. Hours are entered in payroll as administrative leave.
5. **Holidays.** Paid holidays observed during a leave are recorded as paid holidays and do not extend an organ-donation leave.
6. **Leave and accruals.** An employee need not exhaust sick and annual leave before taking organ-donation leave. An employee accrues sick and annual leave during the leave. An eligible employee may not use any other paid leave during any organ donation leave. Time on organ-donation leave counts toward step increases if an employee is in satisfactory standing.
7. **Coordination with other benefits.** Time on organ-donation leave also counts toward any FMLA and unpaid medical leave entitlements. Long-term disability (LTD) benefits are not available during an organ-donation leave.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; at 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 2.04

Subject: Military Leaves and Return to Work		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 2.04 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes the basic employment and return-to-work rights and benefits for classified employees who are absent due to service in the uniformed services.

2. CSC Rule References

2-14 Rights of Employees Absent Due to Service in the Uniformed Services

2-14.1 Basic Employment and Return-to-work Rights and Benefits

- (a) **Regulations.** *The state personnel director shall issue regulations to provide employment and return-to-work rights and benefits for employees who are absent from a classified position due to service in the uniformed services. The regulations shall provide rights and benefits that are consistent with rights and benefits provided under applicable federal law, except where this rule provides supplemental or enhanced rights and benefits that exceed the minimum requirements of applicable federal law.*
- (b) **Military leave of absence.** *The regulations shall authorize a military leave of absence for an employee absent from a classified position due to service in the uniformed services, subject to the requirements of the regulation.*
- (c) **Effect on federal rights and benefits.** *The civil service rules and regulations shall not be applied or interpreted to limit, reduce, or eliminate any right or benefit under applicable federal law.*
- (d) **Character of rights and benefits in the rules and regulations.** *The rights and benefits granted in this rule and the regulations are granted solely under the authority of the civil service commission and the state personnel director and are not rights or benefits under federal law.*

* * *

2-14.6 State Duty

An employee who is a member of a national guard unit or the state defense force who is ordered to emergency active duty by the governor or volunteers for such state duty or ordered to active service as defined in chapter 1 of the Michigan military act receives employment and return-to-work rights and benefits provided under this rule and related regulations.

2-14.7 Enforcement

(a) Complaints.

(1) Grievance. *Except as provided in subsection (a)(2), an employee who is entitled under this rule or the regulations to return-to-work rights or benefits and who claims that an appointing authority has failed or refused, or is about to fail or refuse, to comply with the provisions of this rule or the regulations, may file a grievance and grievance appeal as authorized in the rules and applicable regulations.*

(2) Technical complaint. *A person, whether or not a classified employee, who is entitled to employment or return-to-work rights or benefits under the regulations and has a complaint regarding a technical decision may file a technical complaint as authorized in the rules and the regulations.*

(b) Stay of proceedings. *A grievance or technical complaint under this rule or the regulations concerning employment or return-to-work rights or benefits due to service in the uniformed services is automatically stayed if any of the following proceedings are initiated under applicable federal law concerning any of the same period of service in the uniformed services alleged in the grievance or technical complaint.*

(1) *An investigation by the United States Secretary of Labor in response to a complaint filed by the employee.*

(2) *A state or federal civil action filed by the employee against the State of Michigan or any of its agencies.*

(3) *A state or federal civil action filed by the United States on behalf of the employee against the State of Michigan or any of its agencies.*

(c) Summary dismissal of grievance. *If an employee receives a final judgment on a claim in a civil action brought against the State of Michigan or any of its agencies under applicable federal law concerning employment or return-to-work rights or benefits due to service in the uniformed services, a grievance or technical complaint under this rule or the regulations by the employee regarding any of the same period of service in the uniformed services may be summarily dismissed in whole or in part on the basis of claim preclusion or issue preclusion, as appropriate.*

(d) No waiver. *This rule does not constitute a waiver of the sovereign immunity of the State of Michigan under the United States Constitution.*

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

1. Seniority *means longevity in employment together with any benefits of employment which accrue with, or are determined by, longevity in employment.*

2. Service in the uniformed services *means the performance of duty on a voluntary or involuntary basis in a uniformed service under competent authority and includes active duty,*

active duty for training, initial active duty for training, inactive duty training, full-time national guard duty, a period for which an employee is absent from employment for the purpose of an examination to determine the fitness of the employee to perform any such duty, and a period for which an employee is absent from employment for the purpose of performing funeral honors duty as authorized under applicable federal law [10 USC §12503 or 32 USC §115].

3. **State defense force** means the volunteer defense force authorized by chapter 4 of the Michigan military act.
4. **Uniformed services** means all of the following:
 - (a) The armed forces of the United States, including the army, navy, marine corps, air force, coast guard, army reserve, naval reserve, marine corps reserve, air force reserve, and coast guard reserve.
 - (b) The army national guard and the air national guard when engaged in federal or state active duty for training, inactive duty training, or full-time national guard duty.
 - (c) The commissioned corps of the public health service.
 - (d) The National Disaster Medical Service (NDMS), for service performed as an intermittent disaster-response appointee upon activation of the NDMS or participation in a related training program, as authorized in 42 USC §300hh-11(e)(3)(A).
 - (e) Any other category of persons designated by the president in time of war or national emergency.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Decompression time** means the period beginning on the date an employee on military leave is discharged from active duty in a uniformed service and ending on the date the employee returns to work in the classified service.
2. **Service-connected disability** means a disability resulting from an illness or injury incurred in, or aggravated during, service in a uniformed service.
3. **USERRA** means the federal Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act, 38 USC § 4301 et seq.

4. Standards

A. Military Leaves.

1. **Eligibility for military leave.** If an employee is absent from a classified position due to service in the uniformed services, an appointing authority shall place the employee on a military leave if both of the following criteria are satisfied:
 - a. **Notice.** The employee or an appropriate officer of the uniformed service gives the appointing authority advance oral or written notice that the employee will be absent due to service in a uniformed service. This requirement is waived if notice

is prevented by military necessity or is otherwise impossible or unreasonable under all of the circumstances.

- b. **Five-year limit.** The cumulative length of the employee's previous absences from the employing agency due to service in the uniformed services does not exceed five years. The exclusions in § 4.B.2 do not count toward the five-year limit.
2. **Deemed to be on a military leave.** If an employee is absent from a classified position due to service in the uniformed services but has not been placed on a military leave , the employee is nonetheless deemed to be on a military leave if the employee is qualified under rule 2-14 and this regulation. If an employee is deemed to be on a military leave , the employee is entitled to all rights and benefits as though the employee had been granted a military leave .
3. **Applicable rules and regulations.** A military leave is governed exclusively by rule 2-14, this regulation, and the USERRA. Rule 2-11 and rule 2-12 do not apply to a military leave. An appointing authority shall not grant any other paid or unpaid leave of absence, right, or benefit to an employee absent due to service in a uniformed service except as expressly authorized in the civil service rules and regulations.
4. **Unpaid leave.** Unless otherwise expressly authorized in the rules or regulations, a military leave is without pay.
5. **Use of accrued leave.** An employee is permitted to use during military leave any annual, personal, compensatory, or banked leave time accrued before beginning service in the uniformed services. An appointing authority cannot require an employee to use accrued paid leave time during such period.
6. **Funeral honors duty.** An appointing authority shall grant an employee who is a member of a reserve component a military leave of absence to allow the employee to perform funeral honors duty as authorized by 10 USC § 2503 or 32 USC § 115.

B. Requirements for Returning to Work and Other Benefits.

1. **Entitlement.** An employee on a military leave of absence is entitled to return to work and to the other rights and benefits of rule 2-14 and this regulation if all the following occur:
 - a. **Notice.** The employee or an appropriate officer of the uniformed service gave advance written or verbal notice of the service to the employee's appointing authority. This requirement is waived if notice was prevented by military necessity or was otherwise impossible or unreasonable under all of the circumstances.
 - b. **Five-year limit.** The cumulative length of the absence and all previous absences from a position with the employee's agency due to service in the uniformed

services does not exceed five years. The exclusions in § 4.B.2 do not count toward the five-year limit.

- c. **Return to work.** The employee returns to work or gives written or oral notice of readiness to return to work before the military leave of absence expires.
2. **Five-year limit; exclusions.** The following service is not counted toward the five-year limitation in §§ 4.A.1.b and 4.B.1.b:
- a. Service that is required, beyond five years, to complete an initial period of obligated service.
 - b. Service during which the employee was unable to obtain orders releasing the employee from a period of service in the uniformed services before the expiration of the five-year period and such inability was through no fault of the employee.
 - c. Service performed as required pursuant to 10 USC § 10147 or § 502(a), 32 USC § 503, or to fulfill additional training requirements determined and certified in writing by the Secretary of the uniformed service concerned, to be necessary for professional development, or for completion of skill training or retraining.
 - d. Service performed by a member of a uniformed service who is ordered as follows:
 - (1) Ordered to or retained on active duty under 10 USC § 688, § 12301(a), § 12301(g), § 12302, § 12304, or § 12305, or under 14 USC § 331, § 332, § 359, § 360, § 367, or § 712.
 - (2) Ordered to or retained on active duty (other than for training) under any provision of law because of a war or national emergency declared by the President or the Congress, as determined by the Secretary of the uniformed service concerned.
 - (3) Ordered to active duty (other than for training) in support, as determined by the Secretary of the uniformed service concerned, of an operational mission for which personnel have been ordered to active duty under 10 USC § 12304.
 - (4) Ordered to active duty in support, as determined by the Secretary of the uniformed service concerned, of a critical mission or requirement of the uniformed services.
 - (5) Called into federal service as a member of the national guard under 10 USC § 331, et seq., or § 12406.
 - e. Decompression time.

3. **Documentation for Returning to Work.**
 - a. **Required documentation.** An employee returning to work after a period of service in a uniformed service that exceeds 30 days shall, upon request, provide documentation to establish each of the following:
 - (1) The employee's return to work is timely under § 4.C.
 - (2) The employee has not exceeded the five-year service limitation (subject to the exclusions in § 4.B.2).
 - (3) The employee's entitlement to the benefits has not been terminated pursuant to § 4.G.
 - b. **Lack of documentation.** The failure of an employee to provide documentation that satisfies § 4.B.3.a is not a basis for denying return to work if the failure occurs because the documentation does not exist or is not readily available at the time of the request of the appointing authority. If, after the employee returns to work, documentation becomes available that establishes that the employee does not meet one or more of the requirements referred to in § 4.B.3.a, the appointing authority may terminate the employment of the employee and the provision of any rights or benefits afforded the employee under this regulation.
 - c. **Limit on demand for documents.** An appointing authority may not delay an employee's return to work by demanding documentation that does not then exist or is not then readily available.
4. **Return to work not required.** An appointing authority is not required to return an employee to work under this regulation if any of the following occur.
 - a. The employer's circumstances have so changed as to make such return to work impossible or unreasonable.
 - b. The employee has a service-connected disability and the employee's return to work would impose an undue hardship on the employer.
 - c. The state position which the employee left to serve in the uniformed services was for a brief, nonrecurrent period and there is no reasonable expectation that state employment would continue indefinitely or for a significant period. Typically, this includes a non-career position or a limited-term position that was not expected to be renewed.
5. **Timing, frequency, and duration of service not to be considered.** In any determination of an employee's rights to protection under this regulation, the timing, frequency, and duration of the employee's training or service, or the nature of such training or service in the uniformed services (including voluntary service), cannot be a basis for denying protection of this regulation so long as the military service does

not exceed the five-year limit in § 4.B.2, the employee gave the advance notice required in § 4.A.1.a, and the employee gave the return-to-work notice required in § 4.C.

C. **Time Limits for Returning to Work.**

1. **Time limits for returning to work.** After completion of a period of service in the uniformed services, an employee must report to work or give notice of readiness to return to work with the appointing authority, as follows:

a. **Less than 31 days' service or fitness exam.** If the period of service was less than 31 days or was for a service fitness examination, the employee must report to work not later than the beginning of the first full regularly scheduled work period on the first full calendar day following:

- (1) the completion of the period of service (or fitness examination), plus
- (2) a period allowing for the safe transportation from the place of the service (or examination) to the employee's residence, plus
- (3) eight hours.

If reporting within the required period is impossible or unreasonable through no fault of the employee, then the employee must report as soon as possible after the expiration of the 8-hour period.

b. **31 to 180 days' service.** If the period of service was more than 30 days but less than 181 days, the employee must report for work or give notice not later than **14 days** after the completion of the period of service. If reporting for work or giving notice within the 14-day period is impossible or unreasonable through no fault of the employee, the employee must report or give notice no later than the first full calendar day when it becomes possible.

c. **181 or more days' service.** If the period of service was for more than 180 days, the employee must report for duty or give notice not later than **6 months** after the completion of the period of service.

2. **Time limits extended for medical reasons.**

a. **Extension of time limits.** An employee who is hospitalized for, or convalescing from, an illness or injury incurred in or aggravated during service in the uniformed services shall, at the end of the period that is necessary for the person to recover from the illness or injury, return to work or give notice of readiness to return to work. Except as provided in § 4.C.2.b, the period of recovery may not exceed **2 years**.

b. **Further extension of period.** The 2-year period in § 4.C.2.a shall be extended by the minimum time required to accommodate the circumstances beyond the

employee's control which make reporting or giving notice within the 2-year period impossible or unreasonable.

3. **No automatic forfeit.** An employee who fails to return to work or give notice of readiness to return to work within the appropriate period specified in this § 4.C shall not automatically forfeit the employee's entitlement to the rights and benefits provided in rule 2-14 or this regulation but shall be subject to civil service rules and regulations and the agency's rules, policy, and general practices pertaining to explanations and discipline for absence from scheduled work.

D. Rights, Benefits, and Obligations.

An employee who returns to work under this regulation is entitled to the rights and benefits determined by seniority that the employee had on the day the employee began the military leave plus any additional seniority-based rights and benefits that the employee would have attained if the employee's continuous service with the state had not been interrupted by the military leave.

1. **Seniority-based rights.** On returning to work, the following service and work hour counters are adjusted, if not previously adjusted during the military leave of absence, to include an employee's time on a military leave, including any decompression time.
 - a. Continuous service hours.
 - b. Employment preference.
 - c. Eligibility for annual leave accruals.
 - d. Eligibility for severance pay.
 - e. Eligibility for longevity payment.
 - f. Eligibility for family and medical leave.
 - g. Eligibility for parental leave.
 - h. Step in a pay range with steps (if in satisfactory status at the beginning of the military leave).
2. **Nonseniority-based rights; examples.** By way of example only, the following are not seniority-based and are not adjusted as a result of an employee's service in the uniformed services:
 - a. Eligibility for lump sum or base salary increase (if in a performance pay plan). Performance pay awards are based on evaluations of actual job performance, not on seniority.
 - b. Eligibility for reclassification. Eligibility for reclassification is based on actual job performance, not on seniority.

- c. Length of a follow-up rating period (rule 2-3.4). A follow-up rating period is suspended during a military leave . When the employee returns to work, the follow-up rating period picks up at the point where the military leave began.
- d. Length of a probationary period (rule 3-6.2). A probationary period is a part of the merit selection process and is suspended during a military leave . When the employee returns to work, the probationary period picks up at the point where the military leave began.

E. Position on Returning to Work.

An eligible employee who returns to work after a military leave is returned to work in the classified service as follows:

1. **Less than 91 days' service.** An employee whose period of service in the uniformed services was less than 91 days is returned to work in the position the employee occupied before beginning service in the uniformed services.
2. **More than 90 days' service.** An employee whose period of service in the uniformed services was more than 90 days is returned to work in either (1) the position the employee occupied before beginning service in the uniformed services or (2) a position in the same classification level.
3. **Abolishment of position or RIF.**
 - a. If, while an employee is on a military leave , the employee's position is abolished or affected by a reduction in force (RIF), the employee is treated as though the employee is at work on the day of the abolishment or RIF. For example, the employee may be demoted, laid off, placed on recall, or otherwise affected by the application of employment preference in the same manner as if the employee was present.
 - b. When the employee returns to work from the military leave , the employee is placed in the same circumstance the employee would have been in if the employee's continuous employment with the state had not been interrupted by a military leave , including, for example, a demotion, layoff, recall, or other personnel action.
4. **Effect of disability.**
 - a. **Service-connected disability.** If an employee, due to a service-connected disability, is not qualified to return to work in the position required under §§ 4.E.1 or 4.E.2, after reasonable efforts by the appointing authority to accommodate the disability, the employee is returned to work in the following order of priority:
 - (1) In any other position with equivalent seniority, status, and pay, the duties of which the employee is qualified to perform or would become qualified to

perform (as determined by Civil Service) with reasonable efforts by the appointing authority.

(2) If the employee cannot be returned to work under § 4.E.4.a(1), then in a position which is the nearest approximation to a position referred to in § 4.E.4.a(1) in terms of seniority, status, and pay, consistent with circumstances of the employee's case.

- b. **Nonservice-connected disability.** If an employee, due to a nonservice-connected disability, is not qualified to return to work in the position required under §§ 4.E.1 or 4.E.2 and cannot become qualified with reasonable efforts by the employer, then the employee is returned to work in any other position that the employee is qualified to perform.
 - c. **Failure to qualify.** If an employee, due to any disability, is not qualified to return to work in any position after reasonable efforts by the appointing authority to accommodate the disability, the employee is separated.
 - d. **Status of disabled employee.** An employee who is discharged from active duty and whose return to work is delayed by a service-connected disability remains on an unpaid military leave until the employee is returned to work or the employee is separated after failing to qualify to return to work.
5. **Ties.** If two or more employees are entitled to return to work to the same position, the employee who left the position first has the prior right to return to that position.

F. Prohibited Discrimination and Retaliation.

- 1. **Discrimination.** An appointing authority shall not deny initial employment, retention in employment, promotion, the right to return to work after a military leave, or any benefit of employment to a person who (1) is or applies to be a member of a uniformed service or (2) performs, has performed, applies to perform, or is obligated to perform service in a uniformed service, based on that person's actual or potential membership or service.
- 2. **Retaliation prohibited.** An appointing authority shall not discriminate in employment against or take any tangible adverse employment action against any person because the person has (1) acted to enforce a protection afforded any person under rule 2-14 or this regulation, (2) testified or otherwise made a statement in connection with any proceeding under rule 2-14 or this regulation, (3) assisted or otherwise participated in an investigation under rule 2-14 or this regulation, or (4) exercised a right provided in rule 2-14 or this regulation. The prohibition in this standard applies with respect to a person regardless of whether that person has performed service in the uniformed services.

G. Termination of Entitlements.

An employee's entitlement to benefits under rule 2-14 and this regulation terminates if any of the following occur:

1. The employee is separated from a uniformed service (1) with a dishonorable discharge, (2) with a bad conduct discharge, or (3) under other than honorable conditions, as characterized by regulations of the uniformed service.
2. The employee is a commissioned officer dismissed (1) by sentence of a general court-martial, (2) in commutation of a sentence of general court-martial, or (3) by order of the President in time of war, as permitted under 10 USC § 1161(a).
3. The employee is a commissioned officer dropped from the rolls pursuant 10 USC § 1161(b), due to (1) absence without authority for at least 3 months, (2) separation by reason of a sentence to confinement adjudged by a court-martial, or (3) a sentence to confinement in a federal or state penitentiary or correctional institution.
4. The employee fails to return to work in the classified service within the appropriate period specified in § 4.C.

H. State Duty.

An employee who is a member of a national guard unit or the state defense force and is ordered to active state duty or active service by the governor or volunteers for such duty is entitled to the employment and return-to-work rights, benefits, and protections provided in rule 2-14 and this regulation even if the employee is not entitled to similar rights or benefits under federal law.

I. Discharge for Just Cause.

Notwithstanding any other rule or regulation that may permit discharge for reasons other than just cause, an employee in an indefinite position who returns to work under this regulation is subject to the following:

1. **31 to 180 days' service.** If the employee's period of service in the uniformed services before returning to work was more than 30 days but less than 181 days, the employee may not be discharged within 180 days after returning to work except for just cause.
2. **More than 180 days' service.** If the employee's period of service in the uniformed services before returning to work was more than 180 days, the employee may not be discharged within one year after returning to work except for just cause.

J. Enforcement of Employment and Return-to-Work Rights.

1. **Complaints.** As authorized in rule 2-14.7, an employee who is entitled to employment or return-to-work rights or benefits and who claims that an appointing authority has failed or refused, or is about to fail or refuse, to comply with rule 2-14 or this regulation may file a grievance or technical complaint, as appropriate.

2. **Grievance and Grievance Appeal; Procedures and Burdens of Proof.** A grievance or grievance appeal under rule 2-14 and this regulation is conducted as provided in rule 8-1, rule 8-2, and regulation 8.01, except that the burden of proof shall be as follows:
- a. **General.** Except as provided below in §§ 4.J.2.b through f, the employee has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the appointing authority discriminated against the employee or otherwise failed to comply with a rule or applicable regulation and, as a result, the employee has suffered or will suffer a tangible adverse employment action.
 - b. **Discrimination.** In a grievance alleging discrimination under § 4.F.1:
 - (1) The grievant first has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that that the grievant's membership or application for membership, service or application for service, or obligation for service, in the uniformed services or the state defense force was a motivating factor in the appointing authority's action.
 - (2) If so, the appointing authority must then prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the challenged action would have been taken in the absence of such membership, application for membership, service, application for service, or obligation for service.
 - c. **Retaliation.** In a grievance alleging retaliation under § 4.F.2:
 - (1) The grievant first has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that one of the following was a motivating factor in the appointing authority's action.
 - (a) The grievant's action to enforce a protection afforded any person under rule 2-14 or this regulation.
 - (b) The grievant's testimony or making of a statement in or in connection with any proceeding under rule 2-14 or this regulation.
 - (c) The grievant's assistance or other participation in an investigation under rule 2-14 or this regulation.
 - (d) The grievant's exercise of a right provided for in rule 2-14 or this regulation.
 - (2) If so, the appointing authority must then prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the challenged action would have been taken in the absence of the grievant's enforcement action, testimony, statement, assistance, participation, or exercise of a right.
 - d. **Impossibility of returning to work.** In a grievance involving return to work in which the appointing authority claims under § B.4.a that circumstances have so

changed as to make returning to work unreasonable or impossible, the appointing authority has the burden of proving such impossibility or unreasonableness by a preponderance of the evidence.

- e. **Undue hardship.** In a grievance involving return to work in which the appointing authority claims under § 4.B.4.b that a required accommodation, training, or effort is an undue hardship, the appointing authority has the burden of proving such undue hardship by a preponderance of the evidence.
- f. **Brief employment.** In a grievance involving return to work in which the appointing authority claims under § 4.B.4.c that the employment from which the employee left was for a brief, non-recurrent period and there was no reasonable expectation that such employment will continue indefinitely or for a significant period, the appointing authority has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence the brief or non-recurrent nature of the employment and that there was no reasonable expectation of the employment continuing indefinitely or for a significant period.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0093; or MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 2.05

Subject: Workplace Safety		
SPDOC No.: 16-06	Effective Date: January 1, 2017	Replaces: Reg. 2.05 (SPDOC 07-14, October 7, 2007)

1. Purpose

This regulation provides direction on workplace safety and reporting violations involving acts or threats of violence or possessing or carrying firearms or explosives.

2. CSC Rule References

2-20 Workplace Safety: Violence, Firearms, and Explosives

2-20.1 Acts of Violence and Threats of Violence

- (a) Prohibited Acts.* An employee shall not commit an act of violence or a threat of violence.
- (b) Requirement to Report.* If an employee becomes aware of an act of violence or a threat of violence, the employee shall immediately report the act or threat to the appointing authority or the appointing authority's designee.
- (c) Action by Appointing Authority.* An appointing authority or designee who receives a credible report of an act of violence or a threat of violence shall take reasonable actions to protect employees.

2-20.2 Firearms and Explosives

- (a) Carrying and Possession Prohibited; Exceptions.* An employee shall not carry or possess a firearm or explosive at a state workplace or during actual-duty time, except as authorized below:
 - (1) Firearm.* An employee may carry or possess a firearm at a state workplace or during actual-duty time only under one of the following circumstances:
 - (A)* The employee is (1) employed in a law enforcement, correctional, investigative, security, or military capacity and (2) permitted or required by agency work rules to carry or possess a firearm at a state workplace or during actual-duty time.
 - (B)* The appointing authority has specifically authorized the employee in writing to carry or possess a firearm at a state workplace or during actual-duty time.
 - (C)* Except when prohibited by law or an agency work rule, the employee carries or possesses a firearm inside a personal vehicle while the firearm is completely unloaded and enclosed in a case in the vehicle or carried in the trunk of the vehicle.

(2) **Explosives.** *An employee may carry or possess an explosive at a state workplace or during actual-duty time if the employee is authorized by the appointing authority to carry or possess the explosive as part of the employee's official duties.*

(3) **Requirements.** *An employee authorized to carry or possess a firearm or explosive under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) must carry or possess the firearm or explosive in a reasonable manner and in compliance with (1) all applicable laws, including the civil service rules and regulations, (2) all agency work rules, and (3) any instructions or limitations imposed by the appointing authority.*

(b) **Requirement to Report Violations.** *An employee who becomes aware that any person possesses or is carrying a firearm or explosive in violation of this rule shall immediately report the matter to the appointing authority or the appointing authority's designee.*

(c) **Action by Appointing Authority.** *An appointing authority or designee who receives a credible report of a violation of this rule shall take reasonable actions to protect the safety of employees.*

2-20.3 Effect of Other Laws

This rule regulates the ability of employees to carry or possess firearms and explosives (1) at any state workplace at any time and (2) in any place during actual-duty time. Except as specifically authorized in this rule, a constitutional or statutory provision that otherwise permits a person to carry or possess a firearm or an explosive does not authorize an employee to carry or possess a firearm or explosive during actual-duty time or at a state workplace.

2-20.4 Penalty

If an employee violates this rule, an appointing authority may discipline the employee, up to and including dismissal.

2-20.5 Agency Work Rules

An appointing authority may issue agency work rules related to firearms, explosives, and workplace safety that are not inconsistent with this rule.

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

- 1. Act of violence** *means any intentional, reckless, or grossly negligent act that would reasonably be expected to cause physical injury or death to another person.*
- 2. Actual-duty time** *means the time that an employee is scheduled to receive compensation, benefits, or benefit accruals for the performance of the employee's public duties as a member of the classified civil service. Actual-duty time includes all scheduled work time and overtime. Actual-duty time does not include the time an employee is on approved leave from the employee's public duties as a member of the classified civil service, even if the employee receives compensation, benefits, or benefit accruals for the time.*

3. **Explosive** means any bomb, grenade, missile, or other dangerous device designed to expand suddenly and release internal energy resulting in an explosion.
4. **Firearm** means a weapon from which a dangerous projectile may be expelled by an explosive, gas, or air.
5. **State workplace** means an office or building owned or leased by the state in which classified employees are assigned or work. State workplace includes any state-owned or leased common grounds or parking areas used by classified employees assigned to or working in the office or building.
6. **Threat of violence** means any intentional communication or other act that threatens an act of violence and would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, threatened, or fear physical injury or death to oneself or another person.

4. Standards

- A. **Agency Work Rules.** An appointing authority may promulgate work rules not inconsistent with rule 2-20.
- B. **Imminent Risk.** An employee who observes or learns of an imminent risk of serious physical injury or death due to (1) an act of violence or a threat of violence or (2) the carrying or possession of a firearm or explosive at a state workplace or during actual-duty time shall immediately take the following actions:
 1. Take measures to ensure his or her personal safety.
 2. Report the matter to law enforcement.
 3. Notify the immediate supervisor, manager, or appointing authority of the incident as soon as possible.
- C. **Reporting Obligation.**
 1. **What to Report.**
 - a. **All Employees.** An employee is obligated to report to management or to the appointing authority any of the following circumstances:
 - (1) If the employee is subjected to acts or threats of violence.
 - (2) If the employee witnesses acts or threats of violence.
 - (3) If the employee becomes aware of acts or threats of violence.
 - (4) If the employee observes or is made aware that an employee possesses or is carrying a firearm or explosive at a state workplace or during actual-duty time, unless the reporting employee knows that the appointing authority has authorized the employee to carry the firearm or explosive.

- (5) If the employee receives a protective or restraining order that lists a state workplace as a protected area, the employee must provide a copy of the order to the appointing authority responsible for the state workplace.
- b. **Supervisors and managers.** A supervisor or manager who observes or learns of
 - (1) an act of violence or a threat of violence by or to a subordinate employee or
 - (2) the carrying or possession of a firearm or explosive at a state workplace or during actual-duty time by a subordinate employee, shall take prompt and appropriate remedial action and shall report the observation or information to the appointing authority.
2. **To Whom to Report.** An employee who is obligated to report under this regulation shall report the incident to any available supervisor or the appointing authority.
3. **When to Report.** An employee who is obligated to make a report must make the required report immediately upon learning of or observing the reportable incident or as soon thereafter as it is reasonably possible to make the report.
4. **Confidentiality.** To protect the interests of all involved, the appointing authority shall maintain confidentiality to the extent practicable and appropriate under the circumstances.

D. Action to Stop Violations.

1. **Acts or Threats of Violence.** If an act or threat of violence is alleged to be continuing or the target of the act or threat needs protection, the appointing authority shall take appropriate immediate action it deems reasonably necessary to stop the alleged acts or threats of violence. Possible actions include, but are not limited to, (1) notice to law enforcement, (2) change of location of the work station of the alleged violator or person affected, (3) "no contact" orders to both parties, (4) temporary reassignment of the alleged violator or the person affected, and (5) suspension of the alleged violator with or without pay to conduct an investigation, as authorized in rule 2-6.4.
 2. **Possession of Firearms or Explosives.** If an appointing authority learns that an employee is carrying or in possession of a firearm or explosive at a state workplace or during actual-duty time in violation of rule 2-20, this regulation, or an agency work rule, the appointing authority may notify law enforcement or take other appropriate action.
- E. Discipline.** The appointing authority may discipline an employee for (1) engaging in an act or threat of violence or (2) carrying or possessing a firearm or explosives at a state workplace or while on actual-duty time in violation of rule 2-20, this regulation, or an agency work rule.
- F. Education and Training.** Each appointing authority is encouraged to provide to all current and newly appointed employees information regarding an employee's duties

and responsibilities under rule 2-20, this regulation, and any applicable agency work rules.

5. Procedures

Responsibility	Action
Employee who observes or learns of (1) an act or a threat of violence or (2) carrying or possession of a firearm or explosives.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Imminent Risk of Danger.</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Immediately takes appropriate measures to ensure his or her personal safety. b. Contacts law enforcement official to report incident, if appropriate. c. Notifies immediate supervisor, manager, or appointing authority of incident. 2. <u>No Imminent Risk of Danger.</u> Notifies immediate supervisor, manager, appointing authority of incident.
Supervisor or Manager	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Conducts any necessary interviews or investigations to obtain specific facts regarding the reported incident. 4. Forwards a report to the appointing authority.
Appointing Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Reviews information to substantiate or dismiss reported incident. 6. Takes appropriate remedial or disciplinary action. 7. Consults with law enforcement or other appropriate agencies.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-284-0093; or to MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 2.06

Subject: Performance Ratings		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 2.06 (SPDOC 17-11, January 1, 2018)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes procedures to conduct performance ratings.

2. CSC Rule References

2-3 Ratings

2-3.1 Rating System

(a) Regulations. The state personnel director shall issue regulations to establish a system of performance and interim ratings for appointing authorities to evaluate and report employee performance. Performance includes levels of performance, competencies, and behavior. Probationary ratings are addressed in rule 3-6.

(b) Ratings.

(1) Types. A rating issued under this rule is a single overall evaluation of the employee's performance for the relevant rating period:

(A) Performance. A performance rating rates the employee's overall performance as (high performing, meets expectations, or needs improvement. High-performing and meets-expectations ratings are satisfactory.

(B) Interim. An interim rating rates the employee's overall performance as satisfactory or unsatisfactory.

(2) Methods. Unless the regulations provide otherwise, an appointing authority may use any appropriate rating method approved by the state personnel director to evaluate and rate employees. If a method yields overall evaluation categories different from those in subsection (b)(1), the categories must equate to those overall performance categories. An appointing authority may also develop systems to provide ongoing feedback to employees on performance that are not ratings, but may form a basis for ratings under this rule.

(3) Component parts. If an overall rating is satisfactory, a non-satisfactory evaluation on a subpart of the rating, such as an objective, a competency, or a factor, is not grievable or reviewable in the agency review procedure.

- (c) **Review.** *A supervisor or designee shall review each performance or interim rating with the employee. Both shall sign each rating as evidence of the review. The employee's signature does not indicate agreement. An employee may file an explanatory statement with a rating.*
- (d) **Use.** *A performance or interim rating may be considered in making employment decisions, including appointment, promotion, retention, assignment, and training.*
- (e) **Report.** *Each appointing authority shall report or certify performance and interim ratings to civil service staff.*

2-3.2 Performance Ratings

- (a) **General.** *An appointing authority shall evaluate each non-probationary employee's performance and issue a performance rating as the rules and regulations require.*

- (1) **Timing.** *An appointing authority shall issue a performance rating at least once annually, but may issue performance ratings anytime. An appointing authority need not issue a performance rating for any period covered by an interim rating.*

- (2) **Performance-improvement plan.** *If an employee receives a needs-improvement rating, the appointing authority shall establish a performance-improvement plan to monitor the employee's performance. The plan must establish a date by which the appointing authority will issue another rating evaluating the employee's performance under the plan. If performance has not improved, the appointing authority may issue an interim rating based on performance under the plan.*

- (3) **Agency review procedure.** *Each appointing authority shall establish a procedure for employees to obtain a review of a needs-improvement rating by the appointing authority or a designee. If a rating is not grievable, the appointing authority's review is also not appealable.*

- (b) **Compensation plans with fixed steps.**

- (1) **Satisfactory rating.** *A satisfactory rating is not discipline and is not grievable or reviewable.*

- (2) **Needs-improvement rating.**

- (A) **Complaints.** *A needs-improvement rating is not discipline and cannot be grieved, unless it violated rule 1-8 [Prohibited Discrimination] or rule 2-10 [Whistleblower Protection]. An employee may request review of the rating in the agency review procedure.*

- (B) **Effects.** *An employee who receives a needs-improvement rating is eligible for a step increase, but is ineligible for reclassification until a later satisfactory rating is issued. A reclassification cannot be retroactive to a date before a new satisfactory rating is issued.*

- (c) **Performance-pay programs.**

- (1) **Salary review.** *An appointing authority shall complete a salary review for each employee in a performance-pay program after completing a performance rating. The appointing authority shall use the rating as one factor in determining the employee's eligibility for a base-salary increase or lump-sum award authorized in rule 5-3.4.*

- (2) **Satisfactory rating.** A satisfactory rating is not discipline and is not grievable or reviewable.
- (3) **Needs-improvement rating.**
- (A) **Complaints.** A needs-improvement rating is not discipline (and cannot be grieved, unless it violated rule 1-8 [Prohibited Discrimination] or rule 2-10 [Whistleblower Protection]). An employee may request review of the rating in the agency review procedure.
- (B) **Effects.** An employee who receives a needs-improvement rating is ineligible for a performance-pay award or reclassification until a later satisfactory rating is issued. Neither can be made retroactive to a date before a new satisfactory rating is issued.
- (4) **Grievances.** Performance-pay awards are discretionary. An employee cannot grieve or appeal a performance-pay action, unless specifically permitted in this rule or regulations.
- (A) **Permitted.** An employee aggrieved by the following performance-pay actions may file a grievance:
- (1) The employee's base salary is reduced.
 - (2) The appointing authority does not rate the employee's performance at least once annually.
 - (3) The performance-pay action violates rule 1-8 [Prohibited Discrimination] or rule 2-10 [Whistleblower Protection].
- (B) **Prohibited.** Non-grievable performance-pay actions include:
- (1) The amount of a performance-pay award.
 - (2) The failure to receive an award.
 - (3) The distribution of an award between base-salary increase and lump-sum award.
 - (4) Another employee's performance rating or award.
 - (5) The decision to include a position in or exclude a position from a performance-pay program.
 - (6) The performance-pay program itself, including performance standards, agency evaluation methods, rating categories, and agency salary-range subdivisions.

2-3.3 **Interim Ratings**

- (a) **Interim ratings.** An appointing authority may evaluate the performance of an employee, including a probationary employee, and issue an interim rating anytime.
- (b) **Rating period.** If an appointing authority issues an unsatisfactory interim rating but does not dismiss the employee, the appointing authority shall establish in writing a follow-up rating period. If an employee is suspended, on an unpaid leave of absence, or on extended sick leave, the period is automatically extended by a period equal to the absence. Within 28 days after its end, an appointing

authority may extend in writing the period's length to a total of up to six months. An extension cannot be grieved.

- (c) **Follow-up interim rating.** The appointing authority shall evaluate the employee's performance during the follow-up rating period and issue another interim rating. The appointing authority shall extend the rating period or issue the rating by 28 days after the period ends. If the appointing authority fails to timely issue the rating or an extension, the employee may request its issuance in writing to the appointing authority's human resources director. If the appointing authority fails to issue a rating or an extension within 14 days in writing after receiving a valid written request, the employee is returned to satisfactory standing, effective the end of the rating period.
- (d) **Discipline.** Unsatisfactory interim ratings are discipline and may be the basis for additional discipline, up to and including dismissal.
- (e) **Grievances.**
- (1) **Non-probationary.** A non-probationary employee who receives an unsatisfactory interim rating may grieve the rating.
- (2) **Probationary.** A probationary employee who receives an unsatisfactory interim rating may grieve the rating only as provided in rule 3-6.4.
- (f) **Effects.** An employee who receives an unsatisfactory interim rating is ineligible for a step increase, performance-pay award, or reclassification until a later satisfactory rating is issued. Any such action cannot be retroactive to a date before a new satisfactory rating is issued. The period under an unsatisfactory rating is not qualifying time for a step increase or reclassification.

3. Definitions

A. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Competency** means the ability, skill, knowledge, and motivation needed for success on the job.
2. **Supervisor**, means the person with formal authority to enforce directives and ensure satisfactory performance of subordinates. A supervisor may be immediately superior in or removed but directly in the employee's chain of command.

4. Standards

A. General Standards.

1. Performance management plans and performance ratings are required for all career employees in the classified service.
2. All supervisory, managerial, and executive employees must have in their performance management plans a factor or competency establishing a performance expectation to conduct timely and effective employee ratings.
3. Meets expectations and high-performing ratings are satisfactory.

B. Forms.

1. An online performance management form accessible through MI HR Self-Service or NEOGOV is used for all performance ratings, unless the State Personnel Director has approved an alternative method.
2. A separate Interim Employee Rating form (CS-375) is used for interim ratings.

C. Performance Ratings.**1. General requirements.**

- a. A rating of an employee's performance must be conducted at least once per year. The appointing authority shall determine if employees are rated on their anniversary date or a common date.
- b. If an employee receives an interim rating, the appointing authority need not issue a performance rating for any period covered by the interim rating.
- c. Supervisors shall review employees' performance and behavior under established, measurable, and specific performance factors, objectives, and competencies, except Group-1 employees require only competencies. The supervisor shall review rating criteria with the employee at the start of each rating period. The employee and supervisor must certify the review of the rating criteria.
- d. Modifications to performance factors, objectives, or competencies may be made anytime to reflect a change of assignments or expectations. When changes are made, the employee and supervisor must certify the revised rating form.
- e. Performance reviews should be conducted with regular feedback throughout the rating period. Employees in performance-pay classifications may receive a rating and pay review six months after appointment or conversion.
- f. A supervisor shall complete performance ratings within 28 days after a rating period ends. A supervisor shall review an employee's performance during the period covered and indicate whether the employee exceeded, met, or did not meet expectations.
- g. The employee and supervisor must certify the rating. The employee's certification does not indicate that the employee agrees with the rating. If necessary, the supervisor shall indicate an employee's refusal to sign, including an online refusal override certification, if applicable.
- h. An employee who disagrees with a performance rating may enter any exception in the online comments section or submit a written statement to the appointing authority.

2. Needs-improvement rating.

- a. The appointing authority must certify any needs-improvement rating.
- b. If a needs-improvement rating is issued, the appointing authority must establish a plan within 28 days after the rating—in HRMN, if possible—for improving the employee’s performance or behavior. A performance or interim rating evaluating the employee’s performance under the plan must be conducted by 28 days after the plan period’s end.
- c. During the plan period, regular progress reviews should be provided.
- d. If the employee’s performance is satisfactory at the plan period’s end, a satisfactory performance rating is issued.
- e. If performance is not satisfactory, (1) another needs-improvement rating is issued and regular progress reviews continue under another plan or (2) an unsatisfactory interim rating is issued.
- f. If the appointing authority does not issue a rating by 28 days after the plan period’s end, the employee may request in writing to the agency’s human resources director that one be issued. If the appointing authority does not issue a rating within 14 days after a request is received, the employee receives a meets-expectations rating, effective the plan period’s end.
- g. A needs-improvement rating does not impact eligibility for step increases.
- h. An employee under a needs-improvement rating is not eligible for reclassification until a later satisfactory rating is issued. A reclassification action cannot be made retroactive to before a new satisfactory rating is issued. Time under a needs-improvement rating is not creditable toward reclassification.
- i. Performance ratings and progress reviews are not discipline and are not grievable. An employee may request a review of the rating under the agency review procedure.

D. Interim Ratings.

1. Interim ratings may be conducted anytime to document an employee's unsatisfactory performance or behavior.
2. An unsatisfactory interim rating must address specific performance or behavior problems, identify specific expectations for improvement, and establish a timeframe for improvement during a follow-up rating period.
3. An unsatisfactory interim rating is typically preceded by counseling, reprimands, or corrective action regarding the employee’s performance or behavior.

4. An unsatisfactory interim rating is discipline and must be issued in accordance with rule 2-6.
5. The appointing authority and employee must sign and date an interim rating form. If necessary, the supervisor shall indicate an employee's refusal to sign.
6. The appointing authority must enter any interim rating in the employee's HRMN record (ZP26.1). Any subsequent satisfactory rating must also be entered on the ZP26.1.
7. An employee who disagrees with a rating may submit a written statement to the appointing authority.
8. The appointing authority must notify Civil Service of an interim rating within 28 days of the rating.
9. A follow-up rating period must be established if an unsatisfactory interim rating is issued and the employee is not dismissed. Unless a different period is established, a follow-up rating period is three months.
10. If an employee is suspended, on a leave of absence, or on extended sick leave, a follow-up rating period is automatically extended by that period of time.
11. The employee should be provided feedback on performance and behavior during the follow-up rating period.
12. If an employee performs satisfactorily during a follow-up rating period, the appointing authority shall issue a satisfactory rating effective the end of the rating period.
13. If an employee's performance is unsatisfactory during the follow-up rating period, the employee may receive (1) counseling, reprimands, and other corrective action during the period and (2) another unsatisfactory interim rating and other discipline, including dismissal. An appointing authority may dismiss an employee before the end of a follow-up rating period, if appropriate.
14. By 28 days after a follow-up rating period's end, the appointing authority must either (1) extend the rating period and notify the employee or (2) issue a rating. If the appointing authority does neither, an employee may request a rating in writing to the appointing authority's human resources director. If the appointing authority does not issue a rating within 14 days after an employee's request is received, the employee is returned to satisfactory standing effective the end of the rating period.
15. An employee under an unsatisfactory interim rating is not eligible for a step increase, a performance-pay award, or reclassification until a later satisfactory rating is issued.

16. A step increase, performance-pay award, or reclassification action cannot be made retroactive to a date before a new satisfactory rating is issued. Time under an unsatisfactory interim rating is not creditable toward reclassification.
17. An unsatisfactory interim rating is grieved under regulation 8.01 or an applicable collective bargaining agreement.

E. Audit and Compliance.

1. All ratings are subject to audit by Civil Service.
2. Interim ratings must be maintained in the employee's personnel file for at least four years.
3. Performance ratings must be maintained for four years from the date of issuance. Ratings completed online are stored for at least four years.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 2.07

Subject: Drug and Alcohol Testing		
SPDOC No.: 23-11	Effective Date: October 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 2.07 (SPDOC 22-15, January 1, 2023)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards to conduct drug and alcohol testing authorized in rule 2-7.

2. CSC Rule References

2-7 *Drug and Alcohol Testing*

2-7.1 *Prohibited Activities*

A classified employee shall not do any of the following:

- (a) Consume alcohol or use drugs while on duty.*
- (b) Report to duty or be on duty with a prohibited level of alcohol or drugs present in the employee's bodily fluids.*
- (c) Refuse to submit to a required drug test or alcohol test.*
- (d) Interfere with any testing procedure or tamper with any test sample.*

2-7.2 *Testing Classified Employees*

An appointing authority shall require an employee, as a condition of continued employment, to submit to a drug test or an alcohol test, as provided in this rule.

(a) Tests authorized. The following tests are authorized:

- (1) Reasonable suspicion testing. An employee shall submit to a drug test or an alcohol test if there is reasonable suspicion that the employee has violated this rule.*
- (2) Preappointment testing. An employee not occupying a test-designated position shall submit to a drug test if the employee is selected for a test-designated position.*
- (3) Follow-up testing. An employee shall submit to an unscheduled follow-up drug test or alcohol test if, within the previous 24 months, the employee has done any of the following:*
 - (A) Voluntarily disclosed drug or alcohol problems.*
 - (B) Entered into or completed a rehabilitation program for drug or alcohol abuse.*
 - (C) Failed or refused a preappointment drug test.*

(D) Been disciplined for violating this rule.

(4) Random selection testing. *A test-designated employee shall submit to a drug test and an alcohol test if the employee is selected for testing on a random selection basis.*

(5) Post-accident testing. *A test-designated employee shall submit to a drug test or an alcohol test if there is evidence that the test-designated employee may have caused or contributed to a serious work accident.*

(b) Limitations on certain tests. *An employee subject to testing under this rule may be required to submit only to a drug test, only to an alcohol test, or to both tests, subject to the following limitations.*

(1) Preappointment testing. *Preappointment testing is limited to drug testing.*

(2) Follow-up testing. *The appointing authority may require an employee who is subject to follow-up testing to submit to no more than six unscheduled drug tests or alcohol tests within any 12-month period.*

(3) Random selection testing. *The number of drug tests conducted in any one year on a random selection basis cannot exceed 15 percent of the number of all test-designated positions. The number of alcohol tests conducted in any one year on a random selection basis cannot exceed 15 percent of the number of all test-designated positions.*

2-7.3 Testing New Hires; Conditional Offer of Employment

Any offer of employment to a person who is not currently employed in the classified service is a conditional offer of employment. The offer of employment is conditioned upon the person submitting to and passing a preemployment drug test. A person given a conditional offer of employment is prohibited from performing any duties until the person has submitted to and passed the preemployment drug test.

2-7.4 Penalties

(a) Classified employees.

(1) All employees. *An appointing authority shall impose discipline, up to and including dismissal, for violation of this rule. An appointing authority shall prescribe in its agency work rules the range of penalties, including any mandatory penalties, for violating this rule.*

(2) Test-designated positions. *An employee selected for a test-designated position cannot serve in the test-designated position until the employee has submitted to and passed a preappointment drug test. If the employee fails or refuses to submit to the drug test, interferes with a test procedure, or tampers with a test sample, the following occurs:*

(A) *The employee cannot be appointed, promoted, assigned, recalled, or otherwise placed in the test-designated position.*

(B) *The employee is ineligible for appointment to any test-designated positions for three years.*

(C) *If the employee interferes with a test procedure or tampers with a test sample, the employee may also be disciplined as provided in subsection (a)(1).*

(b) New hires.

(1) Rescission of conditional offer. *If a person conditionally offered employment fails or does not complete a preemployment drug test, interferes with a test procedure, or tampers with a test sample, the appointing authority shall rescind the conditional offer in writing. The rescission must include notice of the complaint procedure and the 14-day time limit. The person is disqualified for appointment to the classified service for three years.*

* * *

(c) Rescission of marijuana sanctions. *A person with an active three-year sanction based on a positive result for marijuana from a pre-employment drug test for a non-test-designated position may request the sanction's prospective rescission as provided in the regulations.*

* * *

2-7.6 Identification of Test-designated Positions

Each appointing authority shall first nominate classes of positions, subclasses of positions, or individual positions to be test-designated. The state employer shall review the nominations and shall recommend to the state personnel director the positions to be test-designated positions. The director shall review the recommendations and shall designate as test-designated positions all the classifications, subclasses, or individual positions that meet the definition of a test-designated position. The designation is not limited by or to the nominations or recommendations. The appointing authority shall give written notice of designation to each test-designated employee at least 14 days before implementing the testing provisions of this rule.

2-7.7 Continuation of Existing Programs

Until the state personnel director issues regulations to the contrary, nothing in this rule prohibits an appointing authority from continuing to use an existing drug or alcohol testing program. Nothing in this rule or the regulations prohibits an appointing authority from implementing a drug or alcohol testing program required by federal law or approved by the commission in a collective bargaining agreement.

2-7.8 Coordination of Rule and Federal Regulations

This rule also applies to an employee subject to mandatory federal regulations governing drug or alcohol testing. However, the employee is subject only to the provision of the federal regulation in any circumstance in which (1) it is not possible to comply with both this rule and the federal regulation or (2) compliance with this rule is an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of any requirement of the federal regulation.

2-7.9 Regulations

The state personnel director shall establish the prohibited levels of drugs and alcohol in the regulations.

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definition.

1. **Drug** means a controlled substance or a controlled substance analogue listed in schedule 1 or schedule 2 of part 72 of the Michigan public health code, Act No. 368 of the Public Acts of 1978, being sections 333.7201, et seq., of the Michigan Compiled Laws, as may be amended from time to time.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Alcohol** means the intoxicating agent in beverage alcohol, ethyl alcohol, or other low molecular weight alcohols including methyl or isopropyl alcohol.
2. **Alcohol concentration** means the alcohol in a volume of breath expressed in terms of grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath as indicated by a breath test under this part.
3. **Confirmatory test** means a second test, following a screening test with a result of 0.02 or greater, that provides quantitative data of alcohol concentration.
4. **Donor** means the individual from whom a urine sample is collected.
5. **Medical review officer (MRO)** means a licensed physician responsible for receiving laboratory results generated by an agency's drug testing program who has knowledge of substance-abuse disorders and appropriate medical training to interpret and evaluate a positive test result, the donor's medical history, and any other relevant biomedical information.
6. **On duty** means engaged in or on-call to be engaged in work responsibilities for the employer.
7. **Refusal to submit** means any of the following:
 - a. Failing to provide an adequate sample without a sufficient medical explanation.
 - b. Engaging in conduct that obstructs the testing process.
 - c. Refusing to be tested.
8. **Serious work accident** means an on-duty accident or incident resulting in death or serious personal injury requiring immediate medical treatment arising out of: operation of a motor vehicle; discharge of a firearm; a physical altercation; provision of direct health care services; or handling dangerous or hazardous materials.

4. Standards

A. Applicability.

1. **Agencies.** This regulation applies to all executive agencies of the State of Michigan.

2. **Rules.** This regulation applies to drug and alcohol testing under rule 2-7 and to employees subject to mandatory federal drug and alcohol testing, as provided in rule 2-7.8.
3. **Collective bargaining.** This regulation does not apply to drug and alcohol testing conducted under a collective bargaining agreement approved by the commission, unless otherwise provided in the agreement.
4. **Deviations.** An appointing authority cannot deviate from this regulation without the director's written approval. In requesting approval for a deviation, an appointing authority must petition the director in writing and describe the specific provisions where a deviation is sought and the rationale. The director may approve a request upon a finding of good cause.
5. **Preappointment drug testing of current employees.** Under rules 2-7.2(a)(2) and 2-7.4(b), a current employee who is not in a test-designated position must pass a preappointment drug test before starting in a new test-designated position. If there is no history of actual or suspected drug or alcohol problems during the employee's tenure as a state employee, an appointing authority may rely on the following to satisfy the preappointment testing requirement:
 - a. **Prior drug test.** The preappointment testing requirement may be satisfied if the employee passed another state drug test during the previous five years while continuously employed by the state.
 - b. **Temporary assignment.** If an employee is assigned to temporarily perform the duties of a test-designated position and has not passed a state drug test during the previous five-year period of continuous employment, the employee shall submit to a drug test no later than 11 workdays after beginning the test-designated duties. The employee is also placed in the pool for random testing while temporarily performing the duties.

B. Testing Procedures.

1. **Drug testing.**
 - a. **Guidelines.** Drug testing is conducted consistent with standards in the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing promulgated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, except as otherwise provided in the rules or regulations. This includes procedures for sample collection, laboratory analysis, and reporting and reviewing results.
 - b. **Drugs included.** Rule 9-1 defines drugs as those included in schedule 1 or 2 at MCL 333.7201, et seq. Hundreds of drugs are covered under schedules 1 and 2, but it is not feasible to test routinely for all of them. When a drug test is required, an appointing authority shall require testing for marijuana, cocaine, opiates,

amphetamines, and phencyclidine, except that marijuana testing is not authorized for a preemployment drug test for a new hire to a position that is not test-designated and cannot be used to rescind a conditional offer of employment to such a position. If an agency requires testing for other drugs, it must first obtain written approval from the director. A request must include the agency's proposed initial test methods, testing levels, and performance test program. When conducting reasonable-suspicion or post-accident testing, an agency may require testing for any drug listed in schedule 1 or 2.

2. **Alcohol testing.** Alcohol testing is conducted consistent with standards and protocols established under the Procedures for Transportation Workplace Drug and Alcohol Testing promulgated by the U.S. Department of Transportation, except as otherwise provided in the rules or regulations.

C. Prohibited Levels and Penalties.

1. **Drugs.** Except as provided in this regulation, a positive result for drugs reported by an MRO violates rule 2-7.1(b) and constitutes just cause to discipline the donor and for civil service to disqualify the donor from future state employment. Failure or refusal to submit to a required drug test also violates rule 2-7.1(c).
2. **Alcohol.** It violates rule 2-7.1(b) to report to or be on duty with a breath alcohol concentration equal to or greater than 0.02. A confirmatory-test result equal to or greater than 0.02 constitutes just cause to discipline an employee. Refusal to submit to an alcohol test shall also constitute a violation of rule 2-7.1(c).
3. **Discipline.** The appointing authority shall specify, in writing, the penalties that may be imposed for violating rule 2-7. An appointing authority shall immediately remove a test-designated employee from the employee's duties if a test reveals a prohibited level of drug or alcohol or if the employee otherwise violates rule 2-7.1. In addition, Civil Service staff shall immediately disqualify the donor from future state employment as provided in rule 2-7.4 for a failed drug test.

D. Disclosure of Drug and Alcohol Testing Information.

1. Appointing authorities shall maintain records securely to prevent disclosure of information to unauthorized persons.
2. Except as required by law or expressly authorized or required in this section, an appointing authority shall not release employee information in records required to be maintained on drug or alcohol tests.
3. An employee subject to testing is entitled, upon written request, to copies of any records on the employee's use of drugs or alcohol, including any records on drug or alcohol tests. The appointing authority shall promptly provide requested records.

- Access cannot be contingent upon payment for records other than those specifically requested.
4. When requested by the director, each appointing authority shall make available copies of all results for testing under this regulation and any other information on the agency's alcohol-misuse or substance-abuse-prevention programs, including name-specific test results, records, and reports.
 5. An appointing authority shall make records available to a subsequent appointing authority upon receipt of a written request from an employee. Disclosure by the subsequent appointing authority is permitted only as expressly authorized by the employee's written request.
 6. An appointing authority may disclose information required to be maintained on drug or alcohol tests to the tested employee or the decisionmaker in a lawsuit, grievance, or proceeding initiated by or for the individual, and arising from the results of testing under this regulation or from the appointing authority's determination that the employee engaged in prohibited conduct. This includes a worker's compensation, unemployment compensation, or other proceeding over a benefit sought by the employee.
 7. An appointing authority shall release information on an employee's records as directed by the employee's specific, written consent authorizing release to an identified person. Release is permitted only in accordance with the terms of the consent.

E. Education and Training.

1. **Employees.** All employees subject to rule 2-7 must be provided at hire with educational materials explaining the state's testing policies that include:
 - a. The identity of the person designated to answer questions on the materials.
 - b. Which employees are subject to this regulation, including which employees are in test-designated positions.
 - c. Explanation of the term test-designated position.
 - d. Specific information explaining what is prohibited by this regulation.
 - e. The circumstances when employees will be tested for drugs and alcohol.
 - f. The penalties for an employee found to have violated rule 2-7.
 - g. The procedures to test employees for drugs and alcohol, protect employees, ensure the integrity of the testing process, safeguard the validity of test results, and ensure that test results are attributed to the correct employee.
 - h. Explanation of the requirement that employees submit to testing under rule 2-7.

- i. Explanation of what constitutes a refusal to submit and penalties for failure to submit to testing.
 - j. Information on the effects of drug and alcohol use on an employee's health, work, and personal life; signs and symptoms of a drug- or an alcohol-abuse problem; and how to obtain assistance if a problem is suspected.
2. **Supervisors.** In addition to information provided to covered employees, supervisors must receive training on drug and alcohol abuse to determine when an employee should be required to submit to reasonable-suspicion testing. The training must include the physical, behavioral, speech, and performance indicators of probable drug and alcohol use.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0093; or MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 2.09

Subject: Drug and Alcohol Testing Self-Reporting		
SPDOC No.: 16-06	Effective Date: January 1, 2017	Replaces: Reg. 2.09 (SPDOC 07-14, October 7, 2007)

1. Purpose

This regulation provides procedures for notifying civil service when an employee voluntarily discloses a drug or alcohol problem to the appointing authority under rule 2-7.5.

2. CSC Rule References

2-7 Drug and Alcohol Testing

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2-7.5 Self-reporting

- (a) Reporting.** *An employee who voluntarily discloses to the appointing authority a problem with controlled substances or alcohol cannot be disciplined for such disclosure if, and only if, the problem is disclosed before the occurrence of any of the following:*
- (1)** *For reasonable suspicion testing, before the occurrence of an event that gives rise to reasonable suspicion that the employee has violated this rule.*
 - (2)** *For preappointment testing, follow-up testing, and random selection testing, before the employee is selected to submit to a drug or alcohol test.*
 - (3)** *For post-accident testing, before the occurrence of any accident that results in post-accident testing.*
- (b) Employer action.** *After receiving notice, the appointing authority shall permit the employee an immediate leave of absence to obtain medical treatment or to participate in a rehabilitation program. In addition, the appointing authority shall remove the employee from the duties of a test-designated position until the employee submits to and passes a follow-up drug test or alcohol test. The appointing authority may require the employee to submit to further follow-up testing as a condition of continuing or returning to work.*
- (c) Limitation.** *An employee may take advantage of subsection (a) no more often than two times while employed in the classified service. An employee making a report is not excused from any subsequent drug test or alcohol test or from otherwise complying in full with this rule. An employee making a report remains subject to all drug and alcohol testing requirements after*

making a report and may be disciplined as the result of any subsequent drug test or alcohol test, including a follow-up test.

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

1. **Reasonable suspicion** means a belief, drawn from specific objective facts and reasonable inferences drawn from those facts in light of experience, that an employee is using or may have used drugs or alcohol in violation of a agency work rule or a civil service rule or regulation. By way of example only, reasonable suspicion may be based upon any of the following:
 - (a) *Observable phenomena, such as direct observation of drug or alcohol use or the physical symptoms or manifestations of being impaired by, or under the influence of, a drug or alcohol.*
 - (b) *A report of on-duty or sufficiently recent off-duty drug or alcohol use provided by a credible source.*
 - (c) *Evidence that an individual has tampered with a drug or alcohol test during employment with the state of Michigan.*
 - (d) *Evidence that an employee is involved in the use, possession, sale, solicitation, or transfer of drugs or alcohol while on duty, while on the employer's premises, or while operating the employer's vehicle, machinery, or equipment.*
2. **Rehabilitation program** means an established program to identify, assess, treat, and resolve employee drug or alcohol abuse.
3. **Test-designated position** means any of the following:
 - (a) *A safety-sensitive position in which the employee is required to possess a valid commercial driver's license or to operate a commercial motor vehicle, an emergency vehicle, or dangerous equipment or machinery.*
 - (b) *A position in which the employee possesses law enforcement powers or is required or permitted to carry a firearm while on duty.*
 - (c) *A position in which the employee, on a regular basis, provides direct health care services to persons in the care or custody of the state or one of its political subdivisions.*
 - (d) *A position in which the employee has regular unsupervised access to and direct contact with prisoners, probationers, or parolees.*
 - (e) *A position in which the employee has unsupervised access to controlled substances.*
 - (f) *A position in which the employee is responsible for handling or using hazardous or explosive materials.*

4. Standards

- A. Civil Service will maintain a central, confidential repository of self-reports.
- B. Within 14 calendar days after an employee self-reports a drug or alcohol problem, an appointing authority must provide civil service with the following:
 - 1. Employee name.
 - 2. Employee ID number.
 - 3. Agency.
 - 4. Whether the report was for drugs or alcohol.
 - 5. Verification that the employee was removed from a test-designated position, if applicable.
 - 6. Dates of leave of absence.
- C. Within seven calendar days, civil service will notify the appointing authority if an employee has had two or more previous disclosures.
- D. An employee who self reports a third time is not entitled to a leave under rule 2-7.5(b).
- E. If an employee self reports a third time, the appointing authority shall do the following:
 - 1. Rescind a leave granted under rule 2-7.5(b) and take other appropriate action.
 - 2. Require the employee, if on duty, to immediately submit to a reasonable-suspicion test under rule 2-7.2(a)(1).
 - 3. Institute follow-up testing in accordance with rule 2-7.2(a)(3).
 - 4. Take appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with agency work rules.
- F. Within seven calendar days of notification, civil service will follow up to ensure the appointing authority took action.
- G. Civil service staff will immediately notify the director if an employee had two or more previous disclosures and the appointing authority took no follow-up action.
- H. The director may direct the appointing authority to take necessary action.

5. Procedures

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	1. Notifies civil service that an employee self-reported.

Responsibility	Action
Civil Service	2. Enters the information into the central registry. 3. Notifies appointing authority if the employee has two or more previous disclosures.
Appointing Authority	4. Takes appropriate action in accordance with civil service and agency work rules.
Civil Service	5. Follows up with appointing authority to determine if action was taken. 6. Notifies the director if the employee has had two or more previous disclosures without action by the appointing authority.
State Personnel Director	7. Determines if further action is needed and notifies appointing authority.
Civil Service	8. Follows up with appointing authority to ensure appropriate action was taken.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-284-0103, or to MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 2.10

Subject: Drug Testing Complaints by Non-Employees		
SPDOC No.: 23-11	Effective Date: October 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 2.10 (SPDOC 22-15, January 1, 2023)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes the exclusive procedure for a non-employee to challenge the rescission of a conditional offer of employment after failing to pass a preemployment drug test.

2. CSC Rule References

2-7 *Drug and Alcohol Testing*

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2-7.4 *Penalties*

* * *

(b) New hires.

- (1) Rescission of conditional offer. If a person conditionally offered employment fails or does not complete a preemployment drug test, interferes with a test procedure, or tampers with a test sample, the appointing authority shall rescind the conditional offer in writing. The rescission must include notice of the complaint procedure and the 14-day time limit. The person is disqualified for appointment to the classified service for three years.*
- (2) Complaint. An applicant claiming that a rescission under subsection (b)(1) was contrary to article 11, §5 or a rule or regulation may file a written complaint with the state personnel director.
 - (A) The director must receive the complaint within 14 days after the appointing authority gave written notice of the rescission.*
 - (B) The director shall review the complaint and issue a decision.*
 - (C) If the rescission was contrary to article 11, §5 or a rule or regulation, the director may order an appropriate remedy, including reinstating the offer, ordering another drug test, and requalifying the applicant for classified appointments.*
 - (D) The applicant or appointing authority may appeal the director's final decision to the commission.**

(c) **Rescission of marijuana sanctions.** *A person with an active three-year sanction based on a positive result for marijuana from a pre-employment drug test for a non-test-designated position may request the sanction's prospective rescission as provided in the regulations.*

3. Standards

A. Rescission. Under rule 2-7.4(b)(1), an appointing authority must rescind a conditional offer of employment to any person who (1) fails or refuses to submit to a preemployment drug test, (2) interferes with a drug-testing procedure, or (3) tampers with a drug-testing sample. This includes inability to produce an acceptable sample. A rescission must be written and include notice of the right to file a written complaint with the director within 14 days after the date the rescission notice is sent.

B. Complaint.

1. **Filing requirements.** A person whose conditional offer of employment is rescinded under rule 2-7.4(b)(1) may file a complaint with the director. The complainant or their attorney must file any complaint at MCSC-Hearings@mi.gov. The Civil Service Hearings Office will provide a copy of the complaint to the appointing authority.
2. **Time limit.** A complaint must be filed within 14 days of the date the appointing authority sent its written rescission to the complainant. A late complaint is denied, unless good cause or special extenuating circumstances are shown.
3. **Contents.** A complaint must contain the complainant's name, address, phone number, email address, and signature. If an attorney represents the complainant, the same information must be provided for the attorney. A complaint must include (1) a copy of the rescission letter, (2) a concise factual summary, and (3) an explanation of how the rescission violated Article 11, § 5, of the constitution or a rule or regulation.

C. Review of Complaint.

1. **Administrative dismissal.** The director or a designee may administratively dismiss a complaint for any reason in rule 8-4 or if the complaint does not allege a violation of article 11, § 5, of the constitution or a rule or regulation.
2. **Assignment.** If a complaint is not administratively dismissed, the director shall designate an adjudicating officer to investigate the complaint and issue a decision on the director's behalf.
3. **Interested parties.** The appointing authority that rescinded the conditional offer and any employee subsequently appointed to the position to which the complainant received a conditional offer may file an appearance in writing and participate as an interested party.

4. Consideration.

- a. **Summary disposition.** If no genuine issue exists on any material fact, the adjudicating officer may issue a written decision based on the complaint and any written submissions or arguments of the parties deemed necessary.
 - b. **Investigation.** If a genuine issue exists on any material fact, the adjudicating officer shall further investigate the complaint. All interested parties must have a reasonable opportunity to present documentary evidence, sworn affidavits, and written arguments and respond to other parties' submissions. The adjudicating officer may hold conferences with the parties and independently investigate the claim. The adjudicating officer shall maintain an official record of the review.
 - c. **Decision.** The adjudicating officer shall examine the record and issue a written decision detailing findings of facts and conclusions of law. The decision must be based on the rules and regulations, the adjudicating officer's technical expertise, and the record created during any investigation. If the adjudicating officer finds that the rescission substantively violated article 11, § 5, of the constitution or a rule or regulation, the officer may order an appropriate remedy, including reinstating an offer of employment, ordering another drug test, or requalifying a person for appointment to the classified service.
- D. Appeal.** Any interested party who participated in the review proceeding may appeal to the commission by filing an application for leave to appeal within 28 days after the date the final decision is issued.
- E. Marijuana sanctions.** A person with an active three-year sanction based on a positive result for marijuana from a pre-employment drug test for a non-test-designated position under rule 2-7.4(b)(1) can have the sanction prospectively rescinded by email request to MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov. The request should identify the person's full name and, if available, the date that the sanction was imposed. Civil service staff shall provide written confirmation of the sanction's rescission.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0093; or MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 3.01

Subject: Alternative Assessment and Selection Process		
SPDOC No.: 21-07	Effective Date: January 1, 2022	Replaces: Reg. 3.01 (SPDOC 18-03, January 1, 2019)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards and procedures to approve alternative assessment and selection processes to use instead of Civil Service written, electronic, or other appraisal methods.

2. CSC Rule References

3-1 Examinations

3-1.1 Authority

Civil service staff shall prepare or approve examinations for all classified positions. Examinations are referred to as appraisal methods in these rules.

* * *

3. Standards

- A. An appointing authority may submit an alternative plan to recruit, assess, and select employees to fill position vacancies. The plan can be designed to fill a specific position, all positions in a classification, or positions in an identified group of similar classifications.
- B. Civil Service shall provide technical guidance and assistance in developing or using appropriate assessment methods, if requested.
- C. A plan submitted for Civil Service approval must include:
 1. The position description, if position-specific.
 2. Any applicable selective-position-requirement criteria.
 3. A description of recruitment, posting, or other applicant identification efforts.
 4. A plan to complete any necessary credential reviews to identify applicants meeting the classification's minimum qualification requirements.
 5. A description of the essential applicant characteristics and identification of assessment and selection criteria to evaluate them.
- D. The appointing authority must receive Civil Service approval of an alternative plan before its initial use.

- E. The job-related assessment and selection criteria may include assessment of training, education, and experience; evaluation of work samples; test performance; structured interviews; or other appropriate methods or combinations of methods.
- F. The process must include mandatory practices outlined in regulation 3.04.
- G. The process cannot be used until all recall names are appropriately cleared.
- H. The appointing authority must administer the alternative process in accordance with the methods specified in the approved plan. Civil Service approval must be secured on plan modifications.
- I. Civil Service may preauthorize use of an alternative process to fill vacancies in an entire classification or group of classifications if the positions are similar and have similar qualifications.
- J. The appointing authority must document the process, including the lack of recall names, in accordance with regulation 3.04, § 4.I and must certify the appointment in accordance with regulation 3.04, § 4.H.
- K. Appointments using alternative processes are subject to audit for compliance with these standards. Documentation must be retained for three years from the appointment date.

4. Procedures

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develops plan, in accordance with § 3.C, for a specific identified position, an entire classification (e.g., all entry-level data-entry operators), or positions in similar classifications (e.g., all technical-unit entry-level technicians). 2. Requests assistance from Civil Service staff, as needed. 3. Submits plan to Civil Service for approval.
Civil Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Reviews plan and works with the appointing authority to revise, if necessary. 5. Documents its approval of the plan. 6. Retains copy of request and approval for duration of the approval.
Appointing Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Identifies any recall names for the classification of the position being filled and clears any recall names before proceeding. 8. Administers selection process in accordance with the approved plan and regulation 3.04. 9. Appoints the selected candidate.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 3.02

Subject: Student Assistants and Other Noncareer Employees		
SPDOC No.: 18-03	Effective Date: January 1, 2019	Replaces: Reg. 3.02 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards and conditions governing the employment of noncareer employees, including Student Assistants, in the classified service.

2. CSC Rule References

2-1 Terms of Employment

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2-1.2 Noncareer Appointment

- (a) *Defined.* An appointment expected to last less than the equivalent of 90 full-time workdays in a calendar year is a noncareer appointment.
- (b) *Student and special noncareer classifications authorized.* The state personnel director may issue regulations to permit noncareer employment exceeding the equivalent of 89 full-time workdays in a calendar year, without fringe benefits, for designated student and special classifications.
- (c) *Limitations on noncareer appointments.* An employee in a noncareer appointment is not entitled to any of the following:
- (1) Sick or annual leave accruals.
 - (2) Holiday pay.
 - (3) Enrollment in state-sponsored group insurance plans.
 - (4) Service credit for any purpose, such as longevity compensation, salary step increase, employment preference, or status.
 - (5) Employment exceeding the equivalent of 89 full-time workdays in any calendar year.

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definition.

1. *Noncareer Appointment* means an appointment to a classified position that is expected to last less than the equivalent of 90 full-time workdays in a calendar year.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Hours of Service** means hours that an employee is paid, or entitled to payment by the employer.
2. **State Employment** means any employment in Michigan's state government, including positions in the classified state civil service, unclassified service, legislative branch, and state-level judicial branch, under a common federal Employment Identification Number.
3. **Student Assistant** means a noncareer employee in the Student Assistant, Information Technology Student Assistant, and any other designated student classifications.

4. Standards**A. Limits on Hours of Service.**

1. Noncareer employees, including Student Assistants, cannot exceed 129 hours of service in any calendar month. This includes state employment in another position.
 2. Unless otherwise approved by the state personnel director, noncareer employees other than Student Assistants cannot exceed 720 hours of service per appointment.
 3. The state personnel director may approve an appointing authority's request to allow a noncareer employee to exceed the above limits on hours of service.
 4. A person with prior state employment can be appointed to a noncareer position only if (1) the person has no hours of service in any state employment in the immediately preceding 13 weeks or (2) the state personnel director approves the appointment in writing.
- B.** Student Assistants must be continually enrolled in and attending a high school, vocational school, or post-secondary educational institution. Summer attendance is not required.
- C.** Students must provide proof to the appointing authority of enrollment and updated information whenever changes to their status occurs, such as: (a) change in degree program, (b) change in class status (e.g., freshman to sophomore), (c) school transfer, (d) granting of a degree, or (e) leaving school.
- D.** Students accepted by, but not yet enrolled in, a post-secondary educational institution must provide proof of acceptance to that institution.
- E.** Student Assistants should be employed in a work area that is relevant to the student's academic and career goals.
- F.** Student Assistants may be eligible to receive course credit for work performed in conjunction with an internship program.

- G. The appointing authority shall assign a pay rate within the pay range published in the compensation plan that reflects the student's level of academic attainment and contribution to the organization within the following guidelines:

Academic Attainment	Pay Concept
High School: Student is enrolled in or has completed high school and been accepted by a post-secondary educational institution.	A
College: Student is enrolled in a post-secondary educational program related to the work assigned.	B
Post-bachelor's: Student is enrolled in an advanced degree program related to the work assigned and has completed a bachelor's degree.	C

- H. The appointing authority shall retain and make available for audit all documents related to the selection and evaluation process, required by regulation 3.04.
- I. The appointing authority shall provide orientation, supervision, and an evaluation of the student's performance.
- J. Student Assistant work time is credited toward meeting the requirements for related future employment.
- K. A Student Assistant is a state employee for examination and employment consideration purposes.
- L. A Student Assistant who receives a degree before completing an assignment or project in an appointment may continue employment until the assignment or project is completed. Only experience gained after attaining a bachelor's degree is considered qualifying for professional positions.
- M. Reclassifying a Student Assistant to an appropriate career classification requires Civil Service review and approval.
1. A Student Assistant may be eligible for reclassification if all the following conditions are met:
 - a. The appointing authority selected the Student Assistant after conducting a full evaluation and selection process.
 - b. The Student Assistant satisfactorily completed a performance review period of 1,040 hours.
 - c. The Student Assistant meets the new classification's minimum qualifications.
 - d. The new classification's duties and responsibilities are similar to those assigned to the employee's Student Assistant position.
 - e. No agency recall names exist for the new classification.

- f. The appointing authority requests and certifies that the Student Assistant meets the new classification's minimum qualifications, is satisfactorily performing the requested classification's duties and responsibilities, has satisfactorily completed a performance review period of 1,040 hours, and has a current satisfactory performance rating.
2. The reclassification's effective date is the beginning of the pay period when a fully documented position action request is approved by Civil Service under regulation 4.04. Retroactivity is not permitted.
3. Upon reclassification, the employee must satisfactorily complete a probationary period to gain status in the classified service.
 - a. Full-time employees must be reviewed after 3, 6, and 12 months of service.
 - b. Less than full-time employees must be reviewed after 3, 9, and 18 months of service.
- N. This regulation does not apply to students hired as special personal services (SPS) employees.
- O. The state personnel director may approve, with or without modification, an agency's request to establish a special noncareer classification under rule 2-1.2.

5. Procedures

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishes a student position based on work functions. 2. Solicits applications through a web posting, advertisement, contacts with educational institutions, or other means. 3. Selects a student in accordance with the rules and regulations. 4. Verifies that the applicant is a student in good standing with an accredited educational institution. 5. Assigns pay rate in accordance with the Student Assistant compensation schedule and the student's amount and type of job-related education. 6. For position reclassification, submits a Position Action Request (CS-129) and Position Description (CS-214) to Civil Service. Certifies on the CS-129 that the employee meets the minimum qualifications, is satisfactorily performing the requested classification's duties and responsibilities, has satisfactorily completed a performance review period of 1,040 hours, and has a current satisfactory performance rating.
Civil Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Reviews the request.

8. If approved, enters the necessary position information in the Human Resources Management Network (HRMN).
 9. Releases the CS-129 to the appointing authority.
 10. Receives the completed CS-129 and enters applicable employee information in HRMN.
 11. May audit for compliance with the rules and regulations.
- Appointing Authority
- Civil Service

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 3.03

Subject: Probationary Ratings		
SPDOC No.: 17-11	Effective Date: January 1, 2018	Replaces: Reg. 2.06 (SPDOC 16-06, December 15, 2016)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes procedures to conduct probationary ratings.

2. CSC Rule References

3-6 *Probation and Status*

3-6.1 *Probationary Period*

- (a) *Employee without status.* A newly appointed employee who lacks status in the classified service when appointed must satisfactorily complete a working test period called a probationary period and receive a satisfactory probationary rating at its end as a condition of continued employment.
- (b) *Employee with status.* An employee with status who is appointed to a classification where the employee does not have status must satisfactorily complete a working test period called a probationary period and receive a satisfactory probationary rating at its end as a condition of continued appointment in that position, unless otherwise provided in the regulations.
- (c) *SES and SEMAS.* This rule does not apply to appointees to positions in the senior executive service and senior executive management assistant service.

3-6.2 *Probationary Period Length*

- (a) *Minimum length.* Unless a probationary appointment is terminated or rescinded, an appointing authority shall evaluate each probationary employee's performance and issue a probationary rating. The minimum probationary period is 12 months of full-time employment or 18 months of less-than-full-time employment. An appointing authority may, however, issue an interim rating to a probationary employee anytime during a probationary period.
- (1) *Full-time.* An appointing authority shall rate a full-time probationary employee after 6 and 12 months of employment. The appointing authority shall also rate a probationary new hire after 3 months.
- (2) *Not full-time.* An appointing authority shall rate a probationary employee not working full-time after 9 and 18 months of employment. The appointing authority shall also rate a probationary new hire after 3 months.

- (b) Extension.** *If the appointing authority determines that (1) the probationary period has been insufficient to adequately test a probationary employee or (2) a probationary employee's performance has been unsatisfactory, the appointing authority may extend the probationary period. Any extension beyond a total of six months requires the state personnel director's approval. The appointing authority shall give written notice of any extension to the employee. An extension cannot be grieved.*
- (c) Automatic extension.** *If an employee is suspended, on an unpaid leave of absence, or on extended sick leave, the probationary period is automatically extended by a period equal to the absence.*
- (d) Review.** *A supervisor or designee shall review each probationary rating with the employee. Both shall sign each rating as evidence of the review. An employee's signature does not indicate agreement. An employee may file an explanatory statement with a rating.*
- (e) Satisfactory rating.** *A satisfactory probationary rating is not discipline and is not grievable or reviewable.*
- (f) Unsatisfactory rating.**
- (1) Discipline.** *An unsatisfactory probationary rating is discipline and may be the basis for additional discipline, up to and including dismissal.*
 - (2) Grievance.** *An employee may grieve a probationary rating only as provided in rule 3-6.4.*
 - (3) Effects.** *An employee who receives an unsatisfactory rating is not eligible for a step increase, performance-pay award, or reclassification until a later satisfactory rating is issued. Any such action cannot be retroactive to a date before a new satisfactory rating is issued. The period under an unsatisfactory rating is not qualifying time for a step increase or reclassification.*
 - (4) Record.** *The employee's employment record must reflect any unsatisfactory rating.*
- (g) Failure to issue.** *An appointing authority shall extend the probationary period or issue a probationary rating by 28 days after a rating period ends. If an appointing authority fails to timely issue a rating or an extension, the employee may request its issuance in writing to the appointing authority's human resources director. If the appointing authority fails to issue a rating or extend the probationary period within 28 days after receiving a valid written request, the employee is deemed to have received a satisfactory rating for the period.*

3-6.3 Unsatisfactory Service

- (a) Employee without status.** *If an employee without status does not perform satisfactorily during a probationary period, the appointing authority may issue an unsatisfactory rating and dismiss or otherwise discipline the employee anytime.*
- (b) Employee with status.** *If an employee with status is appointed to a new classification and does not perform satisfactorily during the probationary period, the appointing authority may issue an unsatisfactory rating anytime and (1) dismiss or otherwise discipline the employee or (2) rescind the appointment and demote the employee.*

3-6.4 Grievance of Probationary Rating or Discipline

(a) Probationary employee without status. *A probationary employee without status who is dismissed or otherwise disciplined can only grieve within the agency steps of the civil service grievance procedure. The employee cannot appeal the appointing authority's final determination to civil service staff, unless the discipline violated rule 1-8 [Prohibited Discrimination] or rule 2-10 [Whistleblower Protection].*

(b) Probationary employee with status.

(1) Rescission and demotion. *If an appointing authority demotes a probationary employee with status to a classification level not less than that occupied immediately before the probationary appointment, the employee can only grieve the rescission and demotion as provided in rule 8-1. The employee cannot appeal the appointing authority's final determination, unless the discipline violated rule 1-8 or rule 2-10.*

(2) Other discipline. *A probationary employee with status who is dismissed or disciplined other than as provided in subsection (b)(1) may grieve the discipline. The appointing authority must demonstrate just cause for the discipline in any appeal.*

* * *

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definition.

1. **Status** means the recognition of an employee who has been properly appraised, qualified, and appointed to the classified service and who has satisfactorily completed the probationary period in an indefinite or limited-term appointment.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Competency** means the ability, skill, knowledge, and motivation needed for success on the job.
2. **Probationary period** means a working test period that every person appointed to a classification in which the person lacks status must satisfactorily complete as a condition of continued employment, unless otherwise provided in this regulation.
3. **Supervisor** means the person with formal authority to enforce directives and ensure satisfactory performance of subordinates. A supervisor may be immediately superior in the employee's chain of command or may be removed but directly in the employee's chain of command.

4. Standards

A. General Standards.

1. A new probationary period is required for (1) hire; (2) promotion; (3) lateral job change between agencies to a different classification; (4) lateral job change of a

- probationary employee to the same classification in a different agency; or (5) lateral job change of a probationary employee to a different classification in the same agency.
2. A new probationary period may be established for (1) reinstatement; (2) lateral job change to a different classification in the same agency; (3) demotion of an employee with status; or (4) lateral job change of a probationary employee to the same classification in the same agency.
 3. A probationary period is not required for Senior Executive Service and Senior Executive Management Assistant Service employees.
 4. An online performance-management form accessible through MI HR Self-Service or NEOGOV is used for all probationary ratings, unless the director has approved an alternative method, including continued use of the paper CS-1750 (Group 1); CS-1751 (Group 2); CS-1761 (Group-3 Managers); CS-1752 (Group-3 Supervisors); and CS-1719 (Group 4/SES).

B. Probationary Ratings.

1. General Requirements.

- a. Each probationary rating must evaluate an employee's performance under established, measurable, and specific performance factors, objectives, and competencies, except Group-1 employees require only competencies. All supervisory, managerial, and executive employees must have in their performance-management plans a factor or competency establishing a performance expectation to conduct timely and effective employee ratings.
- b. The supervisor shall review the rating criteria with the employee at the start of each rating period. Modifications to performance factors, objectives, or competencies may be made anytime to reflect a change of assignments or expectations. The employee and supervisor must certify the review of the rating criteria initially and when any changes are made.
- c. Full-time probationary employees must be reviewed after completing 6 and 12 months of service. Less-than-full-time probationary employees must be reviewed after 9 and 18 months of service. New hires without status must also be reviewed after 3 months of service.
- d. A supervisor shall complete probationary ratings within 28 days after a rating period ends. A supervisor shall review an employee's performance during the period covered. The rating must address the employee's accomplishments in relation to established expectations and how the employee exceeded, met, or did not meet objectives identified in performance factors, objectives, or competencies.
- e. The employee, supervisor, and appointing authority must certify all probationary ratings. The employee's certification does not indicate that the employee agrees

with the rating. If necessary, the supervisor shall indicate an employee's refusal to sign a rating, including an online refusal override certification, if applicable.

- f. An employee who disagrees with a probationary rating may submit a written statement to the appointing authority.
 - g. An appointing authority may extend a probationary period in writing for up to six additional months total. Any additional extension requires the director's approval. An extension cannot be grieved.
 - h. If the appointing authority does not issue a rating or extend the probationary period by 28 days after the period's end, the employee may request in writing to the agency's human resources director that one be issued. If the appointing authority does not issue a rating or extend the probationary period within 28 days after a request is received, the employee receives a satisfactory rating, effective the end of the rating period.
 - i. If an employee is suspended, on a leave of absence, or on extended sick leave, a probationary period is automatically extended by that period of time.
 - j. The appointing authority must ensure entry of any probationary rating in the employee's HRMN record (ZP26.1) and proper updating of the Since-Step time-accrual plan (TA 60.1), when applicable.
 - k. Satisfactory ratings are not discipline and are not grievable.
2. **Unsatisfactory Ratings.**

- a. An unsatisfactory probationary rating is discipline and is conducted in accordance with rule 2-6.
- b. An unsatisfactory probationary rating must address specific performance or behavior problems. If an unsatisfactory rating is issued and the employee is not dismissed, the rating must also identify specific expectations for improvement during the remaining probationary period.
- c. An employee under an unsatisfactory probationary rating is not eligible for a step increase, performance-pay award, or reclassification until a later satisfactory rating is issued. A step increase, performance-pay award, or reclassification cannot be made retroactive to a date before a new satisfactory rating is issued. Time under an unsatisfactory probationary rating is not creditable toward reclassification.
- d. An unsatisfactory probationary rating is grieved in accordance with rule 3-6.4 under regulation 8.01 for an employee without status or under regulation 8.01 or an applicable collective bargaining agreement for an employee with status.
- e. If an unsatisfactory rating is issued after 12 months (or 18 months if less-than-full-time) but the employee is not dismissed, the appointing authority must also extend

the probationary period. The appointing authority must give notice of the extension to the employee and issue a final probationary rating or another extension by 28 days after the extended probationary period ends. Extension of a probationary period beyond six total months requires the director's approval

- f. If an employee with status is appointed to a new classification level and does not perform satisfactorily at the new level, the appointing authority may demote the employee to a classification level not less than that held immediately before the probationary appointment or dismiss the employee. If the appointing authority chooses demotion and has no vacant position at the former class and level, the employee may exercise employment preference in accordance with rule 2-5. The rescission of a probationary appointment of an employee with status is grieved under regulation 8.01.
- g. The appointing authority shall notify Civil Service of all unsatisfactory probationary ratings within 28 days of the rating.

C. Audit and Compliance.

1. All ratings are subject to audit by Civil Service.
2. Probationary ratings must be maintained in the employee's personnel file for at least four years.
3. Probationary ratings completed online are stored for at least four years.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-241-0837 or 517-284-0102; or to MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 3.04

Subject: Selection of Employees for Position Vacancies		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 3.04 (SPDOC 21-04, September 5, 2021)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards to consider and select candidates for vacant positions through a meritorious, job-related selection process.

2. CSC Rule References

3-1 Examinations

3-1.1 Authority

Civil service staff shall prepare or approve examinations for all classified positions. Examinations are referred to as appraisal methods in these rules.

3-1.2 Content and Method

Appraisal methods must assess relevant, job-related knowledge, skills, abilities, and other qualifications necessary for successful job performance. The state personnel director may authorize the use of another organization's appraisal results.

3-1.3 Application

The state personnel director shall establish procedures for persons seeking positions in the classified service.

* * *

3-2 Recall Lists

3-2.1 Recall Lists

An employee is eligible to be placed on a recall list only if the employee (1) gained status from an indefinite appointment and (2) is laid off, demoted, or otherwise displaced for reasons of administrative efficiency. Recall lists are not created or maintained for statewide recall, or for classifications that are protected from the application of employment preference in rule 2-5 [Employment Preference] or applicable regulations.

* * *

3-3 Appointments and Job Changes

3-3.1 Process

All appointments, promotions, and job changes in the classified service must be made in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations. Any person appointed or promoted must be certified as qualified in accordance with and subject to the civil service rules and regulations. The state personnel director shall administer the certification of all appointments and promotions.

* * *

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

1. ***Applicant** means a person who applies for consideration for appointment to a classified position.*
2. ***Candidate** means a qualified person who requested to be considered for appointment to a specific position in the classified service and who was considered by the appointing authority.*
3. ***Candidate pool** means qualified persons considered for a position.*

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Considered by the appointing authority** means a qualified candidate who (1) met the screening criteria established by the appointing authority and (2) was interviewed or otherwise comparably evaluated by the appointing authority.
2. **NEOGOV** means the automated system used for classified selection and hiring.

4. Standards

A. Recall.

1. The appointing authority must obtain a recall list report (ZP106) from the Human Resources Management Network (HRMN) and satisfy any recall obligations.
2. All recall names must be cleared in accordance with regulation 3.07 using a recall list created within 90 days of the date an offer of employment is made.

B. Recruitment.

1. An appointing authority may use any appropriate method to recruit and contact applicants for a position vacancy that ensures equal employment opportunity for a qualified candidate pool.
 - a. **NEOGOV** is the primary recruiting method when filling a position from a candidate pool.
 - b. Civil Service shall develop and maintain an overall recruitment strategy and plan to assist agencies in obtaining applicants. In addition to **NEOGOV**, other

recruitment activities may be used, such as partnerships with schools, community service agencies, trade organizations, and community organizations (e.g., Urban League, NAACP, minority and women's professional or fraternal associations, etc.); premium job boards; and recruitment firms. A selection for a classified position must be processed through NEOGOV, unless an alternative selection process is approved by civil service under regulation 3.01.

- c. For classifications with ongoing hiring needs, appointing authorities may maintain continuous postings that allow standing candidate pools of applicants for consideration as vacancies arise.
2. Appointing authorities shall ensure equal employment opportunity consistent with the rules and regulations.
3. In the recruitment process, consistent job-related information must be provided. Information may include, for example, the following:
 - a. Proper Civil Service position title, classification level, and any working title.
 - b. A brief description of the job duties, responsibilities, and working conditions.
 - c. Qualifications or special requirements for the position.
 - d. Salary.
 - e. Employee status code.
 - f. Job location.
4. A minimum of seven days from the date of posting or contact is recommended for applicants to respond.

C. Applicant Screening.

1. An agency should reduce the size of the candidate pool to an acceptable number of candidates. The pool size may be reduced randomly or by applying screening criteria (e.g., supplemental questions in NEOGOV).
2. Screening criteria must be job-related and ensure equal employment opportunity.

D. Candidate Credential Reviews.

1. Designated staff of appointing authorities may conduct authorized credential reviews after receiving Civil Service training and certification, except as noted in § 4.D.2.a.
 - a. The appointing authority may nominate staff to act as agency credential reviewers, but the staff cannot conduct reviews until Civil Service has certified their adequate training. Periodic retraining may be required to ensure quality and accuracy.
 - b. If specifically listed in job specifications, certified agency staff may evaluate (1) education requirements based on degrees, majors, coursework and credit hours

- and (2) experience or alternate education and experience requirements based on work in state classified positions or specific educational requirements.
- c. Agency staff should ensure that special requirements, licenses, and certifications for a position are satisfied.
 - d. The appointing authority shall document their candidate credential reviews.
 - e. Failure to comply with established standards may result in cancellation of the credential review authorization.
2. Civil Service shall conduct credential reviews in the following circumstances:
 - a. To evaluate experience outside the classified service; experience working out of class; coursework, related fields, and majors not specifically listed on a job specification; and potential equivalent combinations of education and experience.
 - b. When the appointing authority requests assistance conducting credential reviews for classifications when they have preauthorized authority.
 - c. When the appointing authority does not have approval from Civil Service to conduct preauthorized credential reviews.
 3. For a Civil Service credential review under § 4.D.2, the appointing authority must provide credential information (résumés, transcripts, etc.) through NEOGOV for applicants that the agency has pre-screened and considers potential candidates that the agency intends to include in the candidate pool for further consideration if Civil Service determines that they are qualified. Civil Service approval signifies only that an individual candidate meets the minimum qualification requirements.
 4. If an appointing authority does not believe an applicant or candidate qualifies for a classification after conducting a credential review and the applicant requests, an appointing authority shall request from Civil Service an official determination. If Civil Service staff determine conclusively in a credential review that an applicant does not satisfy the minimum requirements for the classification, a denial letter will be sent to the applicant, which may be appealed under regulation 8.02.
 5. To properly evaluate degree majors, the required education must be obtained from an institution accredited by an accrediting body of the Council on Higher Education Accreditation, unless otherwise indicated on the job specification.
 6. Credential-review determinations on documented applicant qualifications must be completed before the agency makes a job offer.

E. Evaluating Candidates.

1. An appointing authority may evaluate and verify candidates' qualifications using any appropriate selection methods permitted by law. Examples of appropriate methods include: job/person fit measures; background investigations; assessment of applicants'

education, training, and experience; formal job performance evaluations from current and previous jobs; structured interviews; job simulations; performance tests; physical agility tests; reference checks; and supplemental written or electronic tests.

2. An appointing authority cannot hire an applicant with a sanction issued by Civil Service and shall confirm that candidates do not have active sanctions by checking sanctions information for employees in HRMN Self-Service, HR Statewide, Employee Info or for non-state employees in the PA 31.1 in HRMN.
3. Evaluation methods and criteria must be job-related. To the extent practical, an agency shall use the same, or substantially similar, selection methods and criteria, and elicit the same, or substantially similar, pertinent, job-related information for all candidates. Civil Service staff may assist in developing additional evaluation methods, if requested.
4. At the end of the selection process, the appointing authority must give notice to any non-selected qualified candidates considered by the appointing authority that they are not selected or that a particular vacancy will not be filled.

F. Participation by Current Students. A student who has not yet received an academic degree necessary for appointment to a classified position, may be treated as qualified to participate in a selection process, subject to the following conditions:

1. The position must be entry-level.
2. The applicant must be enrolled and scheduled to receive the required degree by the end of the current or immediately following academic term.
3. A conditional offer may be extended to the applicant before receipt of the required degree to allow pre-employment drug testing and any other background checks.
4. Any selection is contingent upon receiving the required degree. The applicant cannot fill the vacancy until the educational requirement is met. Failure to receive the required degree on schedule results in the revocation of any conditional offer.

G. Selection of Noncareer Employees. The selection of noncareer employees does not require a full evaluation process. Documentation for the selection of noncareer employees should include a current approved position description and evaluation of selected candidates compared to the rating criteria used.

H. Certification of Appointment. When an approved alternative selection process other than NEOGOV is used, a NEOGOV requisition must be created to which all required documentation and approvals must be attached.

I. Documentation.

1. An appointing authority shall maintain accurate documentation for all steps of the selection process for at least three years from the end of the process. If used, retained documentation must include:
 - a. A current approved position description, including any approved special requirements (e.g., selective position requirements).
 - b. Methods used to notify applicants of a vacancy, selection, or decision not to fill.
 - c. Verification that recall obligations were met.
 - d. Verification that the selected candidate is not sanctioned.
 - e. Applications or résumés of candidates evaluated.
 - f. Interview questions, final completed rating forms, or other selection documentation.
 - g. Results of other selection methods (e.g., performance tests, reference checks, job simulations).
 - h. Description of the selected candidate's evaluation against the selection criteria.
 - i. Documentation verifying that the selected candidate meets educational and experience qualifications and any special requirements for the job. Verification must be completed before appointment. Appointing authorities shall notify Civil Service if it appears a candidate may have misrepresented credentials.
 - j. Documentation verifying that all non-selected candidates who were contacted for any evaluation were notified that they were not selected or that the vacancy was not filled.

- J. Compliance.** The three-year documentation retention period begins once all candidates who were contacted for an interview or other assessment are notified of the outcome of the selection process. The selection process is subject to audit. Appointing authorities shall cooperate in the investigation and participate in the defense of their selection methods.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 3.06

Subject: Employment Sanctions		
SPDOC No.: 21-04	Effective Date: September 5, 2021	Replaces: Reg. 3.06 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes procedures for applying and challenging employment sanctions.

2. CSC Rule References

3-1 Examinations

3-1.5 Integrity of Process

To be considered for appraisal or appointment, an applicant shall comply with the established procedures and processes.

(a) Prohibited Acts. *During the application, appraisal, or appointment process, a person shall not do any of the following:*

- (1)** *Make any false statement or omission of a material fact.*
- (2)** *Misrepresent education or experience.*
- (3)** *Engage in deception or fraud.*
- (4)** *Cheat.*
- (5)** *Compromise the integrity of the appraisal method.*
- (6)** *Violate rule 2-7 [Drug and Alcohol Testing].*

(b) Sanctions. *If an applicant has engaged in any prohibited act, the state personnel director may do any of the following:*

- (1)** *Cancel or limit the applicant's eligibility for appointment in the classified service.*
- (2)** *Revoke the applicant's appointment.*
- (3)** *Impose any other appropriate sanctions.*

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

1. **Applicant** means a person who applies for consideration for appointment to a classified position.
2. **Appointment** means an authorized act of an appointing authority employing a properly qualified person in a specific position in the classified service.
3. **Classified service** means the Michigan state classified civil service.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Conviction** means any misdemeanor or felony charge to which a person pleaded guilty, pleaded nolo contendere, or was found guilty by a court of law, regardless of the sentence imposed.
2. **Employment sanction** means a limitation imposed by civil service on a person's eligibility for employment consideration or appointment in the classified service.
3. **Expunged conviction** means a conviction that has been set aside by the operation of law. An expunged conviction may still provide a legal basis for sanction from appointment to some appointing authorities, if authorized by law.

4. Standards

A. Authorized. If Civil Service determines that an employee or other person is ineligible, unfit, or unsuitable for employment in or appointment to the classified service, Civil Service may impose an appropriate employment sanction on a person who:

1. Was dismissed by an appointing authority or engaged in conduct that could have resulted in dismissal but resigned or retired before disciplinary proceedings could be begun or completed by an appointing authority.
2. Engaged in any act prohibited by rule 3-1.5.
3. Committed an act that the rules or regulations authorize a sanction for.
4. Consented in writing with an agent of the state or an appointing authority to an employment sanction or other limit on classified employment.
5. Has adequate evidence of conduct indicating that the person is ineligible, unfit, or unsuitable for appointment in the classified service.
6. Was convicted of a felony or misdemeanor crime, as disclosed by a criminal history check, court documents, or other trustworthy evidence.

B. Limitations on Appointing Authorities. An appointing authority cannot take an action prohibited by an employment sanction. An appointing authority must reverse any action prohibited by sanction. If an appointing authority fails to reverse an action prohibited by sanction, Civil Service may reverse the action.

C. Types and Duration. Civil Service may impose any sanctions authorized in the rules or regulations.

1. **Specific.** A specific employment sanction may include one or more of the following:
 - a. Removal from applicant referral mechanisms.
 - b. Prohibition from participating in appraisal processes or appointment to specified classification positions or in specified agencies.
 - c. Revocation of an appointment.
 - d. Other appropriate limitations on the status of the person.
2. **Complete.** A complete employment sanction prohibits being examined for any classified position, placed or continued in candidate pools, or appointed to any classified position. A complete sanction may be of limited or unlimited duration.
3. **Duration.** If an employment sanction is not expressly limited in duration, it does not expire unless the director's designee modifies the sanction after a three-year review authorized under § 4.F. If the duration is limited, the sanction automatically expires at the sanction period's end, unless modified.
4. **Mandatory minimum sanctions.**
 - a. **Test-designated positions.** A classified employee selected for a test-designated position who violates rule 2-7.4(a)(2) is prohibited for 3 years from being appointed, promoted, assigned, recalled, or otherwise placed in a test-designated position and disqualified from test-designated positions.
 - b. **New hires.** An applicant whose conditional offer of employment is rescinded for violating rule 2-7.4(b)(1) is prohibited for 3 years from being appointed to the classified service.

D. Procedures for Imposing Employment Sanctions.

1. **Initiated by Civil Service.** If Civil Service determines that an employment sanction should be imposed, the director's designee may issue a technical qualification decision imposing a sanction.
2. **Initiated by appointing authority.**
 - a. **Request.** An appointing authority may request in writing that Civil Service impose an employment sanction for any reason authorized in the rules or regulations. The request must identify the basis in § 4.A under which the sanction is requested.
 - b. **Review.** Civil Service shall review the request and issue a technical qualification decision granting or denying the request, in whole or part.

3. **Service of decision.** A technical qualification decision imposing an employment sanction must provide written notice of the sanction and the reasons for the sanction by delivering a copy of the decision by one of the following methods:
 - a. First-class U.S. mail to the sanctioned person's last known address.
 - b. Electronic delivery to the sanctioned person's last known email address.
 - c. Interoffice mail to a sanctioned classified employee.

E. Appeal of Employment Sanction.

1. **General.** Except as provided in §§ 4.E.2 and 3, a requesting appointing authority or sanctioned person may appeal a technical qualification decision by filing a technical qualification complaint on a CS-212 form as provided in rule 3-3.10 and regulation 8.02. The complaint must be received within 14 days after Civil Service issued the technical qualification decision. A final decision of a technical review officer in a technical qualification complaint is the commission's final decision and cannot be further administratively appealed.
2. **Drug testing of new hire.** A new hire receiving a mandatory sanction for drug testing under rule 2-7.4(b)(1) cannot challenge the sanction through a technical qualification complaint. Instead, the sanction must be challenged under the complaint process in regulation 2.10.
3. **Release or agreement.** A person who has consented to an employment sanction from classified employment in a written release or agreement cannot appeal the sanction.
4. **No collateral challenge.** In the technical qualification complaint process, a person cannot collaterally challenge the factual basis for discipline or the discipline imposed by an appointing authority. Challenges to discipline must be raised in the appropriate grievance process.

F. Later Modification of Employment Sanction.

1. **Sanctions of three years or less.** If an employment sanction is for three years or less and no timely appeal of the technical qualification decision was filed under § 4.E.1, the sanction cannot be reduced or modified, except under § 4.F.3.
2. **Sanctions over three years.** An employment sanction of over three years, including a sanction of unlimited duration, may be reviewed once by Civil Service after three years have passed.
 - a. **Request.** The sanctioned person must submit a written request to modify the sanction to Civil Service setting forth in detail why the sanction should be modified. Civil Service must receive the request no later than 28 days after the third anniversary of the sanction's issuance.

- b. **Civil Service review.** Civil Service shall review the request and obtain any additional information necessary to evaluate it.
 - (1) If sufficient grounds to modify the sanction are not found, Civil Service shall issue a technical qualification decision denying the request.
 - (2) If sufficient grounds to modify the sanction are found, Civil Service shall issue a technical qualification decision removing or modifying the sanction.

- 3. **Request based on changed circumstances.** If the basis for an employment sanction is subsequently vacated, a sanctioned person may request that a sanction be removed. This provision is intended for sanctions based on discharges from employment or criminal convictions that are subsequently overturned. This section cannot be used to seek (1) reconsideration based on failure to disclose a then-valid discipline or conviction during an application process, (2) removal based on a subsequently expunged conviction, or (3) general reconsideration of a previous sanction.
 - a. **Request.** The sanctioned person must submit a written request to modify the sanction to Civil Service setting forth in detail why the sanction should be removed. Civil Service must receive the request no later than 28 days after the change in circumstances.
 - b. **Civil Service review.** Civil Service shall review the request and obtain any additional information necessary or useful to evaluate it.
 - (1) If sufficient grounds to modify the sanction are not found, Civil Service shall issue a technical qualification decision denying the request.
 - (2) If sufficient grounds to modify the sanction are found, Civil Service shall issue a technical qualification decision removing the sanction.

- 4. **Notice of decision.** Civil Service shall send a copy of the technical qualification decision to the requesting party and any other interested party.

- 5. **Final.** If an interested party disagrees with a technical qualification decision under § 4.F, the party may file a technical qualification complaint as provided in rule 3-3.10 and regulation 8.02. The complaint must be received within 14 days after Civil Service issued the technical qualification decision. The technical review officer’s final decision is the commission’s final decision and cannot be further administratively appealed.

5. Procedure

Responsibility	Action
Civil Service	1. Investigates suspected violations and requests. 2. Reviews provided documentation and investigates further, if necessary.

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Determines if person is ineligible, unfit, or unsuitable for future employment, appointment, etc. 4. Determines any appropriate sanction. 5. Creates sanction record in HRMN identifying sanctioned person on ZP22.1. 6. Issues sanction decision to sanctioned person and appointing authority, if applicable. Maintains documentation of sanction. 7. Before hiring person or moving employee to test-designated position, checks HRMN ZP22.1 for sanctions. For state employees, appointing authorities can also check HRMN Self Service: HR Statewide, Employee History (STWDE), Sanction Field. Applicants with sanction code of S1 (complete sanction) cannot be considered for any vacancy.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-373-6695, or to MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 3.07

Subject: Appointments and Job Changes		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 3.07 (SPDOC 21-07, January 1, 2022)

1. Purpose

This regulation provides standards and procedures governing various transactions to make appointments and job changes.

2. CSC Rule References

3-3 *Appointments and Job Changes*

3-3.1 *Process*

All appointments, promotions, and job changes in the classified service must be made in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations. Any person appointed or promoted must be certified as qualified in accordance with and subject to the civil service rules and regulations. The state personnel director shall administer the certification of all appointments and promotions.

3-3.2 *Demotion*

- (a) Notice. If an appointing authority intends to involuntarily demote an employee, the appointing authority shall give prior written notice of the specific reasons for the demotion to the employee.*
- (b) Conditions. An appointing authority may demote an employee under any of the following circumstances:*
- (1) The employee is not performing satisfactorily.*
 - (2) The employee's position is reclassified downward.*
 - (3) The demotion is requested by the employee and approved by the appointing authority.*
 - (4) The position occupied by the employee is abolished.*
 - (5) The employee is displaced by the return to duty of another employee entitled to the position.*
 - (6) The employee is displaced by another employee with more seniority during a reduction in force.*
 - (7) The employee does not receive a satisfactory probationary service rating, as authorized in rule 3 6.3(b) [Unsatisfactory Service: Employee with Status].*

3-3.3 Emergency Appointment

When emergency conditions require immediate action, an appointing authority is authorized to make an emergency appointment for up to 28 calendar days. The state personnel director may approve an extension of an emergency appointment up to an additional 28 calendar days. An appointing authority cannot reappoint a person to a second consecutive emergency appointment within the same agency. An emergency appointment is authorized only when made in conformity with the civil service regulations governing emergency appointments.

3-3.4 Hire

An appointing authority may appoint a qualified candidate to a position in the classified service as authorized by and in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations. A candidate may be qualified for appointment if the candidate meets the civil service qualifications for appointment to a classification or is qualified after review by civil service staff.

3-3.5 Lateral Job Change or Voluntary Demotion between Agencies

Any two appointing authorities may authorize a lateral job change or voluntary demotion for an employee between agencies. The employee may be moved to a different classification only if (1) the employee previously attained status in the classification, (2) the job change is based on the civil service preauthorized lateral job change list, or (3) the employee meets the civil service qualification requirements. A lateral job change or voluntary demotion between agencies requires the agreement of the employee and the approval of the state personnel director.

3-3.6 Lateral Job Change or Voluntary Demotion within an Agency

An appointing authority may authorize a lateral job change or voluntary demotion for an employee within the employee's current agency. The employee may be moved to a different classification only if (1) the employee previously attained status in the classification, (2) the job change is based on the civil service preauthorized lateral job change list, or (3) the employee meets the civil service qualification requirements. A lateral job change within an agency does not require the agreement of the employee. However, an employee may request a lateral job change. A voluntary demotion requires the written agreement of the employee.

3-3.7 Promotion

An appointing authority may appoint a qualified employee candidate to another position at a higher classification level as authorized by and in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations. A candidate may be qualified for appointment if the candidate meets the civil service qualifications for appointment to a classification or is qualified after review by civil service staff.

3-3.8 Recall

A person is recalled in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations in effect at the time of the recall. Unless the rules or regulations provide otherwise, appointment is first limited to persons on recall lists.

3-3.9 Reinstatement

A classified employee who achieved status and who is demoted or separated while in satisfactory standing is eligible for reinstatement. An appointing authority may reinstate an eligible person to (1) the classification in which the person last achieved status before the separation or demotion or (2) to a classification at the same or lower classification level for which the person is qualified. A person's eligibility for reinstatement is limited to 3 years after separation or demotion. However, the state personnel director may extend eligibility in the regulations to meet work force needs.

3-3.10 Qualification

An employee or appointing authority that does not agree with a staff qualification decision may file a written request for reconsideration with the state personnel director as provided in the regulations. The state personnel director or the director's designee shall reconsider the staff qualification decision in writing. If an employee's appointment is revoked as provide in rule 3-7 due to a staff qualification decision, the employee or appointing authority may file a technical appointment complaint as provided in the rules and regulations in lieu of requesting reconsideration.

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

- 1. **Applicant** means a person who applies for consideration for appointment to a classified position.*
- 2. **Appointment** means an authorized act of an appointing authority employing a properly qualified person in a specific position in the classified service.*
- 3. **Class series** means a series of classifications with similar but progressively more responsible job duties.*
- 4. **Demotion** means an authorized movement of an employee with status from a position in one classification level to a lower classification level.*
- 5. **Hire** means the initial appointment for the current employment period to the classified service.*
- 6. **Indefinite appointment** means a career appointment with no fixed ending date at the time of appointment.*
- 7. **Job change** means an authorized movement of an employee from one position to another. Job change includes, for example, demotion, lateral job change, promotion, reclassification, and reduction-in-force.*
- 8. **Lateral job change** means the authorized movement of an employee to a different position (1) in the same classification or (2) in a different classification at the same classification level.*
- 9. **Limited-term appointment** means a career appointment that has a fixed ending date at the time of appointment.*

10. **Preauthorized** means the specific authorization granted to an appointing authority to process a transaction in accordance with civil service rules and regulations without prior civil service review.
11. **Promotion** means the appointment of an employee to a different position at a higher classification level.
12. **Recall list** means a list of persons who have been laid off, demoted, or otherwise displaced for reasons of administrative efficiency, including, for example, lack of work, lack of adequate funding, change in mission, or reorganization of the work force.
13. **Reinstatement** means the appointment of a person who was previously separated from, or demoted in, the classified service while in satisfactory standing.
14. **Status** means the recognition of an employee who has been properly appraised, qualified, and appointed to the classified service and who has satisfactorily completed the probationary period in an indefinite or limited-term appointment.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Emergency appointment** means an appointment based upon a short-term, urgent need. An employee in an emergency appointment is not entitled to (1) sick or annual leave accruals, (2) holiday pay, (3) enrollment in state-sponsored insurance plans, (4) service credit for any purpose, (5) continued employment, (6) status, or (7) employment preference rights.
2. **HRMN EEO category** means one of eight broad occupational groupings that Civil Service has assigned for each classification. Descriptions of each HRMN EEO category are in the Compensation Plan.
3. **Preauthorized lateral job change list** means a compilation of current classifications showing, for each classification, a listing of all the classifications at the same classification level to which a lateral job change may occur without prior review of qualifications by Civil Service.
4. **Recall** means the return of a former or current employee whose previous employment was modified by a reduction in force to a position in which status was achieved.

4. Standards

A. Recall Appointments and Job Changes.

1. Recall names for a classification prevent the hire, promotion, reinstatement, demotion or lateral job change between agencies of an individual to that classification, unless allowed under Regulation 3.10 because of a hiring freeze or hiring restriction.
2. Recall names prevent a lateral job change from a limited-term appointment type to an indefinite appointment type, except as authorized in regulation 3.10.

3. When names appear on the recall list within the same agency, an employee may be laterally job changed by the appointing authority to a position in the same classification and classification level, to a different classification at the same classification level within the same HRMN EEO category, or to a position where the movement is identified as a lateral job change in the Preauthorized Lateral Job Change List on the Civil Service website. An employee may be demoted to a position at a lower classification level in the same class series or to a position at a lower classification level within the same HRMN EEO category.
4. An appointment from an agency recall list must be the most senior available candidate, based on total continuous service hours. A recall name must possess at least one of any assigned sub-classes and meet any selective position requirement approved by Civil Service for a position to be recalled. There is no statewide recall.
5. Appointments to transitional or trainee positions when names appear on the recall list must be made as follows:
 - a. Appointments or job changes to these positions are only processed when there are no recall names for the specific corresponding professional classification.
 - b. Following appointment from a recall list, immediate reclassification to transitional or trainee positions is prohibited. Changes in classification of the position are subject to standards in regulation 4.05.

B. All Other Appointments and Job Changes.

1. Applicants must possess the qualifications for the classification to which an appointment or job change is made; possess at least one of any assigned sub-classes; and meet any selective position requirement criteria approved by Civil Service.
2. All appointments and job changes must be made in accordance with this regulation's standards. Misapplication of these standards creating an improper appointment or job change may result in revocation of the appointment or job change or other corrective action. An appointee whose position is revoked by the director after a Civil Service audit can challenge the revocation under the procedure in rule 3-7 and regulation 8.04
3. Civil Service shall review the qualifications of applicants for classifications that have not been preauthorized for credential review. Regulation 3.04 § 4.D.2, specifies other conditions under which Civil Service shall conduct credential reviews.
4. Appointing authorities may review qualifications of applicants for predetermined classifications under regulation 3.04. Civil Service shall maintain a list of statewide preauthorized classifications. Other classifications may be individually preauthorized to agencies.
5. Appointing authorities shall certify to Civil Service that all appointments and job changes are made in compliance with the rules and regulations.

C. Limited-term Appointments.

1. A limited-term appointment is a career appointment with a fixed ending date when the appointment is made.
2. A limited-term appointment expires at the fixed end of the term, unless terminated earlier by the appointing authority or extended by Civil Service.
3. An appointing authority may make a limited-term appointment for up to two years from the date of appointment.
4. An appointing authority may request Civil Service approval to extend a limited-term appointment for up to two additional years. A request for extension beyond two years must be submitted to Civil Service for approval, with the rationale for extending, before an appointment expires.
5. Limited-term appointments shall not exceed four years from the date of the initial appointment. Any request for continuation beyond four years must be submitted to the director at least 30 days before the appointment's expiration, with the rationale for extending. The director's decision on an extension request is final.
6. The appointing authority must enter the appointment date and expiration date to the employee record (HR11) when making a limited-term appointment.
7. An employee in limited-term status cannot be extended beyond four years by appointment or job change to another limited-term position in the same class series and work unit, unless approved by the director.
8. An individual appointed on a limited-term basis has the same rights as employees in indefinite appointments, except as those benefits and rights are otherwise limited in the rules or regulations.
9. A limited-term appointment need not be full-time.
10. Employment preference or recall rights can only be applied as defined in rule 2-5.1.
11. Limited-term appointments are subject to Civil Service audit.

D. Lateral Job Changes, Reinstatements, and Demotions.

1. A lateral job change, reinstatement, or demotion does not require Civil Service review of applicants' qualifications when any of the following conditions are met:
 - a. The movement is to a different position in the same classification (with the same subclass code, if applicable) or to a position at a lower classification level in the same class series.
 - b. The movement between classifications is listed in the Preauthorized Lateral Job Change Listing on the Civil Service website.

- c. There is documentation that Civil Service has reviewed and approved the employee's qualifications for the proposed movement and the qualifications for the classification have not changed.
 - d. The appointing authority has reviewed and approved the employee's qualifications for the preauthorized classification and the qualifications have not changed.
 2. Lateral job changes, reinstatements, or demotions that do not satisfy a condition in § 4.D.1 require review and approval of the candidate's qualifications by Civil Service before taking action. A request for qualification review must be submitted for this purpose. A lateral job change may occur from a position in Equitable Classification Plan Group 1, 2, or 3 to a position in a different ECP Group, except Group 4, if it otherwise satisfies this regulation. A lateral job change may occur from a position in ECP Group 4 to a position in another ECP Group if it otherwise satisfies this regulation and applicable rules.
 3. During the probationary period, an employee may be laterally job changed or demoted to a position in the same classification or class series, with the same employee status code.
 4. Lateral job changes between agencies may occur under rule 3-3.5, as follows:
 - a. The sending and receiving appointing authorities must certify their mutual agreement to the job change in writing to the director.
 - b. An employee may refuse a lateral job change between agencies and, when necessary, exercise employment preference within the sending agency.
 - c. An employee cannot be laterally job changed between agencies if an employee currently working for the receiving agency has recall rights to the classification level.
 - d. An employee must receive written notice at least 28 days before the effective date of the lateral job change, unless agreed otherwise.
 5. Reinstatement must take place within three years of the employee's separation, demotion, or departure on a waived-rights leave from an indefinite or limited-term appointment where status was attained. The reinstatement period for employees laid off or demoted because of a reduction in force begins when recall rights expire. An employee must have separated in satisfactory standing to be eligible for reinstatement.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 3.09

Subject: Recall Lists		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 3.09 (SPDOC 22-09, September 4, 2022)

1. Purpose

This regulation provides standards to place employees on and remove them from recall lists.

2. CSC Rule References

Rule 3-2 Applicant Pools and Recall Lists

3-2.1 Recall Lists

An employee is eligible to be placed on a recall list only if the employee (1) gained status from an indefinite appointment and (2) is laid off, demoted, or otherwise displaced for reasons of administrative efficiency. Recall lists are not created or maintained for statewide recall or for classifications that are protected from the application of employment preference in rule 2-5 [Employment Preference] or applicable regulations.

3-2.2 Removal from Recall Lists

Civil service staff may remove a person from a recall list for any of the following reasons:

- (a) Appointment.*
- (b) Failure to respond to an inquiry regarding possible employment.*
- (c) An indication of lack of interest in an employment opportunity.*
- (d) Failure to accept employment.*
- (e) Separation or retirement from state service.*
- (f) Evidence that the person is unable to perform satisfactorily, with or without reasonable accommodations, the essential duties of the job.*
- (g) Evidence of conduct that indicates that the person is unfit or unsuitable for appointment.*
- (h) Conduct that violates rule 3-1.5 [Integrity of Process].*
- (i) Expiration of recall rights.*

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

1. **Classification** means a group of positions whose assigned duties and responsibilities are sufficiently alike to warrant assigning the same classification title and requiring the same qualifications.
2. **Classification level** means the placement of a classification within a series based on the duties and responsibilities of the position.
3. **Frozen** means a classification or a position to which an appointing authority is prohibited from making an appointment without prior review and approval of civil service staff.
4. **Recall list** means a list of persons who have been laid off, demoted, or otherwise displaced for reasons of administrative efficiency, including, for example, lack of work, lack of adequate funding, change in mission, or reorganization of the work force.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Eligible class series** means class series where an employee has attained status from an indefinite appointment during the current employment period.
2. **Lack of interest** means an action by an employee listed in rule 3-2.2(b), (c), or (d).
3. **Reduction in force (RIF)** means an appointing authority's action to lay off, demote, or otherwise displace an employee for reasons of administrative efficiency, including lack of work, lack of adequate funding, change in mission, or workforce reorganization.
4. **Seniority** means total continuous service, as recorded in the Human Resources Management Network (HRMN), adjusted by deducting any hours in counters for unclassified, prior military, county, and college/university service and setting hours to zero for initial probationary employees without status.

4. Standards

A. Information.

1. Recall lists contain employees who were displaced by a RIF in eligible class series. Appointing authorities shall maintain recall records of their employees affected by a RIF. Displaced employees must be added to recall lists by the end of the pay period following the RIF. An appointing authority shall provide a recall list to a labor organization upon written request.
2. Employees on a recall list must report any name or address change (1) by updating information in Human Resources Management Network (HRMN) using MI HR Self Service or (2) in writing to the appointing authority.

3. An employee may prospectively update recall records, including changes to classification, location, or employment status availability in writing to the appointing authority.

B. Eligibility. An employee with status from an indefinite appointment who is displaced by a RIF has recall rights to eligible class series in the principal department or autonomous entity that implemented the RIF. An approved agency layoff plan may vary recall eligibility between recognized autonomous entities and appointing authorities of a principal department. An autonomous entity must also request approval of any plan altering recall eligibility for its employees or positions.

C. Placement.

1. **Placement and election.** If displaced, an employee is placed on the recall list for the class, county, and employee status code from which displaced. An employee must submit a CS-1848 form to the appointing authority to request placement on additional recall lists for which the employee is eligible and for counties of interest.
2. **Class series.** An employee is placed on recall lists:
 - a. For an eligible class series from which displaced at and below the level when displaced.
 - b. For any other eligible class series at and below the highest level where status was attained in each class series, but not above the level when displaced.
3. **Displaced within county.** If displaced in the same county, an employee is eligible for recall lists for the original county and counties of interest for eligible class series and levels above the level or pay rate of the new position.
4. **Displaced outside county.** If displaced to another county, an employee is eligible for recall lists for eligible class series (1) at eligible levels above the level or pay rate of the new position for counties of interest besides the county of original displacement and (2) at all eligible levels for the county of original displacement.
5. **Employee status codes.** An employee with status in a class from a full-time indefinite appointment may request recall to eligible positions in the class for any status code. An employee with status in a class from any other appointment type may only request recall to eligible positions in less-than-full-time status codes.
6. **Limited-term appointments.** If displaced from a limited-term appointment in a class where the employee lacks status from an indefinite appointment, the employee is eligible for recall lists for eligible class series at levels at or below the level of the last indefinite appointment where status was attained.
7. **Protected classes.** Recall lists are not maintained for (1) Group-4 classifications, including the Senior Executive Service (SES); (2) Senior Executive Management

Assistant Service (SEMAS) classifications; (3) noncareer classifications; or (4) any classification designated as protected in a civil service rule or regulation.

8. **Transitional positions.** Employees displaced from transitional positions are placed on the recall list for the presumed future manager, professional, or technician class series at the same or lower levels. If recalled, the employee resumes transitional designation and pay treatment as provided in regulations 3.14 and 5.01.
 9. **Trainee positions.** Employees displaced from a trainee position are placed on the recall list for the presumed future technician or professional class series at the same or lower levels as follows:
 - a. Employees with two years of satisfactory full-time service in the position have recall rights at the experienced level and below for the class series.
 - b. Employees with between one and two years of satisfactory full-time service in the position have recall rights at the intermediate level and below for the class series.
 - c. Employees with less than one year of satisfactory full-time service in the position have recall rights at the entry level for the class series.
 10. **Frozen positions.** Employees displaced from a frozen position are placed on the recall list for the class series of the frozen position at and below the level when frozen.
 11. **Reclassifications.** If a pending reclassification request is retroactively approved for a position from which an employee is displaced, the employee is also placed on the recall list for the approved class series and level and below.
 12. **Class clusters.** If an approved agency layoff plan includes class clusters, an employee is eligible for placement on the recall list for class series in a class cluster at or below the employee's level when displaced.
 13. **Ranking.** Employees are ranked on recall lists by seniority when an appointment is to be made.
 14. **Reorganization.** If an executive order or law transfers part of a department to another department, the recall rights of employees previously displaced from positions in the transferred work area transfer to the new department.
- D. Removal.** Employees are removed from recall lists for the reasons in rule 3-2.2 as follows:
1. An employee is removed from all recall lists because of expiration of eligibility; retirement; separation, including a waived rights leave; accepting severance payment under rule 5-6.10 or a collective bargaining agreement; or ineligibility under rule 3-2.2(f), (g), or (h).
 2. An employee who shows a lack of interest in or returns to work in a position in the county of original displacement is removed from all recall lists for any classification and level at or below the level and maximum pay rate of the new position.

3. An employee who shows a lack of interest in or returns to work in a position in a county besides the county of original displacement is removed from all recall lists for counties of interest besides the county of original displacement for any classification and level at or below the level and maximum pay rate of the new position.
4. If the new position in § 4.D.2 or 3 above is not indefinite and full-time, the employee is not removed from any recall lists for indefinite full-time positions.
5. An employee displaced from SES, SEMAS, or Group-4 with pay protection under rule 4-6.2(g)(2) or 4-8.2(f) who declines recall to a level where the pay rate meets or exceeds the maximum pay at the current level also has pay protection end and pay changed to the appropriate step for the level as provided in regulation 5.01, § 4.F.

E. Duration.

1. Employees are placed on recall lists for one year from the date of displacement.
2. An employee may request one-year extensions twice if the appointing authority receives a written extension request during the 28 days before expiration. Late requests are not honored.
3. Employees cannot remain on a recall list for more than three years.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 3.10

Subject: Hiring-Restriction Conditions		
SPDOC No.: 21-04	Effective Date: September 5, 2021	Replaces: Reg. 3.10 (SPDOC 18-03, January 1, 2019)

1. Purpose

This regulation provides standards to establish hiring restrictions and to promote or transfer within an agency during hiring-restrictions or hiring-freeze declarations.

2. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

1. *Appointment* means an authorized act of an appointing authority employing a properly qualified person in a specific position in the classified service.
2. *Recall list* means a list of persons who have been laid off, demoted, or otherwise displaced for reasons of administrative efficiency, including, for example, lack of work, lack of adequate funding, change in mission, or reorganization of the work force.

3. Standards

A. Establishing an Authorized Hiring Restriction or Freeze.

1. The agency must have a current hiring-restriction declaration on file approved by the state personnel director.
2. A bona fide hiring restriction or freeze is established when a declaration is forwarded to the state personnel director by the governor or an appointing authority that describes the nature, rationale, and scope of the hiring restriction or freeze and anticipated effective and expiration dates.
3. A hiring-restriction or hiring-freeze declaration must identify the total staffing level of current filled positions of each area affected by the declaration.
4. A hiring restriction may be agency-wide or specific to organizational areas.
5. The organizational areas designated for hiring restrictions must be identified by major budgetary units or definable and distinct programs (i.e., bureau, division, office, or district). Unit or section levels are too narrow organizationally. The restriction conditions must apply to all classifications and classification levels used in the

designated organizational area. The state personnel director must approve any exceptions.

6. The hiring-restriction or hiring-freeze declaration is void if:
 - a. The expiration date is reached and it is not reissued.
 - b. An individual outside the agency is hired into a declared hiring-restricted organizational area defined in the declaration.
 - c. The declaration is rescinded.

B. Transfer Within an Agency or Promotion under Hiring-Restriction Conditions.

1. Appointments cannot be approved under this regulation before the appointing authority receives written approval of its hiring-restriction condition declaration from Civil Service.
2. All agency recall names must be cleared before a promotional appointment.
3. The selected candidate must possess the qualifications for the appointment's classification.
4. Recall names do not normally prevent an employee's lateral job change or demotion to a different position within the agency, but recall names prevent a lateral job change from a limited-term appointment to an indefinite appointment.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 3.12

Subject: Return-To-Work Appointments		
SPDOC No.: 18-03	Effective Date: January 1, 2019	Replaces: Reg. 3.12 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation provides standards for the statewide return-to-work (RTW) appointment program, which assists employees receiving workers' compensation or Long-term Disability (LTD) benefits in returning to active state employment.

2. Definitions

A. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Trial work experience** means time when an employee is assigned duties of a different position and demonstrates the ability to perform its essential job functions under the RTW program administered by the Office of the State Employer.
2. **NEOGOV** means the automated selection and hiring system used by the commission.

3. Standards

- A. An employee must currently be receiving workers' compensation or LTD benefits to be eligible for an RTW appointment.
- B. Appointing authorities can request an RTW appointment if recall lists are cleared.
- C. Request for an RTW appointment must be submitted along with a Request for Credential Review (CS-153) and include the following:
 1. Indication that the request is for an RTW appointment.
 2. Authorization from the Office of the State Employer that the employee has successfully completed a trial work experience of at least six months.
 3. A current employment history.
 4. A completed application or résumé.
 5. Copies of relevant transcripts, certificates, or listings of training programs completed.
- D. Civil Service shall determine the employee's qualifications before appointment to a position. Trial work experience may be considered to determine qualifications.

- E. The appointing authority must receive approval from Civil Service before making an appointment.
- F. A requisition using PA42.1 in the Human Resources Management Network (HRMN) must be created when NEOGOV is not the selection process used.
- G. The employee must satisfactorily complete a probationary period as a condition of continuing employment.
- H. If the employee's performance is unsatisfactory, the employee may return to the benefit program, subject to the program's eligibility criteria, if no other viable position is available for placement.
- I. An employee affected by a reduction in force from an RTW appointment has bumping rights in accordance with the rules. If there is no other position into which the employee may bump, the employee may return to the benefit program, subject to the program's eligibility criteria.
- J. Employees eligible for the RTW appointment process must comply with the state's drug and alcohol testing policy and any other applicable pre-appointment requirements.
- K. Any appeal rights are in accordance with regulation 8.02.

4. Procedure

Responsibility	Action
Employee or Case Manager	1. Provides appointing authority documentation of ability to work but not in the former position.
Appointing Authority or Case Manager	2. Identifies a potential position for an RTW appointment.
Appointing Authority	3. Submits a Request for Credential Review (CS-153) with required documentation to Civil Service.
Civil Service	4. Determines if request satisfies standards for approval. Indicates approval or disapproval and returns the request. Retains a copy of the CS-153 and enters applicable information into Applicant Tracker.
Appointing Authority	5. Appoints the candidate in accordance with rules and regulations.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 3.14

Subject: State Transitional Positions		
SPDOC No.: 21-07	Effective Date: January 1, 2022	Replaces: Reg. 3.14 (SPDOC 18-03, January 1, 2019)

1. Purpose

This regulation provides standards to designate an existing position classified as a business and administrative technician, professional, or manager as transitional to facilitate movement of career state employees to new classifications while maintaining bumping rights and pay rates.

2. CSC Rule Reference

3-3 *Appointments and Job Changes*

3-3.1 *Process*

All appointments, promotions, and job changes in the classified service must be made in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations. Any person appointed or promoted must be certified as qualified in accordance with and subject to the civil service rules and regulations. The state personnel director shall administer the certification of all appointments and promotions.

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3. Definitions

A. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Promotion** means an employee's appointment to a different position at a higher classification level where the maximum rate of pay is higher than that of the former classification level, unless there is a *de minimis* difference between the maximum rates.
2. **State Transitional Position (STP)** means a position designated as transitional to protect an employee's pay. These positions are indicated in the Human Resources Management Network (HRMN) as "STP" in the position description. The designation is added to the position before appointment and removed after successful completion of the experience requirements.

4. Standards

- A. **General Requirements.** The transitional designation of an existing business and administrative technician, professional, or managerial position facilitates career movement of employees with status and specific education or experience to new careers.

1. Transitional designation may be requested only if the movement does not result in a promotion.
2. Transitional designation of an existing position may be requested only if there are no recall names for the classification of the position intended to be filled as shown on a recall list current as of the day of request.
3. Transitional designation of an existing position may be requested when the appointment to the position would result in reduced compensation because the prospective employee does not possess the required experience for the level in the class series.
4. The appointing authority must submit a Position Action Request to Civil Service and identify the position to be designated as transitional.
5. If the transitional designation is used to facilitate an employee's movement to a position at the advanced level, position-specific or universal advanced classification standards must be approved when the employee is appointed.
6. A credential review of the intended appointee must be conducted in accordance with regulation 3.04, § 4.D.
7. At the appointing authority's discretion, an employee with status appointed to a transitional position at a new classification may be required to complete a probationary period under regulation 3.03.
8. The transitional designation may be removed from the position after the employee successfully completes the experience requirements in §§ 4.B, C, or D. This requires Civil Service approval and the appointing authority's certification that the employee (a) meets the minimum requirements, (b) is satisfactorily performing the classification level's duties and responsibilities, and (c) has a current satisfactory performance rating.
9. For purposes of qualification credit, employees who successfully complete the transition period are considered to have the years of aggregate experience required for the classification and level to which they transition.
10. Regulation 2.01, § 4.D provides guidance for treatment of transitional positions during a reduction in force.
11. Regulation 3.07, § 4.A provides guidance for treatment of transitional positions during a recall.
12. Regulation 5.01, § 3.L establishes standards for salary upon appointment to a position designated as transitional. An employee's salary may be retained if the current rate of pay is less than or equal to the maximum of the classification level to which the employee will be classified upon completing the transitional period.

B. Transitional Business and Administrative Technician Position.

1. To be eligible for appointment to a transitional business and administrative technician position, an employee must meet the education and experience requirements for the entry level of the new job's classification.
2. An employee appointed to a designated transitional business and administrative technician position from a position classified at or above the 9 level in Equitable Classification Plan (ECP) Group 1 may have the transitional designation removed after successfully completing the experience requirements at the level where pay protection is no longer needed.

C. Transitional Professional Position.

1. An appointee to a transitional professional position must (a) meet the new classification's education requirement or (b) possess the alternate education and experience identified on the job specification. An appointee with no bachelor's degree may also qualify for a transitional professional position in a classification requiring a bachelor's degree in any major and with no specific required experience if the employee has (a) status in a professional classification or (b) the equivalent of six months of full-time experience as a Senior Executive Management Assistant 11, 13, or 15.
2. The transitional designation from a professional 10-, P11-, or 12-level position or 12-, 13-, 14-, or 15-level specialist or manager to a transitional 10-level (intermediate) position may be removed after successfully completing the equivalent of six months of full-time transitional experience.
3. The transitional designation from an equivalent or higher professional P11 or 12-level position or 12-, 13-, 14-, or 15-level specialist or manager to a transitional P11- (experienced) or 12-level (advanced) position or 13-, 14-, or 15-level specialist may be removed after successfully completing the equivalent of six months of full-time transitional experience.
4. The transitional designation from a non-professional position to a transitional professional position may be removed after successfully meeting the classification's experience requirements. If removal would reduce pay, the employee remains in transitional status for another year.
5. The transitional designation from a SEMA 11, 13, or 15 position may be removed after successfully completing the equivalent of 6 months if to the intermediate level or 12 months if to the experienced level.
6. The transitional designation from a SEMA 15 position may be removed after successfully completing the equivalent of 18 months if to the advanced level or 24 months if to a 13-level specialist.

D. Transitional Manager Position.

1. An appointee to a transitional manager position must (a) be classified as a manager at an equivalent or higher level and (b) meet the new classification's education requirement.
2. An employee appointed to a designated transitional managerial position may have the transitional designation removed after successfully completing the equivalent of six months of full-time experience in the transitional period.

5. Procedures**A. Transitional Position Designation Request.**

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	1. Submits a Position Action Request to request designation of an existing eligible position as transitional. The request must include the position code, intended appointee name, identification number, necessary credential review information, proposed release date, and any other information necessary to support the request.
Civil Service	2. Reviews request and verifies release date and credential review to ensure compliance with regulations. 3. Enters necessary information in the Human Resources Management Network (HRMN), if approved. 4. Releases the Position Action Request with proposed STP release date and credential review decision to the appointing authority.
Appointing Authority	5. Receives the approved Position Action Request and verifies information in HRMN.

B. Removal of Transitional Position Designation.

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	1. After the employee has served the required transitional period, submits a Position Action Request requesting removal of the transitional designation. 2. Certifies that the conditions outlined in this regulation are met.
Civil Service	3. Reviews request and assigns an effective STP release date. 4. Enters position information in HRMN. 5. Releases approval action to appointing authority. If request is disapproved, informs appointing authority of revised STP release date and notifies employee of appeal rights.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 4.01

Subject: Classification Actions Requiring Civil Service Review		
SPDOC No.: 22-09	Effective Date: September 4, 2022	Replaces: Reg. 4.01 (SPDOC 21-07, January 1, 2022)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards to process position-classification actions requiring Civil Service review.

2. CSC Rule References

4-1 Position Establishment and Classification

4-1.1 Requirement

All positions must be established in the classified service unless specifically exempted or excepted by article 11, section 5, of the constitution, or these rules.

4-1.2 Classification

A position established in the classified service must be reviewed to classify the position properly.

4-1.3 Authority to Establish

The appointing authority may establish a position for reasons of administrative efficiency. An appointment cannot be made to a position until it has been established and classified.

4-1.4 Classification Plan

The civil service commission shall authorize an official classification plan for all positions in the classified service. The state personnel director shall administer the official classification plan.

(a) Classification. *Every position established must be classified in accordance with the official classification plan.*

(b) Reclassification. *Civil service staff may reclassify an employee if the employee's position has experienced gradual growth and accretion of higher level duties and responsibilities. The appointing authority must certify that the employee is satisfactorily performing the duties of the position.*

4-2 Position Classification Review

Civil service staff shall provide for both a periodic and ongoing review of positions in the classified service to ensure positions continue to be properly classified.

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3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

1. **Classification** means a group of positions whose assigned duties and responsibilities are sufficiently alike to warrant assigning the same classification title and requiring the same qualifications.
2. **Classification Level** means the placement of a classification within a series based on the duties and responsibilities of the position.
3. **Position** means a classified job identified by its respective duties and responsibilities.
4. **Preauthorized** means the specific authorization granted to an appointing authority to process a transaction in accordance with civil service rules and regulations without prior civil service review.
5. **Reclassification** means an authorized classification action to change an employee's classification or grade based on the gradual growth and accretion of higher level duties.
6. **Selective position requirements** means specific qualifications that are narrower or more limited than those generally associated with a position and that are determined to be essential for performance of the duties of a specific position.
7. **Subclass** means additional specialized experience, specialized training, licensure, or other specialized qualification that is required for appointment to a specific subgroup of positions.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Establishment** means an appointing authority's creation of a new position by defining the duties, responsibilities, and other relevant considerations on a position description.
2. **Conversion** means changing positions from one classification to another when a classification is abolished, a new classification is created, or a position is moved into or out of a performance-pay program authorized by Civil Service.

4. Standards

A. Establishment and Reclassification.

1. Civil Service must approve a classification action that is not preauthorized before its entry in the Human Resources Management Network (HRMN). Classification actions

- for trainee, advanced-level, lead-worker, supervisory, managerial, specialist, administrative, and executive positions are not preauthorized.
2. For a classification action requiring Civil Service approval, the appointing authority must submit a Position Action Request to Civil Service. If necessary, Civil Service may require additional supporting documentation to complete the classification review.
 3. A position review is based on applying the Equitable Classification Plan (ECP) to the position's duties and responsibilities on the date a request is received. The effective date of any classification action requiring Civil Service review is in accordance with regulation 4.04, including limited potential retroactive reclassification if the ECP and the position's duties and responsibilities are the same on the date received and retroactive date.

B. Establishment.

1. Classification of a new position requires approval by Civil Service, unless otherwise preauthorized to the agency.
2. A position establishment is necessary, and a reclassification or position update is not appropriate, when the position's primary function undergoes a material and substantial change requiring a new body of knowledge, skills, and abilities. Each request is evaluated individually. A new position establishment and appointment is typically necessary if a job changes from any of the following:
 - a. Worker to trainee, supervisor, manager, administrator, or executive.
 - b. Worker to an unrelated program or staff specialty.
 - c. Worker to lead worker.
 - d. Supervisor to manager, administrator, or executive.
 - e. Nonprofessional to professional.
 - f. One program or staff specialty area to another unrelated program or area.
 - g. Multiple work areas' combination where similarly situated positions exist.
 - h. One kind of work to another (e.g., Accounting Assistant to Carpenter or Property Analyst to Human Resources Analyst).
 - i. A classification in one ECP Group to a classification in another ECP Group.
3. All professional administrative assistants and all secretaries and senior executive management assistants reporting to positions in the ECP Group 4 must be established at the appropriate classification level, as described in the job specification.
4. A supervisory, managerial, administrative, or executive position may be established with vacant subordinate positions to allow the future occupant to select subordinates. The appointing authority has six months from the manager's appointment to fill the

subordinate positions and submit verification to Civil Service. If the positions are not filled within six months, Civil Service shall take appropriate action to appropriately classify the position. Civil Service may grant extensions for good cause.

5. A pattern position requires specific education, experience, skills, and knowledge that can only be gained through on-the-job-training at lower levels in a classification. A pattern position must be filled at the lowest level in the approved pattern. Reclassification of a pattern position is not preauthorized.

C. Reclassification.

1. A reclassification requires the appointing authority's certification that the incumbent (a) meets the minimum requirements, (b) is satisfactorily performing the duties and responsibilities of the requested classification or classification level, and (c) has a current satisfactory performance rating.
2. A standard reclassification is one classification level higher, after the equivalent of one year (2,080 hours) of full-time documented satisfactory service of compatible work assignments at the lower classification level.
3. If, during a qualifying period, an employee is on a paid absence of more than two consecutive pay periods, the appointing authority may delay reclassification for a period equivalent to the absence's length.
4. If, during a qualifying period, an employee is on an unpaid absence, reclassification is delayed for a period equivalent to the absence's length.
5. Civil Service may reclassify a position in the following circumstances:
 - a. To the advanced level when assigned the most complex duties and responsibilities beyond those assigned to an experienced-level position, as determined by an advanced-level concept approved by Civil Service.
 - b. From the experienced or advanced level to a specialist level if the principal duties and responsibilities remain basically the same, but the job has evolved from a worker to a related and identifiable program or staff specialty that the appointing authority recommends and Civil Service accepts.
 - c. From a student assistant to a career classification under regulation 3.02.
 - d. When the assigned duties and responsibilities do not change, but a change in the ECP changes the classification concept.
 - e. When a change in a supervisory or subordinate position's classification impacts the other position's proper classification.
 - f. When duties and responsibilities remain basically the same, but the position takes on greater importance and stature through a change in organizational placement (e.g., a division is elevated to a bureau).

- g. When duties and responsibilities of a supervisory or managerial position continue and responsibility for additional programs or staff are added so that the position meets a different classification's concepts, examples of work, and requirements.
 - h. When duties and responsibilities have gradually changed over several years to the extent that reclassification is warranted.
 - i. When reclassification is warranted because the employee would be competing for his or her own position and no real competitive opportunity exists for the position.
6. Assigning and performing working-out-of-class (WOC) duties and responsibilities do not support a position reclassification. WOC assignments and position reclassification are mutually exclusive. WOC assignments are reviewed and processed under regulation 4.08.

D. Conversion. A position may be converted to a different classification or moved into or out of a performance-pay program only when Civil Service determines conversion is warranted.

E. Trainee Classifications. Trainee classifications facilitate career movement of employees into designated professional and technician classifications based on specified classified experience that provides the knowledge, skills, and abilities to perform professional or technician tasks in a learning capacity.

1. The appointing authority must submit a Position Action Request for Civil Service to classify the new position. Civil Service designates the classification to which the position will be reclassified after completing the transitional period.
2. If a trainee classification is used to facilitate an employee's movement to a position that will ultimately be classified at the advanced level, an advanced-level concept must be approved before appointment.
3. The appointing authority must ensure a credential review under regulation 3.04, § 4.D is performed.
4. An employee may be reclassified to the new technician or professional classification after successfully completing the classification's experience requirements. A reclassification requires the appointing authority's certification that the employee (a) meets the minimum requirements, (b) is satisfactorily performing the duties and responsibilities of the requested classification or classification level, and (c) has a current satisfactory performance rating. If the reclassification would result in a pay decrease, the employee continues in the transitional period for another year.

F. Selective Position Requirements.

1. Selective position requirements (SPRs) for specific positions must be job-related. The appointing authority must establish how the position differs from others in the classification and describe what unique qualifications are needed.

2. SPRs must be specific qualifications that are more limited than the classification requirements and essential to the position's duties (e.g., an associate's degree in a specific area for a position in a classification requiring any associate's degree or a master's degree for a classification typically requiring a bachelor's degree). An SPR is not appropriate for a qualification that is not required upon appointment to the position.
3. The criteria must relate to entry requirements rather than knowledge, skills, abilities, or other characteristics acquired in the position.
4. SPRs must be quantifiable, observable, and verifiable (e.g., a teacher's certificate, 15 credits in toxicology, one year of experience in historic preservation, etc.).
5. SPRs may be approved for positions in classifications with approved subclasses.
6. An approved SPR must be applied when a position is filled. The hiring agency must screen applicants to identify those who possess the SPR.
7. Approved SPRs must be in place for 28 days before they can be applied during a RIF affecting the position, employee, or person bumping the position. When a RIF affects a position with an SPR, the requirement applies to all people in whose bump chain the position appears. Only employees who satisfy the SPR can bump into the position.
8. The SPR approval remains in effect for the position, unless a substantial change in the position's duties and responsibilities affects the qualification requirements or Civil Service approves the appointing authority's request to remove the SPR.

G. Subclass Codes.

1. An identified position or a group of positions must have duties and responsibilities requiring more specialized qualifications (e.g., experience, training, licensure, etc.) than those on the job specification. The duties and responsibilities must be essential to the position at entry. The subclass definition must describe qualifications with a recognized applicant pool.
2. Civil Service establishes, abolishes, and revises subclasses and their definitions. Appointing authorities or Civil Service may initiate requests to establish, abolish, or revise subclasses. Appointing authorities may review and comment on subclasses to be established, abolished, and revised, including definitions, before implementation.
3. Subclasses may be assigned when a position is established or any other time, except during a RIF. An appointing authority must provide supporting rationale to request addition or removal of a subclass from a specific position.
4. Approval of subclasses for a position does not preclude further narrowing of the requirements through SPRs, when appropriate.

5. Subclasses are represented by subclass codes and defined in a list maintained by Civil Service.
6. To be qualified for a position with a subclass, a person must first meet the qualifications of the classification of the job to which the subclass is assigned.
7. If a position is assigned one subclass, the applicant selected to fill it must satisfy the subclass criteria. If a position is assigned multiple subclasses, the selected applicant must satisfy at least one subclass, unless multiple subclasses are required.
8. Approved subclass criteria must be in place for 28 days before they can be applied during a RIF. Subclass qualification must be determined for all persons in whose bump chain the position appears. Only employees who satisfy the subclass criteria can bump into the subclass-assigned position.

H. Downgrading Positions.

1. An appointing authority may request reclassification between any of the lower classification levels within a non-supervisory or non-managerial class series, except professional administrative-assistant positions.
2. Agency recall names preclude downgrading a position. When requesting a downgrade, an appointing authority must include a cleared recall list with the Position Action Request.

5. Procedures

A. Establishing and Reclassifying Positions.

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submits Position Action Request and other necessary information to Civil Service for position review. 2. To reclassify filled position, certifies on request that employee meets minimum qualifications, is satisfactorily performing requested classification’s duties and responsibilities, and has current satisfactory rating.
Civil Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Reviews establishment or reclassification request. 4. If approved or modified, classifies or reclassifies position appropriately with necessary documentation on request and enters necessary position information and employee information in HRMN. 5. If establishment is disapproved, documents reason on request and informs appointing authority of right to file technical complaint. 6. If reclassification is disapproved, documents reason on request and informs incumbent and appointing authority of right to file technical complaint.

Responsibility	Action
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| Appointing Authority | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Releases request to appointing authority. 8. Receives Position Action Request and, for any occupied position, enters any employee information in HRMN not entered centrally by Civil Service. |
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B. Assigning or Removing SPRs or Subclass Codes.

Responsibility	Action
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|----------------------|---|
| Appointing Authority | 1. Submits completed Position Action Request with any additional documentation, and narrative with rationale for requested assignment or removal. |
| Civil Service | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Reviews request and, if approved, enters necessary position information in HRMN. 3. If disapproving, informs appointing authority of right to file technical complaint. 4. Releases request to appointing authority. |

C. Establishing Subclass Codes.

Responsibility	Action
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| Appointing Authority | 1. Submits written request with supporting rationale to establish new subclass or revise or abolish existing subclass. |
| Civil Service | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Reviews requests, makes determination, makes appropriate adjustments to subclass, and notifies agencies. 3. Updates Civil Service subclass listing to reflect changes. |

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 4.02

Subject: Preauthorized Position Actions		
SPDOC No.: 20-01	Effective Date: March 2, 2020	Replaces: Reg. 4.02 (SPDOC 18-03, January 1, 2019)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards for preauthorized position establishments, reclassifications, and abolishments.

2. CSC Rule References

Rule 4-1 Position Establishment and Classification

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4-1.3 Authority to Establish

The appointing authority may establish a position for reasons of administrative efficiency. An appointment cannot be made to a position until it has been established and classified.

4-1.4 Classification Plan

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(c) Predetermined classification and classification levels. An appointing authority may establish positions in predetermined classifications and classification levels in accordance with the regulations.

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4-4 Position Abolishment

4-4.1 Authority to Abolish

The appointing authority may abolish a position for reasons of administrative efficiency, including, for example, lack of work, lack of adequate funding, change in agency mission, or reorganization of the work force.

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3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

1. **Classification** means a group of positions whose assigned duties and responsibilities are sufficiently alike to warrant assigning the same classification title and requiring the same qualifications.
2. **Classification Level** means the placement of a classification within a series based on the duties and responsibilities of the position.
3. **Class Series** means a series of classifications with similar but progressively more responsible job duties.
4. **Position** means a classified job identified by its respective duties and responsibilities.
5. **Preauthorized** means the specific authorization granted to an appointing authority to process a transaction in accordance with civil service rules and regulations without prior civil service review.
6. **Reclassification** means an authorized classification action to change an employee's classification or grade based on the gradual growth and accretion of higher level duties.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Preauthorized classification establishment** means position establishments in approved Equitable Classification Plan (ECP) Group-1 or -2 worker classifications (i.e., position descriptions with an “-E” designation) where an appointing authority has submitted a composite position description and received Civil Service authorization to independently establish positions without additional Civil Service review.
2. **Preauthorized reclassification actions** means reclassifications under authorization granted by Civil Service for appointing authorities to independently reclassify vacant or staffed positions up through the experienced level within the class series of a Group-1 or -2 worker class without prior Civil Service review.

4. Standards

A. Establishment and Reclassification.

1. Civil Service may preauthorize an appointing authority to establish or reclassify positions in a specified classification.
2. Preauthorized classification actions are subject to Civil Service audit.
3. Failure to follow standards in this regulation may result in revoking an appointing authority's preauthorization. If revoked, the appointing authority must submit a Position Action Request (CS-129) for each classification action under regulation 4.01.
4. The appointing authority must maintain a signed composite or position-specific Position Description (CS-214) on file for each preauthorized position establishment.
5. A preauthorized classification action constitutes the appointing authority's certification that assigned duties and responsibilities are compatible with the action.

6. A preauthorized classification action's effective date is assigned in accordance with regulation 4.04. The appointing authority may assign retroactive effective dates to individual preauthorized actions in accordance with regulation 4.04.

B. Reclassification.

1. Any ECP Group-1 or -2 classification with an "-E" designation is preauthorized to the appointing authority to reclassify either vacant or staffed positions from the beginning level through the experienced level within the class series, unless Civil Service takes specific action to terminate preauthorization.
2. The classification review of an occupied position through the experienced level in a class series typically can only be conducted once in any 12-month period in accordance with regulation 4.05. An appointing authority may reclassify before the 12-month period in accordance with regulation 4.05, §§ 3.F.1 and 2.
3. Reclassification of an occupied position through the experienced level in a class series is not automatic. A standard reclassification progression is one classification level, after the equivalent of one year (2,080 hours) of full-time satisfactory service. The appointing authority must certify in HRMN that the employee (a) meets the higher classification level's minimum requirements, (b) is satisfactorily performing the duties and responsibilities of the requested classification level, and (c) has a current satisfactory probationary or performance rating. The appointing authority shall maintain a timely probationary or performance rating showing satisfactory performance as a prerequisite to an occupied position's preauthorized reclassification.
4. Reclassification of an occupied position between classification levels through the experienced level should be timely processed after the equivalent of one year (2,080 hours in level) of full-time documented satisfactory performance and with assignment and performance of duties and responsibilities compatible with the higher level. The appointing authority must enter the necessary information in the Human Resources Management Network (HRMN) by (1) indicating approval of the reclassification if the agency participates in centralized processing or (2) directly handling all aspects of the reclassification with any necessary pay adjustments.
5. If, during the qualifying period, an employee is on an extended paid absence of over two consecutive pay periods, the appointing authority may delay reclassification for a period equal to the absence's length.
6. If, during the qualifying period, an employee is on an unpaid absence, the reclassification is delayed for a period equal to the absence's length.
7. A vacant position in a class series may be reclassified downward for an appointment only after the appointing authority has verified that no names are on the agency recall list for all levels between the original and downgraded level.

8. The official date for the reclassification or appointment transaction is the controlling standard for establishing any future reclassification’s effective date.
9. Entry of preauthorized reclassification actions in HRMN serves as notice to Civil Service of the classification action.
10. If the appointing authority does not reclassify a position to the next classification level up to the experienced level in the class series, the incumbent may submit a position description and request a position review under regulation 4.03.
11. An occupied frozen position in any classification is ineligible for reclassification to any higher classification level in the class series. The position remains frozen until vacated or the position duties are appropriate for its classification and classification level.
12. A position cannot be reclassified if its assigned duties experience a substantial change where the job’s primary function and purpose change, requiring a different base of knowledge, skills, and abilities. In these cases, a new position must be established and an appointment made.

C. Abolishing Positions.

1. The appointing authority may abolish positions as authorized by rules 4-4.1 and 6-4.1
2. Civil Service inactivates positions in HRMN at the request of the appointing authority.
3. If a position abolishment may impact other positions’ classification, the appointing authority shall notify Civil Service to allow review of the affected positions.

5. Procedures

A. Preauthorized Establishments.

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	1. Submits a Position Description (CS-214) to Civil Service with a request and explanation of the need to add the classification to the Preauthorized Classification Establishments Listing.
Civil Service	2. Reviews the request for compliance with the standards. 3. If approved, adds the classification to the listing and notifies the appointing authority. If denied, notifies the appointing authority.
Appointing Authority	4. Establishes position in conformance with previously identified standards.

B. Preauthorized Standard Reclassifications.

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receives a position description and a request from agency management to reclassify an employee's position up through the experienced level. 2. Reviews the request for compliance with the standards set forth in the Civil Service regulations. 3. If approved, enters information in HRMN. If the agency participates in centralized processing, indicates approval of the reclassification so that Civil Service can process the reclassification with any necessary pay adjustments. Otherwise, reclassifies the employee to the appropriate classification level. Maintains necessary documentation in the employee file.
Civil Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. For agencies participating in centralized processing, effectuates the reclassification in HRMN.

C. Abolishing Positions.

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submits request to Civil Service identifying position code to be inactivated.
Civil Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Processes abolishment in HRMN by inactivating the position code. 3. Informs the appointing authority of the abolishment.
Appointing Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Verifies the information in HRMN.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 4.03

Subject: Employee Generated Position Reviews		
SPDOC No.: 20-01	Effective Date: March 2, 2020	Replaces: Reg. 4.03 (SPDOC 19-11, October 1, 2019)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes procedures for an employee to request a position-classification review from Civil Service.

2. CSC Rule References

4-2 *Position Classification Review*

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(a) Position review. An appointing authority shall give notice to civil service staff of material changes in the duties and responsibilities that may impact the proper classification of a position. If the appointing authority does not notify the civil service staff of material changes, the employee occupying the position may initiate a position review by filing an updated position description and a written request with the civil service staff.

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(c) Effective date of change. A change in the classification of a position based on a review under this rule is on a current basis, except as otherwise approved by the state personnel director.

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4-5 *Working out of Class*

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(b) Working-out-of-class pay. If an employee is assigned to work out of class for more than 10 consecutive work days, the employee is entitled to supplemental pay and benefits for the temporary assignment in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations.

(1) Claims for working-out-of-class pay. If an employee is assigned to work out of class and does not receive authorized supplemental working-out-of-class pay and benefits, the employee may request a technical working-out-of-class determination.

(A) Time limit. A request for a technical working-out-of-class determination must be filed during the working-out-of-class assignment or, after the end of the assignment, within the time specified in the regulations.

(B) Back pay. *In a technical working-out-of-class determination, the civil service review officer may award back pay and benefits for working out of class for a maximum of one year before the end of the working-out-of-class assignment. No supplemental working-out-of-class pay or benefits are payable for any period longer than one year even if the employee worked out of class for more than one year.*

(2) Relation to collective bargaining. *Working out of class is a prohibited subject of bargaining. The exclusive procedure for any employee, including an exclusively represented employee, to bring a claim for working-out-of-class pay or benefits is to file a request for a technical working-out-of-class determination.*

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3. Standards

- A. If an appointing authority does not notify Civil Service of material changes in duties and responsibilities assigned to a position, the employee occupying the position may initiate a position review under regulation 4.03 or a working-out-of-class determination under regulation 4.08 by electronically submitting an updated position description in [PARIS](#).
- B. A group of employees, in the same classification and performing similar duties and responsibilities, may submit a composite position description for a joint position review. The employee originating the request must enter the other employees' ID numbers. Once submitted, all included employees will receive notification and must electronically verify the joint request.
- C. Civil Service determines if a position is eligible for review under regulation 4.05. If ineligible, Civil Service notifies the employee and appointing authority.
- D. Civil Service staff forwards the request and proposed position description to the appointing authority for review. Notice is also sent to the employee that Civil Service has received the request and asked for the appointing authority's response.
- E. The appointing authority shall complete and submit the supervisor and appointing-authority sections of the position description to Civil Service within 28 days. An additional 14 days are allowed if professional managerial and specialist positions require a scored evaluation or ranking. Civil Service may grant extensions for good cause.
- F. The appointing authority's response to the Position Action Request must state whether the employee meets the requested classification's minimum requirements and is satisfactorily performing the classification's duties and responsibilities.
- G. The appointing authority may submit any other necessary information for Civil Service to make a classification decision.
- H. Civil Service may conduct an onsite position review to gather additional information.

- I. If requested information is not timely received from the appointing authority, Civil Service may review the position based on information provided by the employee and obtained at any onsite position review.
- J. The effective date assigned to a classification action from an employee-generated request is determined in accordance with regulation 4.04.

4. Procedure

Responsibility	Action
Employee	1. Completes employee information section of position description and electronically submits to Civil Service using PARIS .
Civil Service	2. Administratively reviews request for eligibility under regulations and classification guidelines. 3. Submits employee's request and completed position description to appointing authority. Notice is also sent to employee.
Appointing Authority	4. Directs employee's immediate supervisor to complete supervisor information section of position description. 5. Completes appointing authority information section of position description and provides any other information necessary to review position and render classification decision. 6. Submits completed position description and Position Action Request to Civil Service.
Civil Service	7. If necessary information is not timely received from appointing authority, reviews position based on information provided by employee and obtained at any onsite position review. 8. Reviews request, renders decision, assigns effective date, and signs off on request. 9. Human Resources Management Network (HRMN) is updated with appropriate position and employee record changes and notice is sent to employee and appointing authority. 10. If classification action is disapproved, employee is informed of appeal rights.
Appointing Authority	11. Receives final Position Action Request and informs management of classification decision.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 4.04

Subject: Effective Dates for Classification Actions		
SPDOC No.: 19-11	Effective Date: October 1, 2019	Replaces: Reg. 4.04 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards to determine an effective date for classification actions.

2. CSC Rule References

4-1 Position Establishment and Classification

4-1.5 Effective Date of Establishment

Positions are established and classified on a current basis.

4-2 Position Classification Review

(c) Effective date of change. A change in the classification of a position based on a review under this rule is on a current basis, except as otherwise approved by the state personnel director.

3. Standards

A. Classification Actions Requiring Civil Service Approval.

1. The classification of all established positions requires Civil Service approval. The effective date of a position's establishment and classification is the start of the pay period when Civil Service receives a fully documented Position Action Request.
2. The effective date of a position's non-preauthorized reclassification is the start of the pay period when Civil Service receives a fully documented Position Action Request, if subsequently reclassified.
3. A reclassification can only be retroactive if the classification plan and the position's duties and responsibilities are the same on both the date received and the retroactive effective date. Retroactivity of student assistant reclassifications is not permitted. A retroactive effective date for any other non-preauthorized reclassification is

determined based on Civil Service's receipt of a fully documented Position Action Request under the following standards:

- a. When reclassification is between entry, intermediate, experienced, or advanced levels in a class series and the appointing authority provides reasonable justification, Civil Service may grant retroactivity up to 26 pay periods before the start of the pay period when Civil Service received the request.
 - b. When reclassification is from a worker classification to a specialist classification and the appointing authority provides reasonable justification, Civil Service may grant retroactivity up to seven pay periods before the start of the pay period when Civil Service received the request. The appointing authority must certify that the incumbent was performing specialist duties on the requested effective date.
 - c. For other reclassifications, Civil Service may grant retroactivity of up to seven pay periods before the start of the pay period when Civil Service received the request, if the appointing authority provides reasonable justification.
 - d. Exceptional mitigating occurrences may provide a basis to grant retroactivity of up to 26 pay periods before the start of the pay period when a request is received if an employee was prevented from filing a position-review request directly with Civil Service by (1) inappropriate action by the appointing authority; (2) the employee's serious physical or mental incapacity; or (3) extraordinary unforeseen circumstances outside the employee's control.
4. Civil Service reviews and approves P-rate assignment for nonexclusively represented employees only. The effective date of a P-rate assignment is the start of the pay period when Civil Service receives a fully documented Position Action Request, except that retroactivity of up to 26 pay periods is allowed if the classification plan and the position's duties and responsibilities are the same on both the date the request is received and the retroactive effective date.
 5. The effective date assigned to agency-specific senior standards, Group-3 complex-work-area standards, and other standards developed by the appointing authority and approved by Civil Service is the start of the pay period when Civil Service receives the proposed standard or revision. A classification action's effective date cannot precede the standard's approved effective date.
 6. The appointing authority must supply any additional necessary information requested to render a classification decision (e.g., updated organizational charts, evaluation system rating forms, senior standards, etc.).
 7. After an appointing authority initiates a request, failure to provide additional requested information within 28 days (or 42 days for positions requiring appointing-authority evaluation on a scored rating system) may result in closing the request.

Civil Service may set the effective date of any subsequent action as the start of the pay period when Civil Service receives a fully documented resubmitted Position Action Request.

B. Preauthorized Reclassifications.

1. An appointing authority can process preauthorized reclassification actions only for a position in an entry/intermediate/experienced class series.
2. The appointing authority must assign as the effective date the start of the pay period when the preauthorized reclassification is processed, except that agency delays may be reasonable justification to grant retroactivity of up to 26 pay periods before the start of the pay period when the reclassification is processed if the employee was otherwise eligible for reclassification on the retroactive effective date.
3. Reclassification actions and effective dates are subject to Civil Service audit.

4. Procedures

A. Classification Actions Requiring Civil Service Approval.

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	1. For position establishments, reclassifications, and P-rate assignments, submits Position Action Request with rationale for any requested retroactive effective date to Civil Service.
Civil Service	2. Reviews request. 3. If approved or modified, documents decision, enters approved position and employee information in Human Resources Management Network (HRMN), and releases request to appointing authority. 4. If disapproved, documents reasons on request and informs employee of action and appeal rights.
Appointing Authority	5. Receives completed request and enters employee information in HRMN for any occupied position.

B. Preauthorized Reclassifications.

Responsibility	Action
Management	1. Submits position description and request to appointing authority for classification review. 2. Certifies to appointing authority that employee is satisfactorily performing higher-level duties and meets classification's requirements.
Appointing Authority	3. Reviews request and documents decision, including rationale for any retroactive reclassifications.

Responsibility	Action
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|---------------|--|
| Civil Service | 4. Enters necessary approved employee information in HRMN. |
| | 5. Audits to ensure reclassifications and effective dates are processed in compliance with applicable standards. |

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 4.05

Subject: Frequency of Review of Positions		
SPDOC No.: 19-11	Effective Date: October 1, 2019	Replaces: Reg. 4.05 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards on how often a position can be reviewed.

2. CSC Rule Reference

4-2 Position Classification Review

Civil service staff shall provide for both a periodic and ongoing review of positions in the classified service to ensure positions continue to be properly classified.

* * *

(b) Frequency of review. The classification of an occupied position may be reviewed once in any 12-month period, unless otherwise approved by the state personnel director. When a significant, substantial, or material change has occurred in the duties and responsibilities, civil service staff may require the appointing authority to establish a new position that is properly classified. The classification of a position or appointment of an employee to a position constitutes a position review for the purposes of this rule.

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3. Standards

- A. Civil Service typically reviews an occupied position only once in any 12-month period (equivalent to full-time). If a significant, substantial, or material change occurred since the last position review, a new position establishment may be required under regulation 4.01.
- B. An appointing authority typically reviews an occupied position in a preauthorized classification only once in any 12-month period (equivalent to full-time).
- C. An appointing authority may request a classification review of a vacant position at any time before an appointment.
- D. The date of the last position review is when a vacant position was filled or when the last Position Action Request was received for an occupied position.
- E. An early reclassification is a request to review a position before 12 months (equivalent to full-time) have passed since the last position review or to reclassify more than one level.

Employees reclassified early have time worked at the lower level credited toward completing the probationary period for the higher-level classification.

- F. An appointing authority may implement an early preauthorized reclassification before 12 months (equivalent to full-time) have passed if the employee is:
1. Performing higher-level work in a bachelor-degreed classification and has a directly related master's degree, doctorate degree, or recognized occupational license that is not a part of the classification's minimum requirements and was not used to qualify the employee for appointment. This may be substituted only once for the equivalent of six months of full-time experience for any employee after the equivalent of six full-time months in the position.
 2. Performing higher-level work and has the equivalent of 12 full-time months in multiple positions in the same classification that bring directly related value. The appointing authority may implement a reclassification effective date when the 12-month (equivalent to full-time) requirement is satisfied for the next level in the preauthorized class series. The appointing authority must retain documentation verifying the value and relatedness of the prior experience.
- G. Civil Service will consider requests for early reclassification in classifications that require Civil Service review (e.g., trainee, advanced-level, supervisory, managerial, specialist, administrative, or executive positions) if the employee is:
1. Performing higher-level work in a bachelor-degreed classification and has a directly related master's degree, doctorate degree, or recognized occupational license that is not a part of the classification's minimum requirements and was not used to qualify the employee for appointment. This may be substituted only once for the equivalent of six months of full-time experience for any employee after the equivalent of six full-time months in the position.
 2. Performing higher-level work and has the equivalent of 12 full-time months in multiple positions in the same classification that bring directly related value. The appointing authority must document the value and relatedness of the prior experience on the Position Action Request.
- H. The appointing authority may request Civil Service approval of an early reclassification if (1) there has been atypically rapid growth in the position's assigned duties and responsibilities over the equivalent of at least six full-time months as documented on the position description and (2) the employee qualifies for the higher level. The employee must be performing the higher-level work and meet the higher-level classification's requirements as determined by a credential review by Civil Service.
- I. An early reclassification can be implemented only once for an employee in a class series.

J. Only appointing authorities can request early reclassifications. Early reclassifications requested under regulation 4.03 are dismissed.

K. Effective dates are assigned in accordance with regulation 4.04.

4. Procedures

A. Early Reclassifications Requiring Civil Service Review.

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	1. Submits Position Action Request and any other necessary documents for any early reclassifications.
Civil Service	2. Reviews request to determine if position can be reclassified based on §§ 3.G and H and documents decision.
	3. Enters necessary approved position information in Human Resources Management Network (HRMN) and releases request.
	4. If disapproved, documents reasons on request, releases it, and informs employee of action and appeal rights.
Appointing Authority	5. Receives request and enters employee information in HRMN.

B. Early Reclassifications on Preauthorized Positions.

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	1. Reviews request to determine if position can be reviewed based on § 3.F and documents decision.
	2. Enters necessary employee information in HRMN as authorized in regulation 4.02, § 4.B.4. If participating in centralized processing, adjusts Hours in Grade plan with comment so employee will display correctly on ZR100 report and indicates approval of reclassification in HRMN's RECLASSIFY user field. If not participating in centralized processing, directly processes reclassification in HRMN.
Civil Service	3. Processes in HRMN any early reclassifications appearing on ZR 100 report for agencies participating in centralized processing.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 4.06

Subject: Freezing Positions		
SPDOC No.: 19-11	Effective Date: October 1, 2019	Replaces: Reg. 4.10 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation defines frozen-position actions and establishes standards for the actions.

2. Definition

A. Definition in This Regulation.

1. **Freeze** means an action on a position to identify an employee in a specific position with duties and responsibilities that are no longer proper for the current classification.

3. Standards

- A. Civil Service shall not establish an improperly classified position.
- B. Appointing authorities shall notify Civil Service of material changes in a position's duties and responsibilities that may impact its proper classification such that it should be frozen.
- C. When Civil Service issues a classification action to freeze a position, the basis for the freeze must be identified on the Position Action Request. If determinable, the appropriate future classification may be identified.
- D. A freeze action is designated by a "Y" in the HRMN Frozen User field on the PA02.1 and adding "FZN" to the position description.
- E. An employee cannot appeal a freeze action.
- F. A freeze on a position in a preauthorized class series precludes reclassification to any higher level in the class series for the current employee.
- G. Freeze actions are employee- and position-specific and only transfer to another position when approved by Civil Service.
- H. A vacant frozen position must be reviewed and properly reclassified before an appointment to the position can be made.

- I. An occupied frozen position can be reclassified to the proper classification if the employee's current pay rate is not negatively impacted and the employee is not placed in a lower pay range.
- J. Frozen positions are not exempted from reduction-in-force (RIF) actions. Once vacated, all frozen positions must be properly classified to apply bumping under regulation 2.01.
- K. Transactions on frozen positions are subject to audit.

4. Procedure

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receives information that employee in position is no longer assigned duties and responsibilities commensurate with its classification. 2. Submits Position Action Request to Civil Service to add freeze to position.
Civil Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Reviews action and approves request, if appropriate. 4. HRMN is updated with "Y" in the Frozen User field and "FZN" added to end of position description.
Appointing Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Receives notification of completed Position Action Request and verifies information in HRMN. 6. Informs management and employee.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 4.07

Subject: Agency Reorganizations and Position Recodings		
SPDOC No.: 19-11	Effective Date: October 1, 2019	Replaces: Reg. 4.07 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation outlines standards to notify Civil Service of a planned reorganization or position recoding before implementation to determine any classification impact.

2. CSC Rule Reference

4-2 Position Classification Review

Civil service staff shall provide for both a periodic and ongoing review of positions in the classified service to ensure positions continue to be properly classified.

(a) Position review. An appointing authority shall give notice to civil service staff of material changes in the duties and responsibilities that may impact the proper classification of a position. If the appointing authority does not notify the civil service staff of material changes, the employee occupying the position may initiate a position review by filing an updated position description and a written request with the civil service staff.

* * *

3. Standards

A. Agency Reorganizations.

1. An appointing authority shall notify Civil Service of proposed reorganizations before implementation. A meeting may be held to discuss the reorganization.
2. The appointing authority must submit the following to Civil Service to determine a proposed reorganization's impact:
 - a. Current organizational charts.
 - b. Proposed organizational charts after the reorganization with organizational titles, classifications and levels, and employees' names.
 - c. Position descriptions for affected positions in the proposed organizational structure.
 - d. Executive orders or directives impacting the reorganization.

3. Civil Service will determine and notify the agency of:
 - a. The appropriate classification of affected positions.
 - b. Positions that can be recoded.
 - c. Positions that must be established or reclassified under regulation 4.01.
4. The appointing authority must submit official Position Action Requests and Position Recodings to implement the reorganization.

B. Position Recodings.

1. Position recoding means changing a position's supervisor, process level, or department code. The position's duties and responsibilities are essentially unchanged.
 - a. Positions must be recoded to reflect new organizational placement and reporting relationship when changed.
 - b. When a position is moved to a different supervisor, department code, or process level, the appointing authority must complete and submit a Position Recoding to Civil Service.
2. Only Civil Service can process a change to the direct supervisor code on a position record (PA02.1) and the supervisor code on an employee record (HR11.1). Changes to the direct-supervisor, process-level, or department code on a position record impact all employees attached to the position. Appointing authorities must not change these fields for a position recoding. To separate existing many-to-one positions, transactions must be made in accordance with regulation 4.01.
3. The appointing authority must indicate the reason for the Position Recoding in the request.
4. Civil Service shall determine if a change in reporting relationship impacts positions' classification and discuss any necessary classification actions with the appointing authority.
5. If approved, Civil Service will change the position record in the Human Resources Management Network (HRMN), which will automatically change the employee record.
6. If disapproved, Civil Service will notify the appointing authority.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 4.08

Subject: Working Out of Class		
SPDOC No.: 19-11	Effective Date: October 1, 2019	Replaces: Reg. 4.08 (SPDOC 16-06, October 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards to make working-out-of-class (WOC) determinations for all classified employees, including pay rates, eligibility, time periods, and qualification credit.

2. CSC Rule Reference

4-5 Working out of Class

- (a) **Working-out-of-class assignment.** An appointing authority may temporarily assign an employee to work out of class only if (1) the employee is performing the duties and responsibilities of an existing position or (2) civil service staff has approved in advance a request for the employee to work out of class. A working-out-of-class assignment cannot exceed one year.
- (b) **Working-out-of-class pay.** If an employee is assigned to work out of class for more than 10 consecutive work days, the employee is entitled to supplemental pay and benefits for the temporary assignment in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations.
- (1) **Claims for working-out-of-class pay.** If an employee is assigned to work out of class and does not receive authorized supplemental working-out-of-class pay and benefits, the employee may request a technical working-out-of-class determination.
- (A) **Time limit.** A request for a technical working-out-of-class determination must be filed during the working-out-of-class assignment or, after the end of the assignment, within the time specified in the regulations.
- (B) **Back pay.** In a technical working-out-of-class determination, the civil service review officer may award back pay and benefits for working out of class for a maximum of one year before the end of the working-out-of-class assignment. No supplemental working-out-of-class pay or benefits are payable for any period longer than one year even if the employee worked out of class for more than one year.
- (2) **Relation to collective bargaining.** Working out of class is a prohibited subject of bargaining. The exclusive procedure for any employee, including an exclusively represented employee, to bring a claim for working-out-of-class pay or benefits is to file a request for a technical working-out-of-class determination.

(c) **Exclusions.** *An employee in any of the following circumstances is not considered to be working out of class:*

- (1) *The employee is working in a preauthorized position.*
- (2) *The employee is occupying a position downgraded for training.*
- (3) *The employee is occupying a position that is reclassifiable.*
- (4) *The employee is an overall assistant who normally substitutes for the employee's supervisor.*

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3. Definition

A. CSC Rule Definition.

1. *Working out of class means being temporarily assigned to and performing the duties and responsibilities of another classification, in accordance with the standards in rule 4-5.*

4. Standards

A. Authorized.

1. An appointing authority may assign an employee duties and responsibilities of a different classification temporarily for up to 26 pay periods.
2. A working-out-of-class assignment can be made if:
 - a. Time constraints make it impractical or infeasible to establish, recruit, or fill a position on a limited-term basis.
 - b. There is an urgent or critical need to perform duties and responsibilities during another employee's absence.
 - c. The appointing authority is in the process of recruiting to fill the position.
 - d. Pending organizational or agency-leadership changes require temporary work assignments.
 - e. It is impractical to use an alternative listed in § 4.E.

B. Not Authorized.

1. The following situations do not constitute working out of class:
 - a. An employee working in a position downgraded for training or pattern position.
 - b. An employee performing permanently assigned entry-or-trainee-through-experienced-level duties and responsibilities that may result in reclassification.
 - c. An employee performing higher-level duties that may result in reclassification.

2. An appointing authority cannot enter any settlement agreement for a WOC assignment.

C. Eligibility Criteria.

1. All the following criteria must be met for an employee to be working out of class:
 - a. The appointing authority must submit a Position Action Request and any other necessary documentation for a classification review before processing the WOC payment if any of the following conditions exist:
 - (1) An employee is temporarily assigned duties and responsibilities that Civil Service has not classified.
 - (2) A question exists with the employee, the appointing authority, or Civil Service on whether the employee has worked out of class.
 - (3) A question exists with the employee, the appointing authority, or Civil Service on the proper classification of the temporary duties and responsibilities.
 - b. The appointing authority or designee must direct the employee to perform a properly classified assignment's duties and responsibilities.
 - c. The employee must perform all or substantially all of the duties and responsibilities that are different from the employee's classification.
 - d. The employee must perform a single temporary assignment's duties and responsibilities for a qualifying period of more than 10 consecutive full workdays (80 hours), interrupted only by leave use or a holiday, unless this regulation designates a different qualifying period.
 - e. The employee should have the education and experience requirements or be in a classification level that would ultimately satisfy the experience requirement for the WOC assignment. If the employee does not have the required education or experience, the appointing authority must document the reason for using the employee for later Civil Service audit.
 - f. The employee must meet any state or federal licensure, registration, and certification requirements, as stated on the classification's job specification.
2. Leave use or a holiday during a qualifying period does not constitute a break or count as part of the 10-day or other qualifying period under this regulation. Time lost for leave use or a holiday must be made up by an equal number of consecutive workdays to satisfy the qualifying period. Once the full qualifying period is satisfied, the employee is paid at the WOC rate for all subsequent leave use and holidays for the rest of the WOC assignment.
3. An employee cannot be worked out of class for initial and subsequent periods in the same assignment for over 26 pay periods. After 26 pay periods, the employee is

- ineligible for the same WOC assignment for 13 pay periods. After 13 pay periods, the employee must complete a new qualifying period to work out of class again.
4. If the appointing authority intends or believes that a WOC assignment may last over 26 pay periods, the appointing authority should make an appointment to the position.
 5. **Overall assistants.** An overall assistant with direct-line authority and responsibility over the organizational entity must act as chief supervisor during a supervisor's absence for over six consecutive pay periods. Any WOC designation begins after the first six pay periods, but WOC pay does not include the qualifying period.
 6. **Branch Supervisors.** A Department of State Branch Supervisor 10 must serve in a relief assignment as a Relief Branch Support Supervisor for over 30 consecutive full workdays. Any WOC designation begins after 30 consecutive full workdays, but WOC pay includes the qualifying period.

D. Pay and Qualification-Credit Criteria.

1. An employee is eligible for WOC pay only for work that has been properly classified as required in § 4.C.1.
2. Once the qualifying period is met, the employee is entitled to pay through a gross-pay adjustment (GPA) for working out of class from the assignment's first day. The classification and position code of the position that necessitated the WOC assignment must be identified in a comment line on the employee's record. This information is subject to audit by Civil Service.
3. If an employee is worked out of class for ten consecutive days and is subsequently worked out of class in the same assignment for 26 pay periods, the employee is entitled to working-out-of-class pay for the full extent of the subsequent assignments without another qualifying period. This pay is limited to a maximum of 26 pay periods for any one assignment. The 26 pay periods for a WOC assignment must be completed within 24 months from the qualifying period's start.
4. An employee may request a technical WOC determination from Civil Service under regulation 4.03. The request must be made within 28 days after the assignment ends and include a position description describing the temporary duties and documentation that a request for WOC pay was submitted to the appointing authority. Late requests are not accepted.
5. An appointing authority must process WOC pay adjustments or submit a WOC determination request to Civil Service within three months from any WOC assignment's end. The appointing authority must obtain Civil Service approval for any pay adjustments or determination requests beyond three months.
6. Determining the WOC pay rate is in accordance with regulations 4.08, 5.01 and 5.07.

7. An employee eligible for WOC compensation worked out of class in a preauthorized series is paid at the appropriate step for the classification level for which the employee meets the required education and experience, which is typically the entry level. If this does not result in a pay increase of at least the amount provided under the promotional formula at § 3.F.2(a) of regulation 5.01, the employee is paid at the appropriate step for the next higher level in the series that would result in a pay increase under that formula.
 8. An employee working out of class at an equal or lower pay range than the employee's permanent classification is ineligible for WOC pay.
 9. Qualification credit, as determined by Civil Service, is granted for experience in documented WOC assignments if the employee meets the minimum education, licensure, registration, and certification requirements for the temporary assignment's classification.
 10. Qualification credit does not substitute for the classification's aggregate qualification requirements. Qualification credit is granted at the highest level for which the employee meets the experience requirements, up to the WOC level.
 11. Qualification credit may only be applied once for an appointment, reclassification, or job change.
 12. Qualification credit cannot exceed 26 pay periods for any WOC assignment.
- E. Alternatives to Working out of Class.** The following alternatives should be considered instead of working an employee out of class:
1. Assigning supervisory or managerial assignments to other supervisors or managers.
 2. Making a limited-term appointment.
 3. Making an emergency appointment of 28 days or less, under rule 3-3.3.
 4. Rotating the potential WOC assignment among several employees in the work area.
 5. Dividing the work function among other employees in the work area.
- F. Compliance.** Civil Service audits all WOC payments. The appointing authority shall retain adequate documentation to substantiate compliance with this regulation. Failure to supply adequate documentation, upon request, may result in revoking the appointing authority's delegated authority to process future WOC payments.

5. Procedures

Responsibility	Action
Management or Employee	1. Submits request for WOC pay and documentation to appointing authority.

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	2. Reviews request. 3. Determines appropriate classification and processes WOC payment, in accordance with regulations 5.01 and 5.07. If request is denied, documents reason. 4. If request involves set of duties that has not been reviewed and classified or there is dispute between employee and appointing authority on temporary assignment's proper classification, submits Position Action Request and any other necessary documentation to Civil Service for classification review.
Civil Service	5. Reviews WOC requests involving duties that have not been previously classified to determine proper classification and approvable timeframe, documents on Position Action Request, and releases as "No Action." 6. If request is denied, informs employee of WOC decision and appeal rights.
Appointing Authority	7. Receives Position Action Request for position review. 8. Processes approval for payment, if appropriate.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Classifications and Selections, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0103; or MCSC-OCSC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.01

Subject: General Pay Schedule Administration		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.01 (SPDOC 19-05, May 1, 2019)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards to administer pay schedules approved by the commission.

2. CSC Rule References

5-1 *Civil Service Compensation Plan*

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5-1.2 *Amendments to Compensation Plan*

The civil service commission may amend the compensation plan at any time, consistent with article 11, section 5, of the constitution. The state personnel director may submit to the commission recommended amendments to the compensation rules at any time. The director shall also submit to the commission for its review (1) any proposed collective bargaining agreement or amendment agreed to by the state employer and an exclusive representative, (2) any recommendation of the impasse panel, and (3) any recommendation of the coordinated compensation panel.

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5-2 *Hours of Service*

5-2.1 *Work Period*

(a) Standard work period. The standard biweekly work period for a full-time employee in the classified service is the equivalent of 80 hours of work.

(b) Alternative work periods. The state personnel director may issue regulations that establish alternative work periods and measures of equivalent full-time service. The regulations may conform the compensation plan to the alternative periods and measures.

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5-3 *Compensation Schedules*

5-3.1 *Compensation Schedules*

The civil service commission shall approve compensation schedules that establish the rates of compensation for each class of positions in the classified service. The rates of compensation authorized

are for full-time employment. Payment for part-time service is proportionate to the time actually worked. If a new classification is added to the classification plan, the state personnel director shall initially establish the rates of compensation for the classification.

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5-3.3 Individual Compensation

The appointing authority shall assign the individual level of compensation for each classified employee as provided in the compensation plan. The individual level of compensation must fall within the range of rates of compensation approved by the civil service commission for the employee's classification level. If the appointing authority implements an approved salary-range subdivision, the individual level of compensation of an employee subject to the subdivision must also fall within the approved agency range of rates for the subdivision. Any exception must be approved by the state personnel director.

5-3.4 Operation of Compensation Schedules

An employee in the classified service cannot be paid less than the minimum nor more than the maximum authorized in the compensation plan, unless authorized by the state personnel director.

- (a) **Initial appointment.** On initial appointment, an employee is paid the minimum salary step in the salary range unless the appointing authority chooses to pay a higher initial salary as authorized in the compensation plan.
- (b) **Schedules with steps.** If the compensation plan creates steps in the pay range, an employee receives pay increases in the amounts and at the intervals provided in the compensation schedule for the employee's classification level. An employee under an unsatisfactory probationary or interim rating is ineligible for a step increase.
- (1) **Effective date.** Any pay increase is effective at the beginning of the first pay period after the employee becomes eligible.
- (2) **Advancement.** An employee advances in pay by successive steps of the pay range for the employee's classification level, as provided in the compensation plan, unless a special increase is granted in accordance with the compensation plan.
- (3) **Reduction of pay.** An appointing authority may, for cause, reduce the pay of an employee receiving more than the minimum step for the classification level.
- (4) **General schedule revision.** If the compensation schedule is amended, an employee is paid at the salary step corresponding in length of service to the step at which that employee was being paid in the previous salary range for the classification level.

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- (e) **Salary rate for temporary projects.** Upon request of an appointing authority, civil service staff may approve alternative or supplemental compensation that exceeds the scheduled maximum rate of pay for an employee assigned to a temporary project. The appointing authority must receive written authorization for the project pay from civil service staff before the employee is assigned to

the project. Temporary project pay may not exceed two years without the written authorization of the state personnel director.

- (f) **Red-circled pay treatment.** *The state personnel director may authorize an employee's salary to be red-circled. An employee whose pay is red-circled continues to be paid at the employee's red-circled salary rate until the scheduled maximum salary of the employee's classification or classification level equals or exceeds the red-circled salary rate. An employee whose salary is red-circled is not eligible for any portion of a general wage adjustment that exceeds the maximum of the employee's classification or classification level.*

5-3.5 Salary Rate upon Change in Classification, Return from Layoff, or Reinstatement

An employee who moves from one classification to another and who returns from layoff or is reinstated after separation is paid in the new classification at the appropriate salary step in accordance with the compensation plan.

3. Standards

- A. Full and Part-time Employees.** All annual, monthly, and biweekly rates of pay authorized in the compensation plan are for full-time employment. Payment for part-time employment is based on time in pay status.
- B. Compensation Plan Establishment and Amendment.**
1. **Establishment.** The commission has established a compensation plan covering all classified positions with salary ranges assigned for all classification levels.
 2. **Schedule amendments.** The commission amends pay schedules as necessary. If schedules are amended, pay is set as follows:
 - a. **General pay schedule adjustment.** An employee remains at the same step in the adjusted range, unless the commission has authorized a different step.
 - (1) An employee at a red-circle rate is ineligible for a general pay schedule adjustment, unless the adjustment increases the employee's appropriate salary range's maximum above the red-circle rate, at which time the appropriate range's rate replaces the red-circle rate.
 - (2) An employee in a frozen position is eligible for general increases.
 - b. **Newly established classification.** Salary for appointments to a newly established classification is determined under § 3.F.
- C. Salary Range.** Unless specifically authorized in the compensation plan, an employee cannot be paid less than the minimum or more than the maximum of the assigned classification level's salary range. The employee is paid only at precise increments in the pay schedule, except as provided below.

1. **Red-circled employees.** An employee designated as red circled is paid at a rate above the assigned classification's maximum salary rate. If the employee moves to a different position, the employee cannot retain the red-circled pay.
2. **Special project basis.** For employment on a project not involving continual employment, the director may establish an alternative hourly pay rate or lump-sum award exceeding the scheduled maximum. The appointing authority must request project pay before the assignment. Project pay is not intended for projects of limited scope or that are consistent with or expected of the duties generally assigned to a position.

D. Movement Within the Salary Range. An employee progresses from one step to the next step within a salary range upon completing the required number of hours in pay status in satisfactory standing.

1. **Unsatisfactory rating.** An employee who receives an unsatisfactory rating does not have time in pay status credited as hours since step while the rating is in effect. Upon return to satisfactory status, earning hours since step resumes.
2. **Teacher pay schedules.** An employee assigned to a 42- or 46-week teacher pay schedule progresses to the next step upon completing the required number of hours in the annual work schedule in satisfactory standing. An employee in a teacher classification who qualifies for a higher pay schedule by completing educational requirements is paid at the same step in the new schedule and retains hours since step.
3. **Accelerated step increases.** The director may authorize advancing an employee whose current rating is satisfactory to a higher step in the salary range early upon application by the appointing authority.
 - a. An appointing authority may advance an employee without prior approval if the employee has (1) completed special assignments that resulted in a major benefit to the employee's agency; (2) performed outstanding service documented reasons; or (3) a pay rate was determined under § 3.F and one additional step is necessary to provide additional pay in special documented circumstances.
 - b. Special step increases are normally limited to the next step in the range. The appointing authority must document all special step increases, including justification for the step increase and granting multiple steps. The documentation must be retained for audit, in accordance with retention schedules.
 - c. Special step increases are normally prospective. If an appointing authority processes an increase retroactively based on documented extenuating circumstances, any retroactivity is limited to seven pay periods before processing.
4. **Reducing pay.** The appointing authority must receive prior approval from the director to reduce an employee's salary. Requests must contain all pertinent

information, including the amount of and justification for the reduction. The employee's pay rate cannot be reduced below the classification level's minimum.

E. Salary Upon Hire. Upon initial appointment to a position, an employee is paid the minimum rate in the salary range, except an employee appointed to a level above the entry level in a class series in which the level's minimum rate is below the entry level's minimum rate is paid at the lowest step that is greater than the entry level's minimum rate. The director may authorize a higher starting rate upon application by the appointing authority. If documentation is retained for later audit, an appointing authority may authorize a higher rate without prior approval if:

1. The position has been vacant for a long time and there is difficulty recruiting for the particular position.
2. The prospective employee is currently employed outside the classified service earning an annual salary above the minimum and a higher rate is necessary to attract the prospective employee.
3. The prospective employee has special experience or education well beyond the minimum qualifications in the specification for the position's classification.
4. The prospective employee was previously a state employee and has experience pertinent to the position.

F. Salary Upon Action Other Than Hire, Reduction in Force, or Recall.

1. If the former and new classification level have the same pay range or if the employee is moving between included and excluded positions at the same classification level, the employee is placed at the same step in the range. If the maximum rates are the same but the steps are different, the employee is placed at the closest rate without a decrease. Hours since step are retained.
2. If the new classification level's maximum rate is higher than the former classification level's, the employee's pay rate is set as follows:
 - a. If the new classification level's maximum rate is higher than the former classification level's, the employee's pay rate is the lowest step in the new classification level's range that reflects a salary increase that is not less than the difference between the minimum and first step in the former classification level's range, if possible. Hours since step are set to zero.
 - b. An agency may request individual or blanket approval for a different pay rate if the new classification level's maximum rate is higher than the former classification level's. Civil Service must approve the different pay rate before implementation. It cannot be used for working-out-of-class payments, unless the director approves a specific exception.

- c. If an employee is due a step increase on the same day as this standard is applied, the employee receives the step increase before determining step placement in the new range. An employee with over 1,040 hours since step moving to a new 1,040-hour step receives the step increase in the new classification upon job change and hours since step are reset to zero.
 3. If the new classification level's maximum rate is less than the former classification level's, the employee is placed at the closest step in the new range that reflects no increase. Hours since step are retained.
 4. If an employee moves within the same classification and level to a new HRMN pay grade, the employee is placed at the same step in the new pay range and retains hours since step. Examples include Services Specialists and some State Police Lieutenant classifications, where different HRMN pay grades exist within the same classification level. Teacher salary schedules are covered under § 3.D.2.
- G. Salary Upon Reduction in Force.** An employee who is moved to a different classification because of a reduction in force is placed at the closest step in the new range that reflects no increase. Hours since step are retained.
- H. Salary Upon Recall.** A recalled employee's pay rate is determined based on the rate and range when displaced in conjunction with § 3.F. Hours since step are retained.
- I. Salary for Working Out of Class (WOC).** WOC pay to an eligible employee is calculated under § 3.F.2.a and regulation 4.08 for a position in a salary range with steps. For WOC pay for a position in a performance-pay classification, regulation 5.07 applies. The appointing authority must retain adequate documentation to substantiate WOC pay for audit.
- J. Salary Upon Return from Leave.** If an employee returns from an approved leave of absence, the pay rate and hours since step are set as follows:
 1. If an employee returns to a position in the same classification level, the employee returns to the same step in the range as when the leave began. The employee's hours since step are retained.
 2. If an employee returns to the same position, but the position has been reclassified to a higher level, the employee's pay rate is determined under § 3.F.2.
- K. Salary Upon Return from Military Leave.** If an employee returns to the same position from an approved military leave and the last service rating before the leave was satisfactory, the employee is placed at the step that would have applied had there been no interruption of state service. If the last service rating before the leave was unsatisfactory, the employee is placed at the same step as when the leave began.
- L. Trainee and Transitional Positions.** An employee appointed to a trainee or transitional position has salary set as follows:

1. Upon appointment, the employee maintains the current pay rate if less than or equal to the maximum of the classification level to which the employee will be reclassified after the transition period. If paid more than the classification level to which the employee will be reclassified, the employee is paid the maximum of the classification level to which the employee will be reclassified.
2. Upon completing the transition period, the employee is reclassified to the appropriate classification and assigned the closest rate in the new pay schedule that is not a decrease.

M. Noncareer Positions in Broadbanded Classes. In noncareer classes without steps, an appointing authority may grant an increase within the authorized pay range after 13 pay periods have passed since appointment or a previous increase.

N. Training Rate Upon Job Change Within ECP Group 1. Upon appointment to a new classification series at the entry or intermediate level within ECP Group 1, a training rate may be available.

1. If the employee's current rate exceeds the new level's maximum rate, the step is set at the lesser of the current rate and the new series's experienced level's maximum rate. Civil Service will authorize the training pay schedule so the appointing authority can enter a rate above the maximum. When an employee is eligible to move out of training rate, the closest rate in the new pay range that is not a decrease is assigned.
2. If the employee's current rate is less than the new range's maximum, pay is set at the closest step in the new range without a decrease. Hours since step are retained.

O. Waived Rights Leave or Reinstatement. An employee rehired from an unexpired waived rights leave or reinstated has pay and hours since step set consistent with § 3.J if returning to the same classification and level or § 3.F if returning to a different classification.

P. Special Work Schedule. Employees at the Michigan School for the Deaf and Blind who work on a school-year basis are considered annual employees for service-credit purposes.

Q. Exceptions. Exceptions to standards in this regulation require the state personnel director's approval.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; at 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.02

Subject: Overtime, On-Call, and Callback Compensation		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.02 (SPDOC 20-09, July 15, 2020)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards to pay overtime, on-call, and callback compensation.

2. CSC Rule References

5-4 Additional Compensation: Overtime, etc.

5-4.1 Additional Compensation

An appointing authority may require an employee to work under special conditions. An eligible employee working under the following special conditions is paid the pay premiums provided in this rule in accordance with the regulations.

5-4.2 Overtime

(a) Eligibility. The compensation schedules must identify each classification that is eligible for overtime pay. Overtime pay is paid to eligible employees for time in pay status, excluding sick and annual leave, in excess of 40 hours in a week or as otherwise provided in the regulations.

(b) Rate. The overtime rate of pay is one and one-half times the employee's regular rate of pay, as defined in the regulations. The regulations may provide for accrual of compensatory time at the premium rate instead of a cash payment.

5-4.3 On-call

(a) Eligibility. The compensation schedules must identify each classification that is eligible for on-call pay. On-call pay is paid to an eligible employee who is scheduled to be available to return to duty, work-ready, within a specific time.

(b) Rate. The on-call rate of pay is one hour of straight time pay for each 5 hours of on-call time.

5-4.4 Callback

(a) Eligibility. The compensation schedules must identify each classification that is eligible for callback pay. Callback pay is paid to an eligible employee who is not on scheduled on-call status but is called back to duty outside of normal working hours.

(b) Rate. Callback pay is paid at the overtime rate of pay. An eligible employee is paid for a minimum of 3 hours unless called back within 3 hours of the employee's regular starting time.

3. Standards

A. Eligible Employees.

1. Employees in classifications with an eligibility code of “N” are eligible for overtime. Eligible is represented as “non-exempt” in HRMN. When processing a preauthorized reclassification, an agency shall enter the new classification’s assigned eligibility code as reported in Section A of the Compensation Plan.
2. **Overtime.**
 - a. **Rate.** The overtime rate is 1.5 times the employee’s regular rate. The regular rate is the employee’s base pay rate plus any applicable shift premium, special pay premium (e.g., prison rate), on-call, longevity, or other pay, except overtime premium.
 - b. **Basis.**
 - (1) Overtime payment is made to eligible employees for time worked in excess of 40 hours in a week, unless another calculation method authorized under federal law is used. Overtime payment is also made as provided in § 3.A.2.d(1) for some schedule changes.
 - (2) Premium payment cannot be duplicated or pyramided for the same hours worked.
 - (3) Time worked is defined as (a) hours actually spent in pay status, excluding sick, annual, and paid or reimbursed union leave, and (b) travel time required by and at the employer’s discretion before, during, or after a regularly scheduled workday.
 - (4) All paid leave, except sick, annual, and paid or reimbursed union leave, counts as time worked to compute overtime. Holiday credit counts as time worked in computing weekly (or other longer period authorized under federal law) overtime only. If an employee works on a holiday, premium payment for the first 8 hours worked on the holiday is due and payable only when 40 hours in a week (or other amount authorized under federal law) are exceeded. The employee may, with the employer’s approval, take another day in the same period as the holiday.
 - (5) Unless otherwise authorized by the state personnel director, a day is defined as a 24-hour period beginning and ending at midnight and a week is defined as a seven-day period beginning Sunday and ending Saturday.
 - (6) Unless otherwise authorized by the state personnel director, a biweekly work period consists of 80 hours of work, normally performed on 10 workdays within the 14 consecutive days that coincide with current pay periods. A

biweekly pay period is complete if the actual time worked, plus any paid administrative, annual, sick, paid or reimbursed union, military, or holiday leave equals or exceeds 80 hours.

c. Control.

- (1) An agency may require an employee to work overtime and shall ensure that an employee does not work unauthorized overtime.
- (2) An agency shall establish written policies to schedule and authorize overtime.
- (3) An agency is responsible for pay for all overtime worked, even if unauthorized, if the agency accepts the benefits of the overtime work.

d. Scheduling.

- (1) An employee's daily or biweekly work schedule may be changed temporarily.
 - (a) For full-time employees and for less-than-full-time employees with a regular work schedule, an agency shall post or provide notice of an employee's work schedule at least 96 hours before a biweekly work period begins. If the agency does not do so or if the employee's schedule is changed after 96 hours before the work period's start, the employee is eligible for overtime payment for all hours worked outside the employee's noticed work schedule for that pay period. Biweekly posting or notice of work schedule is not required for those with a regular work schedule, unless the regular schedule will change for that pay period or going forward.
 - (b) For noncareer employees, permanent-intermittent employees, or other less-than-full-time employees with variable schedules, an employee qualifies for overtime payment only if otherwise eligible based on the number of hours worked.
- (2) If sufficient notice is available and the state's best interests allow, and considering work assignments and organizational units in the agency, the employer must offer overtime opportunities as equally as practicable among employees who normally perform the assigned duties.
 - (a) An agency's overtime scheduling and equalization standards must be reduced to a work rule, memorandum, policy, or other written document.
 - (b) An agency may measure overtime opportunities based on assignments or hours.
 - (c) An employee who declines to work offered voluntary overtime is counted as having worked in determining equalization.

- (d) If enough employees normally performing the duties do not volunteer, the agency may offer overtime to other employees qualified to do the work. If enough employees do not volunteer or if there is an emergency, the agency may mandate overtime.
 - (e) An agency may equalize voluntary and mandated overtime separately or in coordination. An agency may consider voluntary overtime worked when determining equalization for mandating overtime. An agency may limit voluntary overtime during an equalization period for employees who renege on a voluntary overtime opportunity.
 - (e) When appointed to a position, an employee may be treated as having been offered the same amount of overtime as the active employee then with the fewest opportunities offered.
 - (f) After an extended leave, a returning employee may be treated as having been offered the same amount of overtime as the active employee then with the fewest opportunities offered, if more than the returning employee's overtime offered during the equalization period.
 - (g) Unless an agency establishes a different period, overtime equalization is evaluated based on overtime opportunities over a calendar year. In any grievance over overtime equalization, relief is limited to subsequent overtime opportunities.
 - (h) An agency may exclude overtime by employees held over to complete specific work in progress in overtime equalization considerations.
 - (i) An agency may establish different overtime-equalization policies for different classes of employees for legitimate business reasons based on broad occupational or organizational categories.
- e. **Timekeeping.** An agency shall maintain positive timekeeping records for all eligible employees with the total number of hours worked and leave hours used each day.
 - f. **Timeliness.** The employer shall make a good-faith effort to pay for overtime on the payday for the biweekly work period when worked.
 - g. **Compensatory Time.**
 - (1) With the employer's approval, an employee may request to accrue compensatory time at the overtime rate instead of receiving payment for overtime, if agreed to before the work is performed.
 - (2) An agency may adopt an accrual limit of up to 240 hours of compensatory time. For an employee engaged in public-safety, emergency-response, or seasonal activity, an agency may adopt an accrual limit of up to 480 hours.

- (a) Public-safety activity refers to employees who enforce laws, maintain peace and order, have the power to arrest, and had or are undergoing specialized training. It includes security personnel in correctional facilities.
 - (b) Emergency-response activity refers to rescue work and ambulance services.
 - (c) Seasonal activity refers to work during lengthy regular recurring periods of significantly increased demand.
- (3) When compensatory time is approved, the employee is paid for all premiums (e.g., shift, hazard except T-rate and G-rate, etc.) due for overtime hours worked at the overtime rate.
 - (4) With the employer's approval, an employee may request a work-schedule adjustment within the week instead of accumulating overtime. Adjustments are not allowed for employees working in hospitals and residential-care facilities.

h. Scheduling Compensatory Time.

- (1) Compensatory time is used at the employee's convenience subject to supervisory approval based on criteria for using annual leave. The employer shall honor a request for compensatory-time use, unless it would be unduly disruptive.
- (2) Compensatory time must be used before annual leave, unless an employee at the accumulation cap would lose annual leave.
- (3) If an employee has not used accrued compensatory time during the fiscal year when accrued, the employee may be paid for the unused compensatory time at the higher of the base rate or the average base rate during the last three years. Accrued compensatory time that is not paid off is carried forward to the next fiscal year.
- (4) Unused accrued compensatory time of an employee who resigns, retires, is dismissed, moves to another agency, or is laid off is paid at the higher of the base rate or the average base rate during the last three years. This does not apply to temporary layoffs.
- (5) Accrued compensatory time cannot be frozen.

3. On-Call.

- a. **Rate.** Employees scheduled for on-call duty are paid at the rate of one hour of straight-time pay for each five hours of on-call duty.

- b. **Basis.**
 - (1) On-call is the scheduled state of availability to return to duty, work-ready, within a specified time period. General availability as backup to working personnel if an emergency occurs is not on-call.
 - (2) An employee actually required to return to duty is compensated under the regulations on callback for hours actually worked or for which payment is required under § 3.A.4.
 - (3) An employee is not paid on-call pay for regularly scheduled duty hours or while on paid authorized leave.
 - c. **Control.**
 - (1) The employer may require an employee to be on-call as needed in the manner most advantageous to the employer and consistent with the requirements of state employment and the public interest.
 - (2) An agency must establish written policies to authorize and pay on-call time.
 - d. **Scheduling.** An employee scheduled by an agency for on-call duty shall remain available through a pre-arranged means of communication. An employee on on-call duty who is unavailable when contact is attempted or cannot report, work ready, to duty within the prescribed time is ineligible for on-call pay for that date and may be disciplined.
 - e. **Timekeeping.** An agency shall maintain positive timekeeping records for all eligible employees with the total number of hours worked and leave hours used each day. Work-schedule adjustments cannot be made based on on-call time.
 - f. **Method of Payment.** The employer cannot award compensatory time in lieu of payment for on-call time.
 - g. **Timeliness.** The employer shall make a good-faith effort to pay for on-call duty on the payday of the pay period of the duty.
 - h. **Overtime Impact.** Pay earned for on-call time is included in the regular rate for overtime premium computation, but hours on-call are not.
4. **Callback.**
- a. **Rate.**
 - (1) Full-time employees called back to duty are paid at the overtime rate established in § 3.A.2.a.
 - (2) Less than full-time employees are compensated at straight-time rates, unless callback hours worked qualify for overtime under § 3.A.2.b(1).

b. Basis.

- (1) Employees contacted to report to duty outside their normal working hours receive a minimum of three hours of pay, except that employees are compensated for the actual time worked if (a) called back to duty within three hours of their regular starting time or (b) the callback duty exceeds three hours.
- (2) Employees on on-call status are not paid on-call pay for callback-duty hours.

c. Control.

- (1) The employer may call an employee back to duty and schedule necessary callback duty in the manner most advantageous to the employer and consistent with the requirements of state employment and the public interest.
- (2) An agency must establish written policies to authorize and pay callback duty.

d. Timekeeping. An agency shall maintain positive timekeeping records for all eligible employees with the total number of hours worked and leave hours used each day.**e. Timeliness.** The employer shall make a good-faith effort to pay for callback duty on the payday of the pay period when worked.**B. Ineligible Employees.****1.** Employees in classifications with the eligibility code of "Y" are ineligible for overtime. Ineligible is represented as "exempt" in HRMN.**2. Work Schedules.****a. Scheduling and Control.**

- (1) Work schedules for ineligible employees are established by the agency. Employees are normally present during the regular course of the workday, but demands may vary by pay period. Absences without charge to leave credits may be granted for any period of time, if the agency certifies that the employee has completed the equivalent of a full pay period.
- (2) An agency can instead adopt a formalized compensatory-time plan for ineligible employees. If a plan is used, the following conditions must be met:
 - (a) Sick, annual, and paid or reimbursed union leave used in the work period cannot count toward eligibility to accrue compensatory time.
 - (b) The employee is paid for all premiums (e.g., shift, hazard except P-rate, etc.) due for the overtime worked.
 - (c) The agency must maintain positive timekeeping records for all covered employees with the total number of hours worked and leave hours used each day.

- (d) Compensatory time is used at the employee's convenience subject to supervisory approval based on criteria applicable to using annual leave.
 - (e) Compensatory time must be used before annual leave, unless an employee at the accumulation cap would lose annual leave.
 - (f) Ineligible employees cannot be paid for unused compensatory accruals, except as provided in rule 5-4.6.
 - (g) Employees in the Senior Executive Service and ECP Group 4 cannot accrue or use compensatory time, except as provided in rule 5-4.6.
 - (h) Any formalized compensatory time plan adopted by an agency, and any amendments to the plan, must be submitted to Civil Service when adopted or amended.
 - (i) Unless a lower rate is provided in the formalized plan, compensatory time is accrued at the rate of 1.5 hours per eligible hour worked.
- b. **Overtime.** An agency must obtain prior approval from Civil Service to compensate ineligible employees for overtime hours worked.
- (1) Agency requests to pay overtime to ineligible employees must be submitted to Civil Service.
 - (2) Overtime approval requests must contain the employee's name, ID number, classification, and position code and a justification, beginning date, and end date. The request must also contain the criteria to pay overtime if other than for time worked in excess of 40 hours in a week.
 - (3) Employees working an alternative work schedule have an 80-hour biweekly work period, if this minimizes overtime eligibility (e.g., an employee normally scheduled to work 45 hours in the first week and 35 hours in the second week of a pay period does not qualify for overtime for normally assigned hours.)
 - (4) Sick, annual, and paid or reimbursed union leave used in the work period cannot count toward the threshold for overtime eligibility.
 - (5) If approval is granted to pay overtime, the employee is paid at a premium rate determined as follows:
 - (a) If the employee's hourly rate is less than the highest rate of eligible employees, the overtime rate is 1.5 times the employee's regular rate, unless a lower rate is requested and approved.
 - (b) If the employee's hourly rate is greater than the highest rate of eligible employees, the overtime rate is the greater of straight time or 1.5 times the highest rate of eligible employees, unless a lower rate is requested and approved.

- (c) If the employee's work assignments result in premiums being added to the base rate (e.g., shift differential, P-rate, etc.), the overtime rate is adjusted by the amount of the premium in the same proportion.
3. **On-Call.** An agency must obtain prior approval from Civil Service to compensate ineligible employees for on-call duty under special circumstances.
- a. Requests to pay on-call pay to ineligible employees must address the following:
- (1) Physical restrictions on the employee while on-call.
 - (2) Maximum response time allowed.
 - (3) Percentage of calls expected to be returned.
 - (4) Frequency of expected calls during on-call time.
 - (5) Potential use of on-call time by the employee.
 - (6) Disciplinary action for employees who fail to answer calls.
- b. If approved, on-call pay is paid at the rate of one hour of straight-time credit for each five hours of on-call duty.
- c. If compensatory time is used instead of payment for on-call pay, scheduling and use of compensatory time is in accordance with § 3.B.2.a.
- d. Employees called back to work while in on-call status receive on-call pay while on callback duty, unless exception has been granted to pay callback pay.
4. **Callback.** An agency must obtain prior approval from Civil Service to compensate ineligible employees for callback duty under special circumstances.
- a. If approved, employees are compensated in the same manner as eligible employees under § 3.A.4.
- b. Premiums and payments must be computed in accordance with overtime pay under § 3.B.2.
- C. **Exceptions.** An agency may request that the state personnel director approve authorized exceptions to the above standards.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.03

Subject: Shift Differential		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.03 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards to pay shift-differential premium to eligible non-exclusively represented employees (NEREs).

2. CSC Rule References

5-4 Additional Compensation: Overtime, etc.

* * *

5-4.5 Shift Differential

(a) Eligibility. The compensation schedules must identify each classification that is eligible for shift differential premium. The shift differential premium is payable to an eligible employee for each shift in which more than 50 percent of the employee's regularly scheduled shift falls between 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.

(b) Rate. The shift differential premium is 5 percent of an employee's regular rate.

* * *

3. Standards

A. Employees in certain classification levels are eligible for a shift premium of 5% above straight-time rates, rounded to the nearest cent:

1. **Nonexclusively Represented Employees.** For NEREs, eligible classification levels, as determined by the state personnel director, are identified by shift eligibility code "Y" in Section A of the Compensation Plan.
2. **Exclusively Represented Employees.** For exclusively represented employees, refer to the applicable collective bargaining agreement.

B. Shift-differential premium is paid to eligible employees for each shift when more than 50 percent of the regularly scheduled shift falls between 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.

- C. Shift-differential premium is included as part of the regular rate for calculating the premium for overtime hours worked by eligible employees working regularly scheduled afternoon and night shifts under regulation 5.02.
- D. Shift-differential premium is not paid for holiday time off or leave time used.
- E. The value of shift-differential premium is not included in determining the value of fringe benefits based on pay rate; all fringe benefits are based on straight-time pay rates.
- F. An employee reassigned from day shift to afternoon or night shift is paid shift-differential premium as in the case of regularly assigned afternoon and night shifts.
- G. When an employee takes an absent worker's place and either employee is eligible for shift-differential premium, the employee must be paid-shift differential premium in addition to any eligible overtime.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.04

Subject: Special Pay Premiums		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.04 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards for special pay premiums approved by the commission and procedures to review positions for eligibility for prison and forensic employee premium pay (P-rate).

2. CSC Rule References

5-5 *Additional Compensation: Prison Employees*

5-5.1 *Prison and Forensic Employee Premium (P-rate)*

(a) *Eligibility.* P-rate is available to an employee:

- (1) *Assigned regular and recurring responsibility for custody or supervision of prisoners in the department of corrections.*
- (2) *At a correctional facility or the Center for Forensic Psychiatry who regularly handles personal, financial, or other matters affecting the well-being of prisoners or forensic patients.*
- (3) *Whose work location is within the security perimeter of a correctional facility or the Center for Forensic Psychiatry.*

(b) *Exceptions.* An employee is not eligible for P-rate if (1) the employee's classification or a predecessor classification received a special 5% increase at the commission's meeting on December 14, 1978 or (2) eligible for high-security retention premium under rule 5-5.2.

(c) *Rate.* P-rate of \$0.40 per hour is paid for all hours in pay status, including holidays and leave.

* * *

3. Definition

A. Definition in This Regulation.

1. **P-rate** means a special pay premium assigned to eligible positions in addition to the classification's regular compensation.

4. Standards

- A.** An employee is eligible for P-rate if the employee's position is assigned responsibility for custody or supervision of prisoners in the Department of Corrections on a regular and recurring basis in addition to regular job duties. The position must be located in an institution under the Correctional Facilities Administration. No two employees are given credit for supervising the same prisoners. Positions in other agencies must supervise prisoners assigned from the Correctional Facilities Administration.
- B.** An employee is eligible for P-rate if the employee's position is located at a correctional facility or the Center for Forensic Psychiatry and handles, on a regular and recurring basis, the personal, financial, or other matters affecting the well-being of prisoners or forensic patients. The employee must have regular recurring and face-to-face contact with prisoners or forensic patients. The work performed must potentially create an adversarial relationship. Regular, recurring, and face-to-face contact is defined as contact with prisoners or forensic patients in person, 25% or more of the time, in an environment that could permit a physical act between a prisoner or forensic patient and the employee. Work performed that potentially creates an adversarial relationship is defined as situations with a reasonable chance of a difference of opinion leading to a physical attack by a prisoner or forensic patient.
- C.** An employee is eligible for P-rate if the employee's work location is within the security perimeter of a correctional facility or the Center of Forensic Psychiatry.
- D.** An employee is ineligible for P-rate if in the following classifications identified in the minutes of the December 14, 1978, commission meeting (as updated with current nonexclusively represented classifications): Assistant Resident Unit Supervisor 11, Corrections Security Inspector 13, Corrections Shift Supervisor 11-13, and Forensic Security Supervisor 11-13.
- E.** Agency policies may require employees with regular work locations outside the security perimeter to assume custodial responsibilities in emergency situations (disturbances, riots, etc.). Such situations are not regular and recurring and do not qualify a position for P-rate.
- F.** Incidental contact, such as passing by a prisoner porter, does not qualify for P-rate.
- G.** Appeals of staff decisions on P-rate for individual positions are processed through the technical complaint process under regulation 8.02.
- H.** If an employee vacates a position previously approved for P-rate, the new employee may be assigned P-rate without Civil Service review if the employee performs the same duties.
- I.** If an employee receiving P-rate moves to another position, the new position must be reviewed by Civil Service to continue P-rate.

- J. When a change occurs to an employee's position and the employee is no longer eligible for P-rate, the appointing authority must remove the P-rate designation.

5. Procedure

Responsibility	Action
Appointing Authority	1. Submits Position Action Request (CS-129) and Position Description (CS-214) to Civil Service for position review and approval before assigning P-rate.
Civil Service	2. Reviews CS-129 and approves or disapproves P-rate. 3. If approved, releases CS-129 to appointing authority. 4. If disapproved, documents reasons on CS-129 and releases to appointing authority.
Appointing Authority	5. Receives approved CS-129 and assigns P-rate to employee in Human Resources Management Network (HRMN). 6. Removes P-rate in HRMN if employee becomes ineligible.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.05

Subject:		
Longevity Compensation		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.05 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards for longevity payments.

2. CSC Rule References

5-8 Longevity Payment

An employee who has completed the equivalent of five years of full-time currently continuous employment, including any credits under rule 5-10.2(b)(4), is eligible for an annual longevity payment, as provided in the regulations, each October 1 in the amount provided below. An employee with a break in service is eligible for a longevity payment based on total years of service after completing the equivalent of five years of full-time currently continuous employment.

Years of Full-time Service	Minimum Hours	Annual Payment
5-8	10,400	\$260
9-12	18,720	\$300
13-16	27,040	\$370
17-20	35,360	\$480
21-24	43,680	\$610
25-28	52,000	\$790
Over 29	60,320	\$1,040

3. Standards

A. Eligibility. A career employee who has completed the equivalent of five years (10,400) or more of continuous full-time classified service is eligible for an annual longevity payment each October 1 in the amount provided in rule 5-8.

1. A career employee receives longevity credit for service in a non-elective excepted or exempted position in an agency, the legislature, or the supreme court if entry into or return to the classified service is within 28 days of leaving the position.
2. A new career employee receives longevity credit for up to five years of honorable service in the armed forces of the United States immediately upon entry into the classified service under the following conditions:

- a. The employee must submit required documents to the appointing authority within 90 days of hire to receive additional service credit retroactive to the date of hire. Otherwise, credit is only from the start of the pay period when the appointing authority receives the documents.
- b. The appointing authority shall forward the required documents to Civil Service for review, calculation of eligible service credit, and processing applicable HRMN adjustments.
- c. The following criteria apply in determining eligibility for credit:
 - (1) Only active service for which the employee received an honorable discharge is creditable. Only the following documents provide evidence:
 - (a) DD Form 214, Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty, which includes Field #24: Character of Service.
 - (b) NGB Form 22, National Guard Report of Separation and Record of Service, which includes Field #24: Character of Service.
 - (2) Active military service for purposes of this regulation is active duty in any branch of the armed forces under conditions for which a military leave of absence would have been granted had the employee been a classified employee when the duty began. Military duty in a reserve component generally does not qualify for credit, but active duty time served for basic training while in a reserve component as shown by an official copy of one of the following is creditable:
 - (a) DD Form 214, Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty, fields 12.c and 12.d.
 - (b) NGB Form 22, Report of Separation and Record of Service in the Air/Army National Guard, field 10(c).
 - (3) Military service must precede, but does not need to be immediately before, state employment.
 - (4) Military service resulting from tours of active duty can be combined but cannot exceed five years of creditable service.
 - (5) A career employee receives full credit for active military service, regardless of work schedule.
 - (6) Noncareer classified employees are not entitled to military-service credit.
- d. To convert active military service to continuous service hours, one year is 2,080 hours, one month is 174 hours, and one day is 5.8 hours.
- e. Military credit is given as currently continuous service as provided below:

- (1) Previously credited military service is placed in the employee's prior service counter if the total current service counter for a separating employee, including the military credit, exceeded 5 years (10,400 hours).
 - (2) Previously credited military service is retained in the current hours service counter if the total current service hours was 5 years (10,400 hours) or less. Only state service credit is moved to the prior service counter. Military hours retained in current service hours are entered to military hours.
 3. An employee granted a paid leave of absence has the leave credited for longevity purposes.
 4. An employee receiving workers' compensation receives service credit in accordance with regulation 5.13.
 5. An employee granted an unpaid leave of absence does not have a break in service for longevity-eligibility purposes, but does not receive service credit for the leave.
 6. An employee who separates from state service, returns, and completes 10,400 hours of current continuous service receives credit for all hours in the prior service counter for longevity-eligibility purposes.
- B. Payments.** Payment is made in accordance with the table in rule 5-8 based on length of service. Except as otherwise provided in this regulation, payment is made on the payday for October's first full pay period. No employee can be paid more than the amount scheduled for one annual longevity payment during any 12-month period, except after retirement or death or as provided in § 3.B.5.
1. **Initial Payment.** Employees qualify for an initial payment by having 10,400 hours of current continuous service before October 1. The initial payment is a full payment. Payments to employees who first become eligible on October 1 are made on the payday after the first full pay period in October.
 2. **Annual Payment.**
 - a. Employees qualify for full annual payment by completing 2,080 hours of continuous service during the longevity year.
 - b. Employees in pay status under 2,080 hours during the longevity year receive a prorated annual payment based on the number of hours in pay status.
 3. **Lost Time.**
 - a. Lost time is not creditable continuous service and does not count in qualifying for an initial or annual payment.
 - b. Employees do not earn state service credit in excess of 80 hours in a biweekly pay period. Paid overtime does not offset lost time, unless both occur in the same pay period.

4. **Employees on Unpaid Leave or Layoff on October 1.**
 - a. An employee on a waived rights leave of absence receives a prorated longevity payment upon returning from leave.
 - b. An employee on any other unpaid leave of absence or layoff on October 1 receives a prorated annual payment based on the number of hours in pay status during the prior fiscal year.
5. **Retirement or Death.** An employee with at least 10,400 hours of currently continuous service who retires or dies is paid a terminal longevity payment as soon as practicable thereafter that is either (1) a full initial longevity payment based upon current continuous service, if the employee has not received an initial longevity payment during the current period of service or (2) a prorated payment for time worked during the current fiscal year, if previously qualified.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.06

Subject: Compensation Under Conditions of General Emergency		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.06 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards to pay employees under conditions of general emergency.

2. CSC Rule References

5-4 Additional Compensation: Overtime, etc.

5-4.1 Additional Compensation

An appointing authority may require an employee to work under special conditions. An eligible employee working under the following special conditions is paid the pay premiums provided in this rule in accordance with the regulations.

* * *

3. Standards

A. Definition. Conditions of general emergency include severe or unusual weather, civil disturbance, loss of utilities, physical-plant failures, or similar occurrences. Such conditions may be widespread or limited to specific work locations.

B. Administrative Determination. When conditions in an affected area or a specific location warrant, state facilities may be ordered closed or, if closure is impossible because of the need to continue services, a facility may be declared inaccessible. The decision to close a state facility or declare it inaccessible is at the full discretion of the governor or designated representative. The appointing authority is responsible for receiving and documenting appropriate authorization for closure or declared inaccessibility.

C. Compensation.

1. When a state facility is closed or declared inaccessible in accordance with this regulation, employees who cannot report for work due to such conditions are granted administrative leave to cover absence during normally scheduled hours of work for a period of closure or declared inaccessibility. An employee sent home under such conditions after completing part of the regularly scheduled shift is granted administrative leave for the balance of the shift.

2. An employee required to work during situations of closure or declared inaccessibility is paid as follows:
 - a. At the employee's base rate of pay during all hours of the employee's regularly scheduled shift.
 - b. In accordance with regulation 5.02, for all hours worked outside the employee's regularly scheduled shift.
 - c. In addition to pay, an employee is granted paid time off equal to the number of hours worked during the period of closure or declared inaccessibility.

D. Additional Timekeeping Procedures.

1. If a state facility has not been closed or declared inaccessible under this procedure and an employee is absent or cannot work because of such conditions, an appointing authority may approve use of annual-leave or compensatory-time credits to cover the absence. If the employee lacks sufficient credits or chooses, the employee is placed on lost time.
2. Employees absent due to sick- or annual-leave use, who previously scheduled leave during a period of closure or inaccessibility, or who have an approved remote work agreement, are ineligible for administrative leave.
 - a. If an employee previously on sick or annual leave is scheduled to return to work while a building remains closed or inaccessible, the employee is eligible for administrative leave for the remaining portion of closure or inaccessibility.
 - b. Employees who incur lost time because of applying this regulation receive credit for a completed biweekly work period for all other purposes.
 - c. An employee with an approved remote work agreement scheduled to work at a facility declared closed or inaccessible will be directed to work from their approved remote work location.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission
Regulation 5.07

Subject: <p style="text-align: center;">Performance-Pay Programs</p>		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.07 (SPDOC 19-05, May 1, 2019)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards for performance-pay programs.

2. CSC Rule References

4-8 Equitable Classification Plan (ECP) Group 4

(a) Performance Pay. All positions in ECP Group 4 are included in a performance-pay program.

* * *

4-9 Equitable Classification Plan (ECP) Groups 1, 2, and 3

* * *

4-9.4 Conditions of Employment in ECP Groups 1, 2, and 3

* * *

(e) Inclusion in a performance-pay program.

(1) Employees occupying positions in ECP Groups 1, 2, or 3 may be included in a performance-pay program. Only the state personnel director is authorized to designate positions or classifications for inclusion in an agency performance-pay program.

(2) The appointing authority shall notify employees occupying positions in ECP Groups 1, 2, or 3 who are eligible for conversion to an approved performance management system of the details of the plan and their individual performance standards.

* * *

5-3 Compensation Schedules

* * *

5-3.2 Agency Salary-range Subdivisions

An appointing authority, with the prior written approval of the state personnel director, may implement agency salary-range subdivisions within a salary range. A salary-range subdivision must fall within the range of rates of compensation approved by the civil service commission for the

classification. The salary-range subdivision must be based on relevant, job-related agency considerations, such as job complexity, level of responsibility, market conditions, or reporting relationships. The appointing authority shall publish all approved salary-range subdivisions for its affected employees.

** * **

5-3.4 Operation of Compensation Schedules

An employee in the classified service cannot be paid less than the minimum nor more than the maximum authorized in the compensation plan, unless authorized by the state personnel director.

** * **

(c) Performance-pay programs.

(1) Salary range. *For each class of positions in a performance-pay program, the civil service commission shall approve a salary range that includes (1) a minimum point, (2) one or more control points, and (3) a maximum point:*

(A) Minimum point. *The minimum point is the lowest base salary payable to an employee in the classification.*

(B) Control point. *The control point is the highest base salary payable to an employee in the classification.*

(C) Maximum point. *The maximum point is the maximum total salary, including both base salary and any lump sum awards, payable to an employee in the classification during a fiscal year.*

(2) Performance-pay awards.

(A) Awards authorized. *If an employee's position is included in a performance-pay program, the appointing authority, with the approval of the state personnel director, may award the employee an increase in base salary or a lump sum award, or both, in accordance with the compensation plan. The director may set limits on the amount of performance pay that may be awarded in a fiscal year.*

(B) Performance ratings.

(1) *An employee who receives a needs-improvement performance rating or an unsatisfactory interim rating is ineligible for a base-salary increase or lump-sum award.*

(2) *The base salary of an employee who receives an unsatisfactory interim rating may be reduced in accordance with the compensation plan.*

(d) Conversion of performance-pay schedule to step schedule. *If a classification is converted from a performance-pay schedule to a schedule with steps, an employee whose position is converted must*

be placed at a step at least equal to the employee's base salary under the performance-pay plan at the time of conversion in accordance with the regulations.

* * *

3. Definition

A. CSC Rule Definition.

1. ***Performance-pay program** means a compensation system in which the state personnel director, on request of an appointing authority, adjusts individual compensation on the basis of individual and group performance evaluations, individual competencies, agency objectives, agency budget, and other job-related factors. The primary purpose of a performance-pay program is to recognize, reward, and encourage exceptional individual and group performance.*

4. Standards

A. Scope. The commission has established performance-pay programs consisting of base-salary and lump sum awards within established pay ranges for employees in designated classifications.

B. Salary Range.

1. **Classification Ranges.** For each classification level in a performance-pay program, the commission fixes a salary range with minimum, control, and maximum points.
2. **Agency Salary-range Subdivisions.** As authorized in rule 5-3.2, an appointing authority may ask Civil Service to approve salary-range subdivisions within a class salary range established by the commission. Each salary-range subdivision must have a subdivision control point that is less than the class's control point. The appointing authority shall give notice of an approved subdivision to each employee whose position is subject to its limits.

C. Performance-Pay. The appointing authority may grant a performance-pay award in accordance with this regulation. The agency's ability to pay may be considered in setting any performance-pay award amounts. Subject to the below limits, a performance-pay award may be a base-salary increase, a lump-sum award, or both.

1. **Base-Salary Increase.** Any base salary increase may be up to the lower of (1) the class's control point or (2) any applicable base ceiling under an approved salary-range subdivision. Any base salary increase in any fiscal year also cannot exceed 5% of the employee's prior base salary. If the employee's base salary is at the control point or any applicable base ceiling, the employee cannot receive a base salary increase award.
2. **Lump-Sum Award.** Any lump-sum award cannot exceed the difference between the control point and maximum point.
3. **Other Conditions.**

- a. The total of an employee's lump-sum awards and base salary in a fiscal year cannot exceed the salary range's maximum point.
 - b. The salary range's minimum point is the lowest base salary for an individual in a classification in the performance-pay program.
 - c. An employee's base salary cannot exceed the lower of (1) the control point or (2) any applicable base ceiling under an approved salary-range subdivision.
 - d. An employee must receive a meets-expectations, high-performing, or equivalent performance rating before receiving any performance-pay award.
 - e. If an employee receives an unsatisfactory probationary, interim, or follow-up rating, the employee's base salary may be reduced by up to 5% in a fiscal year, unless a different limit is specified for a class or group.
4. **Other Conditions for ECP Groups 1, 2, and 3.** The following limits on performance-pay apply to employees in ECP Groups 1, 2, and 3:
- a. An appointing authority must submit to the director a request to add or delete a classification to or from a performance-pay program. All performance-management plans, changes, and additions must be approved before implementation.
 - b. The total of all performance base-pay increases and lump-sum awards during a fiscal year cannot exceed 5% of the employee's prior base salary.
5. **Other Conditions for SES, SEMAS, and ECP Group-4.** The following limits on performance pay apply to employees in the SES, SEMAS, and ECP Group 4:
- a. **Appointment Pay Rates.** The appointing authority must submit a request for pay approval to Civil Service for all appointments, including transfers, to SES, Group-4, and SEMAS positions, certifying that a performance-management plan is in place for the employee. In the SES or SEMAS, a limited-term appointment agreement and certification that Civil Service approved a current position description must be submitted with the request. Requests must be submitted before the pay period ends when the appointment or reappointment is effective.
 - (1) **Performance-Pay.** An appointing authority must request pay approval to Civil Service by the automated web-based approval process for all performance-pay base-salary and lump-sum awards for employees in SES, Group-4, and SEMAS positions, certifying that a performance evaluation has been completed. Requests must be submitted within 12 months of the performance evaluation's effective date. Retroactive base-salary increases cannot exceed seven pay periods from Civil Service receipt of the request.
 - (2) **Appointment- and Performance-Pay.** Civil Service shall approve or disapprove properly documented appointment-pay requests within 7 days of

receipt and performance-pay requests within 14 days. Special extenuating circumstances may provide a basis for retroactive approval beyond seven pay periods. The director must approve any request for consideration of extenuating circumstances.

- b. The total of all performance base pay increases and lump sum awards during a fiscal year cannot exceed 10% of the employee's prior base salary. Any performance award over 5% of the employee's base salary should be a lump-sum award and must be submitted by the appointing authority to the state personnel director for approval under statewide performance criteria with the following documentation:
 - (1) **Statement of support from the agency director.** The statement should address the employee's accomplishments during the rating period, the importance of the employee's achievements to the agency's strategic-goal attainment, and the effort or competencies applied by the employee to achieve positive results. If a base-salary increase over 5% is requested, the amount sought and why the base-salary increase is warranted must also be addressed. The statement may address other factors the agency director believes should be considered.
 - (2) **Employee's performance standards and evaluation.** A copy of the signed and dated performance evaluation must be provided that includes the performance factors and objectives, relevant competencies, and supervisor's evaluation.
 6. **Working Out of Class in Performance-Pay Classifications.** An employee may be temporarily assigned to perform the duties of a properly classified position in a performance-pay classification with a higher maximum salary or control point. In such cases, the employee's base salary cannot exceed the midpoint between the employee's current base salary and the fixed control point or salary-range subdivisions of the temporarily assigned classification.
- D. Performance Evaluations.** The appointing authority must evaluate and rate each employee in a performance-pay program at least once annually. The appointing authority may use any reasonable evaluation and rating methods but must report each performance evaluation to the director as required.
1. **Agency-wide Evaluation Plan.** Each agency must establish an annual cycle for performance evaluation, a process to ensure internal consistency of evaluations and pay recommendations, and measures to ensure timely submission of performance-pay requests to Civil Service for approval.
 2. **Performance Evaluation Documentation, Audit, and Reporting.** For audit by Civil Service, the appointing authority must document and retain the performance plan and evaluation for all employees in a performance-pay program using the appropriate

- Civil Service form or agency form approved by Civil Service. If an audit finds inadequate documentation, the appointing authority will be required to submit performance-evaluation documents to Civil Service to receive performance-pay approvals. The appointing authority must report each Group-4, SES, and SEMAS employee rating to Civil Service by the automated web-based process when seeking performance-pay approval.
- E. Appointment or Conversion to the SES or SEMAS.** Upon appointment or conversion to the SES or SEMAS, the base salary cannot be below the minimum point or above the control point. The first salary review may be given after six months.
- F. Appointment or Conversion to ECP Groups 1, 2, 3, or 4.** Upon new hire, promotion, or conversion into an ECP Group 1, 2, 3, or 4 class in a performance-pay program, the base salary cannot exceed the midpoint between the base salary before hire, promotion, or conversion and the range's control point. If a salary-range subdivision applies, the base salary cannot exceed the subdivision's ceiling. The first salary review may be given after six months. If the rationale is documented and retained for audit, an appointing authority may authorize a higher rate without the director's approval if:
1. There is difficulty recruiting for the particular position.
 2. The prospective employee is currently employed outside the classified service earning an annual salary above the midpoint formula and a higher rate is necessary to attract the employee.
 3. The prospective employee has special experience or education well beyond the minimum qualifications in the specification for the position's classification.
 4. The prospective employee was previously a state employee and has experience pertinent to the position.
- G. Reclassification to a Performance-Pay Classification with a Higher Control Point.** Upon reclassification within the performance-pay program, the employee's base salary cannot exceed the midpoint between (1) the base salary before reclassification and (2) the new salary range's control point or ceiling of any salary-range subdivision.
- H. Effect of Position Freeze.** An employee occupying a frozen position in a performance-pay program must receive annual performance evaluations but cannot receive a base-pay increase unless the position's proper classification's maximum salary, if a classification with steps, or control point, if a performance-pay classification, exceeds the employee's base salary. An employee occupying a frozen position is eligible to receive lump-sum performance awards.
- I. General Salary Increases.** A general-pay adjustment is based on the employee's base salary on the general-pay adjustment's effective date.

- J. Conversion from Performance-Pay Schedule to Step Schedule.** If the director converts all or part of a class from a performance-pay schedule to a schedule with steps, an employee is placed at a pay step at least equal to the employee's base salary under the performance-pay program when converted. The employee's hours since step are set to the number of hours in pay status since the last performance evaluation's effective date, which must be less than 2,080 hours. If the employee served less than 2,080 hours in the position and has not received a performance evaluation, the hours since step are set to the number of hours in pay status in the position.
- K. Exceptions.** Appointing authorities may ask the director to approve exceptions to these standards.
- L. Critical-Position-Premium Pay.** Each fiscal year, an appointing authority may designate up to 2% of its filled NERE positions as critical after providing the state personnel director written notice of and justification for the designation and indicating the amount of the premium. Any designation counts toward the 2% limit for the entirety of any fiscal year in which a designation is effective. A designation expires after twelve months, but may be renewed by an appointing authority in writing to the director. An appointing authority may also remove a designation by providing written notice to the director. A designation as critical, its removal, and the amount of any premium cannot be grieved. A designation cannot be made retroactive before the pay period when the director receives notice.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.08

Subject:		
Paid Holidays		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.08 (SPDOC 21-07, January 1, 2022)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards for paid state holiday absence for career employees.

2. CSC Rule References

5-10 Paid Holidays and Leave

5-10.1 Paid Holidays

A full-time career employee is allowed 8 hours paid absence from work on 13 approved state holidays in odd numbered years and 14 approved state holidays in even numbered years. A less than full-time career employee is allowed paid holiday absence in proportion to the time actually in pay status, in accordance with the regulations.

(a) Procedure. The state personnel director shall establish the appropriate dates for holiday observances and additional standards for determining employee eligibility.

(b) Work on a holiday. An appointing authority may require an employee to work on a paid holiday. Such an employee is compensated in accordance with any applicable provisions governing compensation for overtime and shift differential.

3. Standards

A. State Holidays. Except as otherwise provided in § 3.D, a career employee is allowed paid absence from work, in accordance with § 3.C, on the following days observed in accordance with § 3.B:

Day	Observance
New Year's	January 1
Martin Luther King, Jr.	Third Monday in January
Presidents	Third Monday in February
Memorial	Last Monday in May
Juneteenth	June 19

Independence	July 4
Labor	First Monday in September
Election Day	General election day (even-numbered years)
Veterans	November 11
Thanksgiving	Fourth Thursday in November
Day After Thanksgiving	Friday after Thanksgiving
Christmas Eve	December 24
Christmas	December 25
New Year's Eve	December 31

B. Observance.

1. Employees observe the holiday on the holiday itself if on a scheduled workday.
2. A holiday falling on Saturday is observed the preceding Friday. A holiday falling on Sunday is observed the following Monday.
 - a. If Christmas Eve or New Year's Eve falls on Friday, the holiday is observed the preceding Thursday. If Christmas Eve or New Year's Eve falls on Sunday, the holiday is observed the preceding Friday. The director may establish alternate observance days for these holidays before the fiscal year begins.
 - b. Equivalent provisions for time off for holidays outside the scheduled work week are made for employees working other than a Monday-to-Friday schedule.
 - c. Holiday observance cannot be used to extend employment, unless § 3.C.1.c applies.

C. Eligibility.

1. A full-time career employee, regardless of work schedule, is allowed paid holiday absence by being in full pay status:
 - a. On the holiday itself, as demonstrated by actually working on the holiday;
 - b. For the entirety of the employee's last scheduled workday before the holiday and first scheduled workday after the holiday when both days fall in the same biweekly pay period;
 - c. For the entirety of the employee's last scheduled workday before the holiday when the holiday occurs or is observed on the last scheduled workday of a biweekly pay period or the last scheduled workday of the month in which the employee is retiring; or

- d. For the entirety of the employee's first scheduled workday after the holiday when the holiday occurs or is observed on the first scheduled workday of a biweekly pay period.
2. A newly hired career employee is not allowed paid holiday absence for a holiday occurring or observed on the first scheduled workday of the initial biweekly pay period.
3. An employee returning from layoff or leave of absence whose first scheduled workday is the day immediately following a holiday is allowed paid holiday absence for that holiday.
4. A career employee working less than full-time is allowed paid holiday absence as follows:
 - a. An employee otherwise in full-time pay status for the pay period when the holiday falls is allowed full holiday credit of eight hours.
 - b. An employee not in full-time pay status for the pay period when the holiday falls is allowed prorated holiday credit based on the average hours in pay status (1) during the six biweekly pay periods (including pay periods when not in pay status) before the pay period when the holiday falls or (2) since hire or return for an employee who has completed less than six biweekly pay periods since hire or return from layoff or leave.
5. A career employee on an approved alternative work schedule with a regularly scheduled workday of over eight hours that falls on a holiday's observance may use accrued annual leave for any hours beyond eight to remain in pay status for the entire workday.

D. Work on Holiday. An employee required to work on a holiday is paid for work on the holiday in accordance with regulation 5.02.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.09

Subject: Annual, Personal, and School and Community Participation Leave		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.09 (SPDOC 18-07, January 1, 2019)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards for paid annual, school and community participation, and personal leave.

2. CSC Rule References

5-10 Paid Holidays and Leave

* * *

5-10.2 Paid Leave

(a) Leave accrual and accumulation.

(1) Annual and personal leave.

(A) Initial annual leave grant. Upon entry into the classified service, an eligible employee is credited with an initial annual leave grant of 16 hours, which is immediately available for use, upon approval of the appointing authority. The 16 hours of annual leave cannot be credited to an employee more than once in a calendar year.

(B) Annual leave accrual and accumulation. An eligible employee has annual leave credited in accordance with the following leave table:

<i>1. Years of Service</i>	<i>2. Hours of Annual Leave Accrued (for 80 hours of service)</i>	<i>3. Maximum Accumulation (total hours of annual and personal leave)</i>	<i>4. Maximum Accumulation that may be paid off</i>
<i>Less than 1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>256</i>
<i>1 – 5</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>256</i>
<i>5 – 10</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>271</i>
<i>10 – 15</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>286</i>

15 – 20	6.5	341	301
20 – 25	7.1	346	306
25 – 30	7.7	356	316
30 – 35	8.4	356	316
35 – 40	9.0	356	316
40 – 45	9.6	356	316
45 and above	10.2	356	316

(C) Prorated annual leave. An employee paid for less than 80 hours in a biweekly pay period is entitled to a prorated amount of annual leave. Paid service in excess of 80 hours in a biweekly pay period is not counted.

(D) Personal leave. In addition to annual leave, an eligible employee with at least 6 months of continuous satisfactory service on October 1 of each year is credited with 16 hours of personal leave.

(E) Maximum accrual. An employee may accumulate credited annual and personal leave hours up to the combined maximum authorized in column 3 of the leave table in subsection (a)(1)(B). Any annual or personal leave hours earned above the maximum accrual cannot be credited and the hours are lost.

(F) Maximum payoff. If any employee receives a payoff of all accumulated annual and personal leave hours, the maximum amount that may be paid off is the amount authorized in column 4 of the leave table in subsection (a)(1)(B). Any annual or personal leave hours accumulated above the maximum amount authorized in column 4 are lost if not used before payoff.

(2) School and community participation leave. An eligible employee who has completed 1,040 hours of satisfactory service is credited with 8 hours of school and community participation leave each October 1. School and community participation leave credits not used by the last pay period of the fiscal year are lost.

* * *

(b) Leave use and limitations.

(1) Crediting and use of annual, personal, and school and community participation leave credits. An employee is credited with annual, personal, and school and community participation leave in accordance with the compensation plan. An employee may use annual, personal, and school and community participation leave when approved by the appointing authority in accordance with the compensation plan.

* * *

- (3) **Other limitations.** *Annual, personal, school and community participation, and sick leave cannot be authorized, accumulated, or credited in excess of limits established in the compensation plan.*
- (4) **Special credit for annual leave and longevity.** *Solely for the annual leave and longevity credit, a career employee is allowed state service credit for the following:*
- (A) *Service in a nonelective excepted or exempted position in a principal department, the legislature, or the supreme court, that immediately precedes entry or return to the classified service.*
- (B) *Up to five years of honorable service in the armed forces of the United States completed before entry into the classified service. When an employee who has more than five years of currently credited continuous service separates from the classified service and returns, military service previously credited is recognized as prior service, subject to requalification for the benefits of this rule.*

3. Standards

A. Annual Leave.

1. **Initial Grant.** Upon entering the classified service, a career employee is credited 16 hours of annual leave. An employee can only be credited an initial leave grant once per calendar year.
2. **Crediting and Accumulation.** A career employee accrues annual leave for each 80 hours in full pay status in accordance with the annual-leave table in rule 5-10.2(a)(1)(B).
 - a. An employee accrues paid annual leave in accordance with both prior and currently continuous classified service upon completing 10,400 hours of currently continuous service.
 - b. Paid service over 80 hours in a biweekly pay period is not counted.
 - c. When paid service does not total 80 hours in a biweekly pay period, leave credits are prorated based on hours in pay status for that pay period.
 - d. Temporary layoff time is included in computing service hours for annual-leave credits.
 - e. Annual leave is credited at the end of each biweekly pay period.
 - f. Career employees eligible for special credit for unclassified or military service for annual leave under rule 5-10.2 must satisfy the standards and documentation requirements used for longevity under regulation 5.05.

- g. An employee cannot accumulate annual-leave above the maximum accumulation in the annual-leave table, except for an assaulted employee covered by PA 293 of 1975; PA 414 of 1976; PA 131 of 1978; or PA 452 of 1978.
3. **Use.**
- a. An employee may use the initial grant of 16 hours immediately upon hire, with the appointing authority's prior approval.
- b. Annual leave is only available in biweekly pay periods after the period when it is earned. Annual leave cannot be credited or used in anticipation of future accruals. Absent applicable accrued leave, compensation reductions for lost time are made for the pay period when the absence occurred.
- c. An employee can only use annual leave with the appointing authority's prior approval, except that an employee can use accrued annual leave if insufficient sick leave exists to cover an absence for which sick leave is normally used. In this circumstance, the standards of regulation 5.10 on sick-leave use apply.
- d. Annual leave cannot be used to extend employment.
- e. An employee allowed annual-leave accumulation above the maximums under § 3.A.2.g has one year after returning to employment to reduce the balance below the maximum. After one year, any excess accrual is lost.
4. **Transfer of Leave.** An employee who moves from one state agency to another may transfer up to 80 hours of accrued annual leave. Annual leave above 80 hours may be transferred with the new appointing authority's approval. An employee is paid at the current pay rate for unused annual leave that is not transferred. This section does not apply to transfers from executive reorganizations.
5. **Layoff.** An employee separated by layoff, other than a temporary layoff, may freeze annual leave up to the accrued balance at layoff or be paid off up to the appropriate maximum payoff in the annual-leave table.
- a. If the employee freezes annual leave, the balance is retained until the employee elects to be paid off or until the employee's recall rights expire, whichever occurs first. The payoff amount is calculated at the pay rate at which the employee last received pay.
- b. An employee who elects payoff for annual leave when separated by layoff may buy back annual leave upon recall, subject to the following conditions:
- (1) An employee recalled to the agency from which laid off may buy back any portion of annual leave up to the amount paid off.

- (2) An employee appointed to a permanent position in a different agency while on a recall list may buy back up to 80 hours of any portion of annual leave that had been paid off.
 - (3) An employee buys back the annual leave at the returning pay rate.
 - (4) Any payment is made to the agency that made the original payoff.
 - (5) This option may be exercised only once per recall and must be exercised during the first 13 pay periods of the recall.
6. **Payoff on Retirement, Death, or Separation.**
- a. When employment is terminated for any reason, the employee or beneficiary is paid the balance of unused annual leave at the pay rate at which the employee last received pay.
 - b. Payment for unused annual leave is limited to the applicable maximum in the annual-leave table. This includes employees permitted to accrue above the maximum under § 3.A.2.g.
7. **Deferred Hours.** Deferred-hour credits are administered in the same manner as annual leave.
8. **Annual-Leave Transfer.** A direct leave-transfer process and central leave bank are available for nonexclusively represented employees (NEREs) facing financial hardship due to serious injury or prolonged illness of the employee or the employee's dependent spouse, child, or parent.
- a. **General Provisions.**
- (1) An employee may receive a direct transfer of annual leave from employees in the same agency or through the central leave bank administered by DTMB Financial Services, if the receiving employee has (a) successfully completed the initial probationary period, (b) exhausted all leave credits, and (c) had the absence approved.
 - (2) An employee may receive a combined maximum donation of 240 hours per calendar year.
 - (3) Donations of annual leave by direct transfer or to the central leave bank are irrevocable and limited to a combined maximum of 40 hours per calendar year. Donations must be in increments of one hour.
 - (4) Donation to and receipt from direct leave transfer or the central leave bank require the appointing authority's approval on an OSE form.
 - (5) Unused donated annual leave is forwarded to the central leave bank.

- b. **Direct Leave Transfer.**
- (1) Direct leave transfers must be made before or while the employee is absent.
 - (2) The right to donate and receive hours through direct transfer is not limited to NEREs if a collective bargaining agreement allows similar donation.
- B. Personal Leave.** Each October 1, a full-time career employee who has completed 1,040 hours of continuous satisfactory service are credited with 16 annual-leave hours. A less than full-time employee receives proportionate credit based on the average hours in pay status during the six full biweekly pay periods preceding October 1.
1. A full-time employee on a leave of absence on October 1 receives the full grant upon return to active employment status. A less than full-time employee on a leave of absence on October 1 who has completed less than six biweekly pay periods receives a partial grant based on the average hours in pay status since return from leave.
 2. An employee recalled from layoff receives a personal-leave credit prorated for the balance of the fiscal year after recall.
- C. School and Community Participation Leave.** Each October 1, a career employee who has completed 1,040 hours of satisfactory service receives eight hours of school and community participation leave.
1. An employee may use the leave to participate in any school-sponsored activity including tutoring, field trips, classroom programs, school committees, assisting athletic or arts programs, and school clubs. The leave may also be used to actively participate in any structured secular community activity sponsored by a governmental or non-profit community agency, but not for mere attendance at school or community events.
 2. The leave may only be used in increments of one hour and only for qualifying events occurring during an employee's scheduled worktime.
 3. An employee must obtain the appointing authority's prior written approval.
 4. The leave is credited to employees each October 1 and does not carry forward beyond the fiscal year.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission
Regulation 5.10

Subject: <p style="text-align: center;">Sick and Funeral Leave</p>		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.10 (SPDOC 21-07, January 1, 2022)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards and procedures for paid sick and funeral leave.

2. CSC Rule References

5-10 Paid Holidays and Leave

5-10.2 Paid Leave

(a) Leave accrual and accumulation.

(3) Sick leave. A career employee in the classified service is credited with 4 hours of sick leave with pay for each completed 80 hours of service. An employee paid for less than 80 hours in a biweekly pay period is entitled to a prorated amount of sick leave. Paid service in excess of 80 hours in a biweekly pay period is not counted.

(4) Funeral leave. In the event of the death of an employee's spouse, child, parent, or sibling, the employee will be allowed 8 hours of funeral leave on the day of the funeral to attend the service.

(b) Leave use and limitations.

(2) Crediting and use of sick leave. An employee is credited with sick leave in accordance with the compensation plan. An employee may use sick leave in accordance with the compensation plan. An appointing authority may require an employee to present medical certification of physical or mental fitness to continue working. The appointing authority may require an employee to be examined at state expense by a physician selected by the appointing authority.

(3) Other limitations. Annual, personal, school and community participation, funeral, and sick leave cannot be authorized, accumulated, or credited in excess of limits established in the compensation plan.

(5) *Use of funeral leave.* An employee may use funeral leave when approved by the appointing authority in accordance with the compensation plan.

3. Standards

A. Sick Leave Crediting and Accumulation. Every career employee is credited 4 hours of sick leave for each 80 hours of service completed.

1. Paid service above 80 hours in a biweekly pay period is not counted.
2. If paid service is below 80 hours in a biweekly pay period, leave credits are prorated based on hours in pay status for that pay period.
3. Temporary layoff and Plan-A time is included in computing service hours for sick-leave credits.
4. Sick leave is credited after the biweekly pay period when earned.

B. Sick Leave Use.

1. Any sick leave use must have the appointing authority's approval.
2. Sick leave is only available in biweekly pay periods after it is earned. Sick leave cannot be credited or used in anticipation of future accruals. Absent accrued leave, compensation reductions for lost time are made for the pay period when the absence occurred. An employee may elect to not use other paid leave to cover such absence.
3. The employee must certify all sick leave use by evidence the appointing authority requires. Falsifying such evidence is cause for dismissal.
4. An employee may use sick leave for the following:
 - a. Personal illness, injury, serious health condition, temporary disability, exposure to a contagious disease endangering others, or illness or injury in the immediate family necessitating absence from work. Immediate family means the employee's spouse, child, grandchild, parent, foster parent, parent-in-law, sibling, or any person whose financial or physical care is the employee's principal responsibility.
 - b. Appointments with a doctor, dentist, or other recognized practitioner that cannot be arranged during non-duty hours.
 - c. Death or attendance at the funeral of a relative or person whose financial or physical care is the employee's principal responsibility.
 - d. Work incapacitating injury or illness for which an employee is eligible for disability benefit under the Michigan Worker's Disability Compensation Act to supplement the disability benefit to the employee's regular wage.

C. Transfer of Sick Leave.

1. Employees who move to another state agency and remain in the classified service are credited with all unused sick leave by the receiving agency.
2. Employees moving between classified and executive branch unclassified positions transfer all unused sick leave if civil-service benefits were elected for the unclassified position.

D. Separations.**1. Employees without a break in service since before October 1, 1980.**

- a. An employee separating from the classified service because of death, retirement, vested retirement under a state retirement act, or expiration of recall rights or a waived-rights leave is paid for 50% of unused sick leave on the separation's effective date. For death, payment is to the employee's beneficiary or estate.
- b. An employee separating from the classified service for any other reason is paid for the percentage of unused sick leave indicated below:

Sick Leave Balance (hours)	Percentage Paid
<104	0
104-208	10
209-416	20
417-624	30
625-832	40
>832	50

- c. Payment is at the employee's rate the employee last received pay by the agency from which the employee separates.
 - d. Employees who receive payoffs are not entitled to buy back or have unpaid balances restored if returning to classified employment.
- 2. Employees not continuously employed since before October 1, 1980.**
- a. Employees separating from the classified service are not entitled to payoff of sick-leave balances.
 - b. Employees reinstated or rehired to a career position within three years of separation have previous sick-leave balances restored.

F. Recall. Sick leave balances are credited to a laid-off employee upon return to employment in the state classified service before the expiration of recall rights.

G. Leave of Absence. Sick leave balances are not liquidated or paid off at the start of a leave of absence.

H. Funeral Leave

1. Any funeral leave use must have the appointing authority's approval. Funeral leave is available only on the date of the funeral or memorial service for an employee's spouse, child, parent, or sibling occurring during the employee's scheduled work hours. Only one funeral or memorial service per spouse, child, parent, or sibling is eligible for funeral leave.
2. Approved funeral leave use is coded as FNLV on the employee's timesheet.
3. Not more than 8 hours of FNLV may be used for each eligible service. FNLV may be used only on the date of the service. FNLV is not carried over, accrued, or paid off.
4. The employee must certify all funeral leave use by such evidence as the appointing authority requires. Falsifying such evidence is cause for dismissal.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.11

Subject: Employees Occupying Multiple Positions		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.11 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes the standards and procedures for compensating employees who occupy multiple positions.

2. CSC Rule References

5-3 *Compensation Schedules*

* * *

5-3.7 *Compensation from Other State Sources*

A classified employee who concurrently occupies more than one position in the state service cannot be credited with more than 80 hours in pay status for any purpose, except salary. Salary is prorated and paid by each agency on the basis of time actually worked for each agency.

* * *

3. Standards

- A. Allowed.** A classified employee may concurrently occupy multiple positions in the state service, in either the same or different agencies.
- B. Limits.** An appointing authority cannot appoint another agency's employee to a second position without first obtaining documentation from the other agency allowing the employee to engage in supplemental employment.
- C. Compensation, Longevity, and Benefits.** The employee is paid by an agency for hours worked in the agency.
 - 1. Eligibility for overtime is based on the combined number of hours worked for all agencies.
 - 2. An employee cannot be credited more than 80 hours in pay status per pay period for any purpose, except salary.
- D. Proration.** Overtime, longevity, and fringe benefits for career employees occupying positions in multiple agencies are prorated as follows:

1. For an employee occupying a full-time position and one or more part-time position:
 - a. The primary agency, for which the employee works full-time, pays the employee at straight-time rates for regularly scheduled shifts. All time worked in a part-time position is paid in accordance with regulation 5.02.
 - b. The primary agency provides the complete longevity and fringe benefit package.
 2. For an employee occupying multiple part-time positions but no full-time position:
 - a. If the combined regularly scheduled hours of work per pay period is 80 or fewer:
 - (1) The employee is paid at straight-time rates for all regularly scheduled work hours. An eligible employee is paid for overtime worked in accordance with regulation 5.02 by the agency for which overtime is worked.
 - (2) Each agency provides longevity and fringe benefits in proportion to the number of regularly scheduled hours in the pay period in pay status.
 - b. If the combined number of regularly scheduled hours of work per pay period exceeds 80 hours:
 - (1) The employee is paid at straight-time rates by the agency beginning with that for which the employee has the longest service. This continues until an agency's regular scheduling causes the employee to work over 80 hours in a pay period. Those excess hours must be paid in accordance with regulation 5.02. The employee is also paid for any other overtime hours worked by the agency for which it is worked.
 - (2) Fringe benefits and longevity are prorated between agencies in proportion to the number of regularly scheduled hours paid at straight time rates.
- E. Leave Use.** An employee may use accrued leave balances for absence from scheduled work in any position.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; at 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.12

Subject:		
Severance Pay		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.12 (SPDOC 18-03, January 1, 2019)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards for severance pay for eligible employees.

2. CSC Rule References

5-6 *Additional Compensation: Miscellaneous*

5-6.10 *Severance Pay*

(a) Eligibility.

- (1) Employees.** *The following employees are eligible for severance pay if they meet the criteria in subsection (a)(2) and are not disqualified by the criteria in subsection (a)(3):*
- (A)** *An “agency based” employee of the department of health and human services laid off because of deinstitutionalization of the department of health and human services resident population after October 1, 1996.*
 - (B)** *A nonexclusively represented employee who is indefinitely laid off on or after October 1, 1995.*
- (2) Criteria.** *An employee is eligible if the employee was (1) laid off for at least 6 months, (2) was laid off in satisfactory employment status, and (3) was not separated from a temporary or limited-term appointment.*
- (3) Disqualification.** *An otherwise eligible employee is disqualified from receiving severance pay for any of the following reasons:*
- (A)** *The employee dies before accepting payment.*
 - (B)** *The employee is hired in any position in the classified service.*
 - (C)** *The employee refuses recall to state employment located within a 75-mile radius of the agency from which the employee was laid off.*
 - (D)** *The employee is recalled to an indefinite appointment in a position covered by a collective bargaining agreement, in which case the agreement controls.*

(E) *The employee is hired for any position outside of the classified service and the initial base hourly rate for the position is 75 percent or more of the employee's final base hourly rate in the position from which the employee was laid off.*

(b) **Time limits.** *The appointing authority shall notify an employee of the employee's severance pay option 6 months and 12 months after the layoff.*

(1) *The employee may accept in writing the lump sum severance payment at any time after the first notice until 14 calendar days after the second notice. The employee is deemed to have rejected severance pay if the employee does not timely accept the severance pay in writing.*

(2) *If the employee accepts severance pay, the appointing authority shall pay the employee within 60 calendar days and remove the employee's name from all recall and layoff lists.*

(3) *Acceptance of severance pay constitutes a break in service and terminates any rights to continuous service credits for any purpose, including annual leave accrual and longevity.*

(c) **Severance pay rates.** *The severance payment for an eligible employee who accepts severance pay is determined by the regulations and the following table:*

Years of Service	Weeks of Severance Pay	Years of Service	Weeks of Severance Pay
1	1	13	24
2	2	14	27
3	3	15	30
4	4	16	33
5	5	17	36
6	7	18	39
7	9	19	42
8	11	20	45
9	13	21	48
10	15	22	51
11	18	23 or more	52
12	21		

(d) *If an employee receives a severance payment, the employee may be rehired in the classified service only under the conditions provided in the regulations.*

3. Definitions

A. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Layoff** means termination of state employment solely as a direct result of a reduction in force.

2. **Severance payment** means a lump-sum payment under the approved pay schedule granted to eligible employees for forfeiting all recall rights.
3. **Week's pay** means an employee's gross pay for 40 hours of work at straight-time rates excluding premiums.
4. **Year of service** means 2,080 hours of total continuous service .

4. Standards

A. Eligibility.

1. Nonexclusively represented Department of Health and Human Services agency-based employees who meet the eligibility criteria in § 4.A.3 are eligible for severance pay if indefinitely laid off because of deinstitutionalization of the DHHS resident population and monies remain in a special severance fund approved by the commission.
2. Nonexclusively represented employees who meet the eligibility criteria in § 4.A.3 and are indefinitely laid off are eligible for severance pay only if monies remain in a special severance fund approved by the commission.
3. To be eligible for severance pay, an employee must (1) have one year of state service when laid off; (2) have been laid off for six or more months; (3) be in satisfactory employment status; and (4) not be in a temporary or limited-term appointment.
4. An otherwise eligible employee is disqualified from receiving severance pay under this regulation if the employee meets any of the following conditions:
 - a. Dies before accepting payment.
 - b. Is hired for any classified position.
 - c. Refuses recall to state employment within a 75-mile radius of the work location from which laid off.
 - d. Is permanently recalled to a classified position covered by a collective bargaining agreement, in which case the agreement controls.
 - e. Is hired for any non-classified position with an initial base hourly rate of at least 75% of the employee's final base hourly rate when laid off.

B. Time Limits. The agency must notify eligible employees of the option of severance pay after 6 and 12 months of layoff.

1. An employee who between receiving the first notice and 14 days after receiving the second notice does not accept in writing a severance payment permanently rejects severance pay.

2. If payment is accepted under rule 5-6.10(b) or a collective bargaining agreement, the agency must, within 60 days, pay the employee and remove the employee's name from all recall lists.
3. Accepting severance pay under rule 5-6.10(b) or a collective bargaining agreement constitutes a break in service.

C. Amount of Severance Pay. An eligible employee who accepts severance payment is paid in accordance with the table in rule 5-6.10(c).

1. Any required withholding under law or regulation for federal, state, or local taxes is deducted from the severance payment.
2. An eligible employee who works less than 80 hours per pay period receives a prorated severance payment based on the average number of hours worked for the calendar year preceding layoff. For example, the gross amount paid to an employee who worked 1,980 hours during the previous calendar year would be 94.8% (1980/2088) of the severance pay listed in the table.

D. Effect on Retirement. Accepting or rejecting severance pay does not affect any vested statutory pension rights, which are received as provided by law.

E. Payment. Upon receiving a laid-off employee's written acceptance of severance pay, the agency shall:

1. Process a gross-pay adjustment for the severance payment.
2. Immediately remove the employee's name from all recall lists. A laid-off employee currently included in a candidate pool for consideration when notice is given remains eligible for appointment.

F. Recall Before Exercising Severance-Pay Option.

1. Recall to a position for less than 60 days is disregarded for counting time on layoff under § 4.A.3.
2. An employee recalled for over 60 days to a position qualifying for severance pay, and subsequently laid off, is eligible for severance pay, if the employee meets all the requirements of this regulation. Time limits are applied from the date of the most recent layoff.

G. Return to State Service after Receiving Severance Pay.

1. An employee hired into the classified service at least two years after receiving severance payment is treated like any other employee who separates and returns to classified employment.
2. An employee returning to state service within two years of receiving severance pay:

- a. Must agree in writing to a method and schedule to repay to the agency of layoff the net amount of any severance pay within 12 months of hire.
 - b. Is returned to state service by reinstatement with continuous service hours at layoff transferred to the prior-service counter.
 - c. Receives an initial annual-leave grant of 16 hours only if returning in a calendar year different from that when the payment was made.
3. After full repayment, the agency employing the employee shall:
- a. Change the reinstatement to a return from layoff.
 - b. Restore hours from the prior-service counter as continuous service hours.
 - c. Restore all sick-leave hours the employee had when paid severance, unless sick leave was paid off based on continuous employment since October 1, 1980.
 - d. Make any longevity payment to the employee that was not received but would have been received if the employee had been credited with the prior-service hours immediately upon return to state service.
 - e. Allow the employee to buy back paid off sick or annual leave under all regular procedures. The eligibility and time limits to purchase start after full repayment.
4. The appointing authority cannot:
- a. Retroactively adjust the annual-leave counter for any difference between the accrual rates before and after repayment.
 - b. Allow the employee to use any credited leave hours for any lost time due to illness during the period of repayment.
 - c. Place the employees on any recall list.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.13

Subject: Disability Payment for Duty-Incurred Injuries		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.13 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards to pay disability benefits for duty-incurred injuries.

2. CSC Rule References

5-9 *Supplement to Workers' Disability Compensation*

5-9.1 *Duty-incurred Disability Payment*

Eligibility for workers' disability compensation is established under the Michigan Workers' Disability Compensation Act. In addition, an appointing authority shall pay a supplemental payment authorized in this rule to an eligible injured employee.

5-9.2 *General Supplement up to Two-thirds*

(a) Eligibility. A classified employee who is disabled by injury or illness for which the employee is eligible for state workers' disability compensation payments is eligible for this supplement.

(b) Rate. The appointing authority may allow a supplemental wage payment that, together with the workers' disability compensation payment, equals two-thirds of the regular salary or wage, subject to the limitations authorized in the regulations.

5-9.3 *Special Supplement up to Full Weekly Net Wage*

(a) Eligibility.

(1) Employees. The following employees are eligible:

(A) An employee of the department of corrections in a correctional facility who is injured during a riot or as a result of an assault by a prisoner housed in the correctional facility.

(B) An employee of the department of state who is injured as a result of an assault while performing employment duties, rendering direct services to the public.

(C) An employee of the department of health and human services who is injured as a result of an assault by a recipient of mental health services.

(D) An employee of the department of health and human services who is injured during the course of employment as a result of an assault by a recipient of social services at the W. J.

Maxey Training School campus in Whitmore Lake or any of its affiliated facilities, Camp Shawono in Grayling, or a similar facility under the jurisdiction of the department of health and human services established or funded by the state.

(E) A person employed by the department of military and veterans affairs who is injured during the course of employment as a result of an assault by a recipient of social services at a veterans facility operated by the department of military and veterans affairs.

(2) Limitations.

(A) The supplement is payable to an employee who is injured as the result of (1) a direct assault, (2) aiding another employee who is assaulted, or (3) responding, when officially obligated, to an alarm signaling an assault.

(B) The supplement cannot exceed 100-weeks.

(C) The supplement cannot be paid if the employee receives any similar workers' disability compensation supplement authorized by statute, including supplements authorized in Michigan Compiled Laws (MCL) §791.263a, MCL §38.1181, MCL §330.1113, MCL §400.1c, and MCL §333.2229.

(b) Rate. An eligible employee receives full wages from the employing department until workers' compensation benefits begin. After benefits begin, the employee receives a supplement that, when added to the workers' compensation benefits, equals the weekly net wage of the employee at the time of the injury. This supplement is paid only while the person is on the department's payroll and receiving workers' compensation benefits. Fringe benefits normally received by an employee remain in effect while the employee receives this supplement.

3. Standards

A. Workers' Disability Compensation Act.

1. An employee is eligible for workers' disability compensation as provided by law.
2. An employee receiving compensation under the Michigan Workers' Disability Compensation Act (WDCA) may use paid leave credits to make up the difference between WDCA compensation and the employee's regular pay.

B. General Supplement to 2/3 of Regular Pay.

1. An employee receiving compensation under the WDCA may be granted a general supplement payment that, together with the WDCA compensation, equals two-thirds of the employee's regular pay.
2. Subject to limits in this regulation, the first 50 weeks of the general supplement are approved upon the appointing authority's receipt of a copy of the Notice of Compensation Payments form from the workers' compensation administrator. Extensions beyond 50 weeks are available under § 3.D.2.

3. Regular pay for a permanent-intermittent employee is determined by applying the average-weekly-wage formula defined in § 371 of the WDCA.
4. An employee receiving the general supplement may use paid leave credits up to the difference between the employee's regular pay and the employee's WDCA compensation plus the general supplement.
5. An employee is no longer eligible for the general supplement from the earliest of the first day after 50 weeks of general supplement payment unless extended by the OSE's director; the date the employee is no longer on the agency's payroll; the date the employee ceases receiving WDCA compensation; the effective date of the OSE's director's denial of an extension request; or the date after 100 total combined weeks of supplemental pay under this regulation.

C. Special Supplement to Full Pay.

1. Under MCL 38.1181, MCL 330.1113, MCL 333.2229, MCL 400.1c, or MCL 791.263a, an employee may receive a special supplement in an amount that, when combined with WDCA compensation, equals the employee's regular pay.
2. Subject to limits in this regulation, the first 50 weeks of the special supplement are approved upon the appointing authority's receipt of (a) a copy of the Notice of Compensation Payments form from the workers' compensation administrator and (b) sufficient evidence that the employee is eligible for the special supplement.
3. An employee is no longer eligible for the special supplement from the earliest of the first day after 50 weeks of special supplement payment unless extended by the OSE's director; the date the employee is no longer on the agency's payroll; the date the employee ceases receiving WDCA compensation; the effective date of the OSE's director's denial of an extension request; or the date after 100 total combined weeks of supplemental pay under this regulation.

D. General Provisions.

1. The OSE's director administers general and special supplements. Correspondence about supplements must be sent to the OSE at DTMB-OSE@mi.gov.
2. An appointing authority may request an extension of the general or special supplement beyond 50 weeks subject to limits in this regulation. The OSE's director may only grant extensions for employees able to return to work within 15 weeks or to allow permanently disabled employees to apply for disability retirement. The OSE's director cannot approve more than 100 total weeks of supplemental pay under this regulation for an eligible employee's period of disability.
3. The general or special supplement is payable only for the employee's normal workdays falling within a compensable period under the WDCA.

4. An employee on the state payroll receiving a supplement under this regulation is eligible for the state's contribution to group insurance premium costs, except LTD.
5. An employee not on the state payroll receiving WDCA compensation is eligible for the state's contribution to group insurance premium costs, except LTD, for up to 25 pay periods if the employee pays the employee's premium share, remains on an approved leave of absence, and continuously receives WDCA compensation benefits.
6. The following chart is provided to assist in administering this benefit and to ensure that agencies compute time and grant credits uniformly.

BENEFIT PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEES RECEIVING WDCA COMPENSATION

Benefits	WDCA Only or WDCA with General Supplement	Full Pay: WDCA and leave; WDCA, General Supplement, and leave; or WDCA and Special Supplement
Accrual of Annual Leave	No	Yes
Regular Accrual of Sick Leave	No	Yes
Credit for Step Increases	No	Yes
Credit for Bumping Purposes	Full	Full
Credit for Longevity	Full	Full
Credit for Additional Leave	Full	Full
Credit for Holiday Pay	No	1/3 credit
Credit for State Contribution for Insurances	Yes	Yes
Credit for State Contribution for Retirement	Yes	Yes
Credit Toward Reclassification, Qualification, or Gaining Status	No	No

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.14

Subject: Maintenance, Travel, and Education Allowances and Reimbursements		
SPDOC No.: 23-05	Effective Date: April 27, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.14 (SPDOC 22-15, January 1, 2023)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards for maintenance allowances and reimbursements.

2. CSC Rule References

5-7 *Expense Reimbursement*

5-7.1 *Travel*

- (a) **Eligibility.** *An employee on official travel is eligible for reimbursement and meal allowance as applicable under the standardized travel regulations issued by the department of technology, management and budget and state personnel director.*
- (b) **Rates.** *An eligible employee is reimbursed and receives applicable meal allowances at rates approved by the commission.*
- (1) **Recommendation.** *The director of the department of technology, management and budget and state personnel director may jointly recommend changes in the travel reimbursement rates and allowances.*
- (2) **Comments.** *Before submitting the recommendation, the director of the department of technology, management and budget shall solicit comments from employees and limited recognition organizations on reimbursement rates, allowances, methods, indices, and rate-setting.*
- (3) **Commission action.** *The commission shall review and approve, reject, or modify recommendations.*
- (4) **Exceptions.** *For reasons of business necessity, the director of the department of technology, management and budget and state personnel director may approve individual exceptions that vary from approved travel reimbursement and allowance rates or the standardized travel regulations.*

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- (f) **Education expense reimbursement.**

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- (1) *An appointing authority may implement a program for the reimbursement of employees' eligible educational expenses under procedural requirements and other limits established by the director in the regulations.*
- (2) *An eligible employee may seek reimbursement for qualifying educational expenses from the professional development fund authorized by the commission and administered by the state employer, in accordance with the terms of such fund.*

5-12 Maintenance Allowance

When allowances are made for maintenance or other purposes, they are considered as part of compensation, unless specifically excepted by the civil service commission. A payment of allowance for maintenance, such as meals, lodging, domestic or other personal services, medical care or treatment, laundry, or other services is made in accordance with the compensation plan.

3. Standards

A. General.

1. Any maintenance allowances are deducted from the employee's salary to the extent of their value as recommended by the appointing authority and the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB) director.
2. Any such deductions require the state personnel director's approval.
3. The total salary or wages paid an employee plus the value of any maintenance cannot be less than the minimum rate nor greater than the maximum rate for the classification in the compensation plan.
4. Receipt of any offered maintenance is at the employee's option, unless necessary to properly perform the position's duties.

B. Meal Maintenance.

1. An employee may purchase meals at state facilities at the discretion of the employer.
2. Charges for any such meals are set by the appointing authority at a level equal to the cost of food and labor.
3. Each appointing authority shall annually provide written verification to the State Budget Office that charges for meals sold to employees are sufficient to cover the cost.

C. State-Owned Housing Maintenance.

1. **Mandatory Housing.**

- a. Mandatory residency in state-owned housing is a condition of employment when the appointing authority determines that residency is essential and of benefit to the state.
 - b. Notice of all mandatory housing determinations must be provided to the state personnel director and the DTMB director.
 - c. Rental rates are established upon an employee's occupancy in a particular unit.
 - d. Rates are not changed until the premises are vacated and a different employee is assigned to the mandatory housing unit.
2. **Non-Mandatory Housing.**
- a. State-owned housing may be leased to employees for their own benefit and convenience.
 - b. Rental rates are based, in part, on 100% fair-market rental value as determined by on-site appraisals conducted at least once every five years by the DTMB.
 - (1) The rental rates are adjusted annually.
 - (2) Annual adjustments are based on the actual appraisals, and the percentage increase since the last adjustment in the Detroit Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, Residential Rent component.
 - (3) When it is impractical for employee-tenants to pay directly for utilities, the estimated costs for utilities are added to the appraised rental rate.
3. **Limitations.**
- a. State-paid housekeeping or groundskeeping services may be provided to housing units located on a facility's main site. The value is determined by the DTMB.
 - b. There is no state payment for telephone service within state-owned housing, unless costs are verified in writing as incurred on state business.
 - c. Furnishings for state houses and apartments are provided by the occupants except for currently existing state-owned furnishings. Any replacement of existing furnishings is at the tenant's expense with a commensurate decrease in rental charges.
4. **Exceptions.** The governor's residences and training camps or academies operated by agencies related to state-employed trainees and students are excluded from this policy. Other exceptions may be granted by joint approval of the state personnel director and the DTMB director.
- D. Clothing and Uniform Cleaning Allowances.** For all employees who are furnished uniforms, identifying apparel, or protective apparel or equipment required by the employer as a condition of employment, the cost of dry-cleaning or replacing the items

due to normal wear and tear or accidental damage is borne by the employer, unless the commission has approved special provisions for certain agencies.

- E. Expense Reimbursement for Official Travel.** The DTMB director and state personnel director shall jointly recommend reimbursement and meal allowance rates to the commission for employees on official travel.
1. **Comments.** Before submitting the recommendation, the DTMB director shall solicit comments from employees and limited-recognition organizations on reimbursement and meal allowance rates, methods, indices, and the rate-setting process.
 2. **Commission action.** The commission shall review and approve, reject, or modify the recommendation.
 3. **Exceptions.** For reasons of business necessity, either the DTMB director or state personnel director may approve individual exceptions from the approved rates.
- F. Educational Reimbursement.** An appointing authority may reimburse an employee's eligible educational expenses under a written policy with provisions including the following:
1. **Funds availability.** Any policy must require that any reimbursement of eligible educational expenses is subject to the availability of funds allocated by the agency specifically for such reimbursements.
 2. **Eligible educational expenses.** A policy may provide for partial reimbursement of tuition costs for eligible educational courses and, if established in written policy, for costs for associated textbooks and lab, registration, matriculation, and student fees. Other expenses directly related to a classified employee's education may be eligible if written approval is received from the state personnel director.
 3. **Employee eligibility.** Unless otherwise approved by the director in writing, only full-time, career employees with status and in satisfactory standing who complete an eligible course from an eligible institution can receive reimbursement. Agencies may apply additional eligibility requirements in written policy.
 4. **Institution eligibility.** Only courses from junior and community colleges, universities, trade schools, or other institutions accredited by an organization recognized by the United States Department of Education, or the Council for Higher Education Accreditation, may be eligible.
 5. **Course eligibility.** Only eligible education expenses for courses expected to enhance the employee's job or career in the classified service with the employing agency may be eligible. A policy should require an employee to obtain agency approval of a course for potential reimbursement before beginning the course or within a reasonable time after beginning the course. Agencies may apply additional eligibility requirements in written policy.

6. **Satisfactory completion.** Any policy must require an employee to provide the appointing authority proof of satisfactory completion with at least a 2.0 on a 4.0 scale in an eligible course to be eligible for reimbursement. Agencies may apply additional eligibility requirements in written policy.
7. **Reimbursement amount.** Any policy may provide for reimbursement of up to 50% of eligible education expenses, unless a higher percentage reimbursement is approved by the director in writing. Any policy must also identify the maximum dollar amount that an employee may be reimbursed in a year, which cannot exceed \$5,250 unless written approval is received from the state personnel director. Any educational expenses that are paid by a stipend, grant, scholarship, or any other payment through a governmental source or private foundation cannot also be reimbursed under a tuition reimbursement policy under this regulation. The written policy may limit how often and how many courses an employee may seek reimbursement for.
8. **Application.** Any reimbursement policy must require written application by the employee with satisfactory evidence that the employee has satisfied the policy's requirements before any reimbursement may be paid. A policy may require an employee to disclose with their application all state, federal, veteran, or other educational benefits that they have applied for or received for the expenses the employee is seeking reimbursement. An appointing authority may create and use agency-specific forms for these purposes.
9. **Repayment.** A policy may require repayment of a reimbursement only if approved in writing by the director.
10. **Internal Revenue Service regulations.** Any policy and reimbursements under a policy must comply with applicable IRS regulations.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.15

Subject: Moving Expenses		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.15 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards and procedures for payment of moving expenses.

2. CSC Rule References

5-7 *Expense Reimbursement*

5-7.2 *Moving Expense Reimbursement*

(a) *Eligibility.*

(1) *Employees.* An employee who receives a lateral job change for the convenience and benefit of the state is eligible for reimbursement of moving expenses in accordance with the standardized travel regulations. An employee who is displaced because of a reduction in force and exercises employment preference is not eligible for reimbursement of moving expenses.

(2) *New employees.* An appointing authority may pay the moving expenses of a new employee not previously on the state payroll, in accordance with the standardized travel regulations.

(b) *Rates.* The rates for reimbursement of moving expenses are established in the standardized travel regulations.

3. Standards

A. The state pays the following household moving expenses if an employee is transferred for the state's convenience and benefit.

1. Transportation charges up to 14,000 pounds moved by common carrier, including bridge tolls, elevator, or flight charges.
2. Up to \$800 for packing charges.
3. The actual cost of moving mobile homes, including furnishings, used as normal residence, plus up to \$1,000 for blocking, unblocking, securing contents, or expando units.

4. Insurance costs as provided for in the Department of Technology, Management and Budget (DTMB) Administrative Guide.
 - B. The state cannot pay to move new employees not previously on the state payroll, except as authorized by the appointing authority and the DTMB director.
 - C. The procedures to pay employee household-moving expenses are in the DTMB Administrative Guide.
 - D. The allowance for payment of travel, lodging, and meals in relation to changes in official workstation is in the Standardized Travel Regulations.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.16

Subject: Correcting Compensation and Benefit Errors		
SPDOC No.: 22-06	Effective Date: July 25, 2022	Replaces: Reg. 5.16 (SPDOC 19-11, October 1, 2019)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards to correct compensation and benefit errors.

2. CSC Rule References

5-1 Civil Service Compensation Plan

5-1.1 Application

(a) General application. All eligible employees in the classified service receive compensation and fringe benefits in accordance with the compensation plan, except as provided in subsection (b).

(b) Collective bargaining agreement. All employees in the classified service are covered by these rules, except that employees covered by an approved collective bargaining agreement differing from the compensation plan are governed by the collective bargaining agreement, where different.

* * *

5-3 Compensation Schedules

* * *

5-3.9 Approval and Disapproval of Disbursements for the Classified Payroll

The state personnel director shall certify each payroll for the classified service. Payroll certification is based on computerized payroll system edits of payroll calculations and personnel transactions and the audit of personnel transactions for compliance with civil service rules and regulations. The director shall establish edit requirements and audit procedures. The director may delete from the payroll any item that cannot be certified under this rule and shall give notice of the action, together with the reason for the action, to the appointing authority concerned.

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5-11 Group-Insurance Plans

5-11.1 Plans

* * *

(e) **Administration.** *The director shall implement and administer approved group-insurance plans.*

* * *

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

1. **Compensation plan** means the civil service rules and regulations (including pay schedules) for administration of pay in the classified service.
2. **Group insurance benefits** means eligibility, enrollments, premiums, coverages, exclusions, costs, reimbursements, payments, copayments, deductibles, coinsurance, out-of-pocket maximums, coordination of benefits, or other benefits authorized under the group insurance plans.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Benefits** means (1) group insurance benefits and (2) eligibility, enrollments, coverages, exclusions, costs, reimbursements, payments, deductibles, or other benefits authorized under a qualified pretax plan.
2. **Group insurance plans** means all the following:
 - a. The group insurance plans authorized in the compensation plan for employee health, dental, vision, disability, and life.
 - b. COBRA and other insurance continuation programs authorized by law or the compensation plan.
3. **Excess benefit costs** means benefit costs incurred by the state on behalf of an employee or dependent that are not authorized under any group insurance plan or qualified pretax plan.
4. **Excess costs** means (a) excess benefit costs or (b) an overpayment.
5. **Improper reimbursement** means a reimbursement under a qualified pretax plan that is not authorized under applicable law or properly documented by the employee.
6. **Overpayment** means a payment to an employee that is not authorized by the compensation plan.
7. **Qualified pretax plan** means health-care and dependent-care flexible spending accounts and qualified transportation fringe benefits reimbursement plans authorized by law and the commission.

4. Standards

A. Requirements.

1. **Authorized.** All employee compensation and benefits must be authorized by and administered in accordance with the compensation plan and any applicable collective bargaining agreement, state contract with a third-party administrator, and applicable law.
2. **Eligibility for Insurance Benefits.** An employee may be required to document or verify the eligibility of the employee or a dependent for group insurance benefits before or anytime after enrollment. Civil Service shall deny or cancel a benefit if the employee cannot document and verify eligibility to its satisfaction. Civil Service must give the employee at least 14 days' written notice before cancelling the benefit.
3. **Audit and correction.** All compensation is subject to audit and correction by the appointing authority and Civil Service. All benefits are subject to audit and correction by Civil Service.
4. **Report errors.**
 - a. Employees shall report all errors in the administration of the compensation plan to the employee's appointing authority or Civil Service.
 - b. Appointing authorities and employees shall report all benefit errors to the Employee Benefits Division.
5. **Correction required.** Any compensation and benefit errors, including overpayment and underpayment, must be corrected as provided in this regulation.
6. **Withholding.** All payments to employees to correct errors are subject to withholding as required by law.
7. **Prospective recovery and repayments.** Except where retroactive recovery or payment is expressly authorized, compensation and benefit errors are only corrected prospectively, beginning the first day of the pay period when the appointing authority or Civil Service learned of the error.
8. **Document retention.** The appointing authority shall retain records of any overpayment, underpayment, and collection efforts for three years.

B. Excess Costs.

1. **Recovery required.**
 - a. If an employee is overpaid, the appointing authority or Civil Service shall recover the overpayment from the employee as provided in this regulation.
 - b. If the state incurs excess benefit costs, Civil Service shall recover the excess costs from the employee as provided in this regulation.
2. **No fraud.** If the state incurs excess costs for reasons other than fraud or misrepresentation by the employee, the employee must repay the amount of the

- excess costs incurred or paid by the state during the 26 biweekly pay periods before the pay period when the appointing authority or Civil Service learned of the excess costs.
3. **Fraud.** If the state incurs excess costs as the result of fraud or misrepresentation by the employee, the employee must repay the entire amount of the excess costs. In addition, the employee may be disciplined and the matter may be referred to the attorney general, state police, or local law enforcement for criminal investigation and civil action.
 4. **Repayment.** An employee must repay any excess costs in one of the following ways:
 - a. **Voluntary agreement.** An employee obligated to make repayments may agree in writing to a repayment schedule. A voluntary agreement to repay excess benefit costs is only effective if accepted by Civil Service. A voluntary agreement to repay an overpayment is only effective if accepted by the appointing authority. Repayment is by voluntary deduction from the employee's biweekly wages. All repayment must be made within one year after the date of the agreement.
 - b. **Involuntary payroll deduction.** If an employee obligated to repay excess costs does not agree to an accepted repayment schedule, the amount is deducted from the employee's biweekly wages without the employee's consent, subject to the following limitations:
 - (1) The employee must be given advance written notice of the deductions.
 - (2) The biweekly deduction cannot exceed 15% of gross wages earned in the pay period.
 - (3) The deduction is made after all deductions expressly permitted or required by law or collective bargaining agreement and before any net amount of the employee's wages is paid or electronically deposited.
 - (4) The deduction cannot reduce the regularly scheduled gross wages otherwise due the employee below the minimum wage required by federal law.
 - c. **Waiver.** If it is not cost effective to recover, Civil Service may waive recovery of excess benefit costs or authorize an appointing authority to waive recovery of an overpayment.
 5. **Separated employee.** If an employee has left the classified service, the appointing authority or Civil Service may take any steps practicable to recover excess costs.
- C. Improper Reimbursements.**
1. **Recovery.** If an employee receives an improper reimbursement from a qualified pretax plan, Civil Service shall recover the amount of the reimbursement from the employee.

2. Repayment.

- a. **Voluntary agreement.** An employee obligated to repay an improper reimbursement may agree in writing to a repayment schedule acceptable to Civil Service. Repayment is by voluntary deduction from the employee's biweekly wages or by lump-sum payment. All repayment must be collected within one year after the date of the agreement.
 - b. **Involuntary payroll deduction.** If an employee obligated to repay does not agree to an accepted repayment schedule, Civil Service may deduct the amount of the reimbursement from the employee's biweekly wages without the employee's consent, subject to the limitations in § 4.B.4.b.
3. **Adjustments.** Civil Service shall make any necessary adjustments in the employee's tax-withholding accounts.
 4. **Retroactive recovery.** Civil Service may require repayment of any improper reimbursement if discovered up to 26 pay periods after the later of the end of the tax year and the last date to submit requests for reimbursements.

D. Underpayments and Unpaid Benefits.**1. Underpayments**

- a. If an employee is underpaid under the compensation plan, the appointing authority must pay the employee the amount underpaid as provided in this regulation.
- b. An employee is entitled to retroactive payment of any underpayment for up to 26 biweekly pay periods before the date the appointing authority or Civil Service learned of the underpayment. Retroactive payment beyond 26 biweekly pay periods is not permitted.
- c. An employee is paid the total authorized amount of an underpayment in a single payment within four pay periods after its discovery. The employee and appointing authority may agree in writing to a different payment schedule.

2. Unpaid Benefits

- a. Civil Service shall reimburse an employee for any unpaid benefit if all the following occur:
 - (1) The employee or a dependent is denied an eligible group insurance benefit.
 - (2) The denial was the direct result of an error over a group insurance benefit by an authorized state employee or plan administrator.
 - (3) The employee (a) incurred or paid direct health, dental, or vision care costs that, but for the error, the state would have paid or reimbursed or (b) was not

properly reimbursed for eligible expenses under a health- or dependent-care spending account.

b. Payments to an employee for eligible unpaid benefits are limited as follows:

- (1) Payments cannot exceed the actual dollar amount necessarily paid by the employee or the amount of eligible group insurance benefits improperly denied the employee solely as a result of the error by an authorized state employee or plan administrator. No payment is authorized for collateral, consequential, incidental, speculative, prospective, or other costs or damages claimed by the employee that are not covered eligible expenses. For example, if an employee is denied health coverage as a result of an error, makes different healthcare choices, and incurs additional uninsured costs for travel, inconvenience, pain and suffering, lost income, leave credits, or additional healthcare costs, such collateral or consequential costs are not payable. The employee may recover only actual costs incurred that, but for the error, would have been covered benefits.
- (2) No payment is authorized for costs resulting from any error, act, or decision by the eligible employee, the employee's dependent, or any person who is not an authorized state employee or plan administrator.
- (3) An employee is entitled to retroactive payment of any benefit errors for up to 26 biweekly pay periods before the date Civil Service learned of the error. Retroactive payment beyond 26 biweekly pay periods is not permitted.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision, for a health- or dependent-care spending account, any reimbursement is limited to the maximum amount available in the employee's spending account and for the appropriate tax year.

E. Employee Complaints.

1. Employee complaints over compensation or involuntary deductions ordered by an appointing authority must be filed as authorized in rule 8-1 and regulation 8.01, unless the dispute involves a classification or working-out-of-class issue that must be filed in a technical complaint process under rules 4-5 or 8-3 and regulation 8.02.
2. An employee complaint over corrections ordered by Civil Service under this regulation must be filed using the process in regulation 5.18, § 4.B.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation over compensation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837 or 517-284-0102; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov. Questions on this regulation over benefits may be directed to Employee Benefits Division, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 1-800-505-5011; or MCSC-EBD@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.17

Subject: Electronic Funds Transfer		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.17 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards to pay employees hired after October 1, 2002.

2. CSC Rule References

5-15 Electronic Funds Transfer

The salary or wages of an employee hired after October 1, 2002, shall be paid by means of an electronic funds transfer (EFT) into an account at a financial institution designated by the employee. The appointing authority may waive the requirement of payment by an EFT if payment by an EFT causes an undue hardship for the employee.

3. Standards

A. Payment.

1. Net salary or wages are directly deposited by electronic funds transfer (EFT).
2. The appointing authority shall inform all newly hired employees that direct deposit by EFT is mandatory and a condition of continuing employment.
3. The appointing authority shall provide all newly hired employees necessary information and the requisite form or online application.
4. The employee shall designate the financial institution routing number and account number where the employee's payments will be deposited.

The appointing authority shall not disseminate this information without the employee's written authorization.

5. The employee shall complete the online direct-deposit application in HRMN, return a completed form to the appointing authority, or request an exception under § 3.C.2, by the end of the first pay period of employment.
6. The appointing authority shall verify the on-line application process or enter the necessary information from the form into HRMN during the first pay period of employment.

B. Effective Date. Direct deposit of the employee's net pay by EFT begins with the second payday after employment starts.

C. Exceptions.

1. The appointing authority may waive the requirement of direct deposit payment by EFT if it causes an undue hardship to the employee or the employee's position is expected to last under four-weeks.
2. An employee seeking to waive direct deposit payment by EFT must submit a written request to the appointing authority. The appointing authority must provide a written response to the request.
3. The appointing authority shall retain waiver documentation in the personnel file.
4. Exceptions are subject to civil service audit.

D. Compliance.

1. The appointing authority shall notify any employee who fails to comply with § 3.A.5 that failure to do so by the end of the first full pay period after notification will result in separation for just cause as provided in rule 2-6.
2. The appointing authority shall notify any employee hired after October 1, 2002 who cancels an EFT that failure to reapply online or by submitting a direct deposit form, or to request a waiver by the end of the first full pay period after notification will result in discipline, up to and including separation.
3. EFT records are subject to Civil Service audit.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.18

Subject: Complaints About Benefits		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.18 (SPDOC 22-06, July 25, 2022)

1. Purpose

This regulation provides the exclusive procedures for all classified employees to file (1) complaints about benefits under group insurance plans and (2) HIPAA privacy complaints about self-insured state health-insurance plans.

2. CSC Rule References

5-11 Group-Insurance Plans

5-11.1 Plans

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(e) Administration. The director shall implement and administer approved group-insurance plans.

(1) Complaints. The director shall provide an expedited administrative review of employee complaints over group-insurance benefits. The director's process is the exclusive procedure for employee complaints over group-insurance benefits. An employee aggrieved by the director's final decision may appeal to the commission as provided in the civil service rules and regulations.

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3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definition.

Group insurance benefits means eligibility, enrollments, premiums, coverages, exclusions, costs, reimbursements, payments, copayments, deductibles, coinsurance, out-of-pocket maximums, coordination of benefits, or other benefits authorized under the group insurance plans.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Group insurance plans** means all the following:

- a. The group insurance plans authorized in the compensation plan for employee health, dental, vision, disability, and life for which the State retains the responsibility to pay the cost of eligible claims.

- b. COBRA and other insurance continuation programs authorized by law or the compensation plan.
2. **Qualified pretax plan** means health-care and dependent-care flexible spending accounts and qualified transportation fringe benefits reimbursement plans authorized by law and the commission.
 3. **Third-party administrator (TPA)** means an organization under contract with the State to administer claims under a group-insurance plan.
 4. **Voluntary benefits plan (VBP)** means a benefit or insurance plan for which (1) the State does not pay any portion of the costs or benefits and (2) the employee pays all premium costs.

4. Standards

A. Complaints About Third-Party Administrator (TPA) Decisions. A TPA processes claims for the state for some state group-insurance plans, but the state retains responsibility to review these decisions. A classified employee with a complaint over a group-insurance-plan benefit must complain under the exclusive procedure in this regulation.

1. **Plans and third-party administrators.** As of this regulation's effective date, the following TPAs are responsible for the corresponding plans:

Plan	Third-Party Administrator (TPA)
State Health Plan PPO	Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan
State High Deductible Health Plan with HSA	Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan
State Dental Plan	Delta Dental Plan of Michigan
Preventive Dental Plan	Delta Dental Plan of Michigan
State Vision Plan	EyeMed
State Behavioral Health & Substance Use Disorder	Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan
State Prescription Drug Plan	OptumRx
Group Life Insurance Plan	Securian Financial Group
Long-term Disability Plan	Sedgwick
Health-Care or Dependent-Care Flexible Spending Account Plan	HealthEquity

2. **Initial complaints to TPA.** If an employee has a complaint about a plan decision made by a TPA (e.g., coverage, exclusion, or payment decisions), the employee must first file a complaint with the TPA and exhaust all appeal mechanisms provided by the

- TPA. All documentation that an employee wants considered in any appeal must be provided by the final appeal available with the TPA; records newly submitted with an appeal to the Employee Benefits Division (EBD) will not be considered.
3. **Appeal of final TPA decision.** After exhausting the TPA's complaint and appeal process, an employee who disagrees with a TPA's final decision must file any appeal in writing to the EBD as follows:
 - a. **How to file.** The appeal must be filed with the EBD by email to MCSC-EBDAppeal@mi.gov.
 - b. **Time limit.** The EBD must **receive** the appeal within 28 days after the date of the TPA's final decision. If an employee fails to timely appeal, the TPA's decision is final and cannot be further appealed.
 - c. **Contents.** An appeal must include (a) a clear and concise statement of the relief sought and why the TPA's decision is in error and (b) a copy of the final TPA decision being appealed. The EBD will obtain the record from the TPA for its review.
 - d. **Review and decision.** If a timely appeal is filed, the EBD shall review the record from the TPA, the employee's filing, and any other information the EBD deems necessary to evaluate the appeal. The EBD shall then issue a written decision.
- B. Direct Complaint to Civil Service.** If an employee has a complaint about a group-insurance-benefit or qualified-pretax-plan decision made by someone other than a TPA (e.g., a plan enrollment decision), or a complaint over corrections ordered by Civil Service under regulation 5.16, the employee must file any complaint in writing directly with the EBD by email to MCSC-EBDAppeal@mi.gov.
1. **Complaint.** The EBD must **receive** the complaint within 28 days after the employee knew of or, in exercising reasonable diligence, should have known of the circumstances giving rise to the complaint.
 2. **Contents.** The complaint must include (a) a clear and concise statement of the relief sought and (b) copies of all relevant information and evidence needed to consider the complaint.
 3. **Review and decision.** The EBD shall review the appeal and issue a written decision.
- C. Further Appeal to Commission.** An employee who disagrees with a decision of the EBD, either as an appeal of a TPA decision or after a direct complaint, may appeal the decision to the commission under regulation 8.05.
- D. HMOs, DMOs, and VBPs.** Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), Dental Maintenance Organizations (DMOs), and Voluntary Benefit Plans (VBPs) are not covered by this regulation. Voluntary benefit plans include accident, accidental death & dismemberment, identity theft, legal, term-life, universal-life, long-term-care, critical-

illness, home, automobile, and other insurance programs where the employee pays the full premium cost. If HMOs, DMOs, or VBPs are responsible for a group-insurance-benefit decision, an employee must file any complaint directly with the applicable HMO, DMO, or VBP carrier. The carrier's final decision cannot be appealed to the EBD or commission.

E. Qualified Pretax Plans. Complaints about qualified pretax plans arising under or related to regulation 5.16 must be filed with Civil Service exclusively under §§ 4.B or 4.C.

F. Involuntary Payroll Deductions by Civil Service. Complaints against Civil Service about involuntary payroll deductions to recover overpayments under regulation 5.16 must be filed with Civil Service under § 4.B. Complaints against an agency about involuntary payroll deductions must be filed under the grievance process.

G. Privacy Complaints.

1. **Complaint filing.** An eligible classified employee enrolled in a self-insured health-insurance plan administered by the EBD who believes that the plan has improperly used or disclosed personal health information may file a complaint with the plan's privacy official. The complaint must be filed on the HIPAA Privacy Complaint Form ([CS-1782](#)). The complaint must identify the alleged violation of privacy rights with sufficient specificity to allow review. Privacy complaints over HMOs, DMOs, VBPs, long-term-disability plans, or life-insurance plans must be directed to the plan's TPA or carrier.
2. **Privacy official review.** Under the plan's privacy policies, the privacy official or a designee shall review the complaint and make written findings on the alleged violations. This decision is final. The privacy official shall send the complainant and any other relevant party copies of the written findings. The privacy official shall continuously evaluate complaints to seek improvements to existing privacy procedures. An appointing authority shall consider all appropriate discipline of an employee found by the privacy official or designee to have violated privacy procedures.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Employee Benefits Division, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 1-800-505-5011; or MCSC-EBDAppeal@mi.gov. Questions on privacy complaints may be directed to the privacy official at the same address and phone number or MCSC-HIPAA@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 5.19

Subject: Alternative Work Periods		
SPDOC No.: 23-10	Effective Date: July 23, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 5.19 (SPDOC 23-10, January 1, 2023)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards and conforming compensation plan provisions for alternative work periods and measures of equivalent full-time service.

2. CSC Rule References

5-2 *Hours of Service*

5-2.1 *Work Period*

- (a) **Standard work period.** *The standard biweekly work period for a full-time employee in the classified service is the equivalent of 80 hours of work.*
- (b) **Alternative work periods.** *The state personnel director may issue regulations that establish alternative work periods and measures of equivalent full-time service. The regulations may conform the compensation plan to the alternative periods and measures.*

3. Standards

- A. Established.** This regulation establishes alternative work period and measure of equivalent full-time service for listed classifications. Equivalent compensation plan provisions are also established when necessary to conform to alternative work periods and measures of equivalent full-time service. These conforming provisions control for listed classifications notwithstanding any conflicting rule or regulation. Any portion of the compensation plan not directly conflicting with any equivalent provision in this regulation applies to any classification included in this regulation.
- B. Fire Crash Rescue Supervisor.** The following provisions apply to a career employee in a position classified as a Fire Crash Rescue Supervisor:
- Work period and service credit.** The work period for a full-time employee is the equivalent of 106 hours of work in a 14-day pay period. An employee is credited with 80 continuous service, since step, and longevity hours for each completed pay period.
 - Sick Leave Crediting and Accumulation.** A career employee is credited with seven hours of sick leave for each completed pay period.

- a. Paid service above 106 hours in a biweekly work period is not counted.
- b. If paid service is below 106 hours in a biweekly work period, leave credits are prorated based on hours in pay status for that pay period.

3. **Annual Leave.**

- a. **Initial leave grant.** An employee is credited with 20.8 hours of annual leave upon entry into the classified service, not to be credited more than once in a calendar year.
- b. **Crediting and Accumulation** A career employee accrues annual leave for each completed pay period in accordance with the following table:

Years of service	Hours of annual leave accrued (for 106 hours of service)	Maximum accumulation (total hours of annual leave)	Maximum accumulation that may be paid off
Less than 1	5.3	396	344
1 – 5	6.1	396	344
5 – 10	6.9	416	364
10 – 15	7.7	435	383
15 – 20	8.5	455	403
20 – 25	9.2	461	409
25 – 30	10.0	474	422
30 – 35	10.9	474	422
35 – 40	11.7	474	422
40 – 45	12.5	474	422
45 and above	13.3	474	422

- (1) Paid service over 106 hours in a biweekly pay period is not counted.
- (2) When paid service does not total 106 hours in a biweekly pay period, leave credits are prorated based on hours in pay status for that pay period.
- c. **Personal leave grant.** Each October 1, full-time career employees with at least six months' continuous satisfactory service are credited with 32 annual-leave hours. A less than fulltime employee receives proportionate credit based on the average hours in pay status during the six full biweekly pay periods preceding October 1.

4. **Holiday Pay.** Each pay period, an employee receives 5.6 hours in odd years and 6.0 hours in even years, respectively, of compensatory time or payment at the employee's regular rate of pay. An employee must make any election to receive pay instead of compensatory time by August 15 each year. An employee is ineligible for holiday pay under regulation 5.02 and paid holiday absence under regulation 5.08.
5. **Overtime Compensation.** An employee receives compensation at the overtime rate of 1.5 times the employee's regular rate for time worked over 106 hours per 14-day, biweekly work period.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-0837; or MCSC-Compensation@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 6.01

Subject: Limited-Recognition Organizations		
SPDOC No.: 16-06	Effective Date: January 1, 2017	Replaces: Reg. 6.01 (SPDOC 07-14, October 7, 2007)

1. Purpose

This regulation (1) provides procedures for the recognition of limited-recognition organizations (LROs) and (2) lists the rights afforded to LROs.

2. CSC Rule References

6-2 Employee-Employer Relations Systems

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6-2.2 Limited-Recognition Organizations Authorized

The civil service commission authorizes classified employees in nonexclusively represented positions to designate limited-recognition organizations to meet and confer with the employer over rates of compensation and other conditions of employment and to represent members in civil service grievance proceedings. The employer, employees, and the limited-recognition organizations shall have the rights and obligations provided in the civil service rules and regulations.

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6-8 Recognition Rights for Labor Organizations

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6-8.3 Limited-Recognition Organizations

Employees in excluded positions are not eligible for exclusive recognition but may join and be represented by limited-recognition organizations, unless otherwise prohibited by this rule. Employees in eligible positions in units that have not yet elected an exclusive representative may join and be represented by limited-recognition organizations. However, a limited-recognition organization shall not represent nor seek to represent an employee in an eligible position after an exclusive representative has been certified in the employee's unit.

(a) Limited-recognition status and payroll deduction of dues. *The state personnel director shall recognize as a limited-recognition organization an organization that registers with the director and provides (1) a copy of its constitution, bylaws, or other governing documents; (2) the names and addresses of its officers; (3) proof of registration as a nonprofit corporation in the state of*

Michigan; and (4) proof of membership of 50 or more excluded employees. Proof of membership must be in the form of signed membership application forms. Upon submission to the office of the state employer of 50 or more appropriate dues deduction cards, such an organization has the privilege of payroll deduction of dues for members who are excluded. An employee cannot have the privilege of payroll deduction of dues to more than one organization.

(b) Limited recognition rights. An organization granted limited recognition under this rule also has the following rights:

- (1)** The right to express the interests of its members.
- (2)** The right to represent its members in civil service grievance hearings and technical appeals, when requested by the member.
- (3)** The right to be heard by the employer, the employment relations board, and the civil service commission.
- (4)** The right to union leave for union activities as may be provided in the regulations.

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3. Standards

A. Recognition. The State Personnel Director shall recognize an organization as an LRO if the organization provides the director with the following:

1. A copy of its constitution, bylaws, or other governing documents.
2. The names and addresses of its officers.
3. Proof of registration as a nonprofit corporation in the state of Michigan.
4. Membership application forms, signed within the last year, that demonstrate proof of membership of 50 or more nonexclusively represented employees.

B. Derecognition. By April 1 of each year, each recognized LRO shall provide the director with a certification of the names and I.D. numbers of at least 50 excluded-employee members. Payroll deduction records may serve as proof of membership. The LRO must also submit an updated copy of its constitution, bylaws, or other governing documents, the names and addresses of its officers, and proof of registration as a nonprofit corporation in the State of Michigan, for each item that has changed since the most recent filing with the director. If the LRO does not demonstrate continuing membership of 50 or more members on or before April 1, the director shall give notice to the LRO of its derecognition. A derecognized organization cannot exercise rights reserved to LROs in the Civil Service rules and regulations.

C. Rights.

1. **Dispute Representation.** LROs may represent members in grievances, technical appeals, and unfair labor practices, when requested by the member.

2. **Interest Representation.** LROs may represent the interests of members at meetings with the Office of the State Employer, appointing authorities, Civil Service staff, Coordinated Compensation Panel, or the Civil Service Commission. Appointing authorities have discretion to grant administrative leave for such activities based on operational needs. The State Personnel Director may grant administrative leave to members of an LRO for a meeting with Civil Service staff, after giving notice to affected appointing authorities.
3. **Dues Deduction.** LROs may obtain dues deduction, as allowed in regulation 6.03.
4. **Reinstatement of Annual Leave.** LRO officers and other employees designated in writing by the LRO may reinstate up to 10 days of credits used on internal organizational affairs in the previous 12 months by cash payment, in accordance with Department of Management and Budget Administrative Manual Procedure 1210.16, Reinstatement of Annual Leave.
5. **Administrative Leave Request.** An LRO may annually petition the State Personnel Director for administrative leave for representatives' necessary absence from work to attend an annual meeting of the members of the LRO. The director may approve up to 200 hours per 1,000 members on payroll deduction in the most recent reliable membership count readily available to the director when the request is received. The request to the director must be made at least 60 days in advance.
6. **Leave To Accept Organization Position.** A classified employee who accepts employment with an LRO is not entitled to administrative leave, but is entitled to an unpaid formal leave of absence for the period of employment. However, after three years the vacated position may be filled by permanent appointment. Upon request for restoration to duty, the employee's name is placed on appropriate recall lists.

D. Limitations. Except where specifically required by the Civil Service rules or regulations, any administrative leave for LRO activities must be authorized by the appointing authority. LRO expenses, including travel expenses, and overtime compensation are not authorized.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-284-0093; or to MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 6.02

Subject: Unfair Labor Practice Charges		
SPDOC No.: 22-06	Effective Date: July 25, 2022	Replaces: Reg. 6.02 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation provides procedures for filing unfair labor practice (ULP) charges.

2. CSC Rule References

6-8 Recognition Rights for Labor Organizations

6-8.1 Rights of Exclusive Representatives

An exclusive representative (1) has the duty of fair representation of all employees in the unit, (2) may engage in collective bargaining with the employer, and (3), when mutual agreement is reached, may submit to the civil service commission for approval a written collective bargaining agreement regarding proper subjects of bargaining.

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6-11 Unfair Labor Practices for the Employer

6-11.1 Coercion

It is an unfair labor practice for the employer to interfere with, restrain, coerce, discriminate against, or retaliate against employees in the exercise of rights granted by these rules.

6-11.2 Interference

It is an unfair labor practice for the employer to dominate, interfere with, or assist in the formation, existence, or administration of a labor organization.

6-11.3 Discrimination

It is an unfair labor practice for the employer to discriminate or retaliate against an employee because that employee has (1) filed an affidavit, petition, or complaint; (2) given information or testimony; (3) formed, joined, or chosen to be represented by a labor organization; or (4) participated in a campaign or election to certify, change, or decertify an exclusive representative.

6-11.4 Refusal to Bargain in Good Faith

It is an unfair labor practice for the employer to refuse to bargain in good faith over mandatory subjects of bargaining as required by these rules.

6-12 Unfair Labor Practices for Employees or Labor Organizations

6-12.1 Coercion

It is an unfair labor practice for employees or labor organizations to interfere with, restrain, coerce, discriminate against, or retaliate against employees in the exercise of their rights as granted in these rules.

6-12.2 Interference

It is an unfair labor practice for employees or labor organizations to interfere with, restrain, or coerce the employer with respect to rights protected in this policy or with respect to the orderly selection of a representative to carry out its obligations under these rules.

6-12.3 Refusal to Bargain in Good Faith

It is an unfair labor practice for employees or labor organizations to refuse to bargain in good faith with the employer over mandatory subjects of bargaining as required by these rules.

6-12.4 Striking

It is an unfair labor practice for employees or labor organizations to call, institute, manage, or conduct, or participate in a strike for any purpose.

6-13 Unfair Labor Practice Procedures

An employer, employee, or labor organization may file an unfair labor practice complaint with the state personnel director. The director has the authority to investigate, obtain facts, statements, or affidavits, make determinations of violations, and assess appropriate penalties.

3. Standards

A. Filing.

1. **Delegation.** The State Personnel Director delegates administration of unfair labor practice (ULP) charges to the Civil Service Hearings Office (CSHO).
2. **Filing and Service.** Any charge must be filed with the CSHO by email to MCSC-Hearings@mi.gov.
3. **Time Limits.** An employee, employee organization, or employer normally must file any written ULP charge within six weeks of becoming aware of the cause of the charge. A ULP charge can be filed up to six months after the ULP occurred, if good cause for the untimely filing is demonstrated. No charge can be filed for a ULP that occurred more than six months before the filing date. If an administrative officer finds good cause and accepts a late appeal, any party may request the assigned hearing officer to review the finding *de novo*.
4. **Charges.** A ULP charge filing must include the following:

- a. The name, email address, and signature of the charging party and the name and email address of any representative filing the charge. A signature can be a scanned document of an actual signature or the charging party's typed name followed by "/s/" (e.g., "John Doe /s/").
 - b. The name of the charged party.
 - c. A citation of the specific ULPs, as defined in rules 6-8, 6-11 and 6-12, that are alleged to have occurred.
 - d. A clear, concise, and complete statement of facts supporting each alleged ULP, including dates and locations of each alleged act.
5. **Administrative Review.** If a charging party does not meet the filing requirements in this regulation, the CSHO shall issue a notice of deficiency and allow 14 calendar days to correct the deficiency.
6. **Administrative Dismissal.** An adjudicating officer may administratively dismiss a ULP charge for any of the following reasons:
- a. **Not authorized.** The charging party is not authorized to file the charge against the respondent. This includes attempts to file ULP charges based on the rights of other parties, such as ULP claims filed by an employee based on Rules 6-11.2, 6-11.4, and 6-12.3 or claims filed by the employer based on Rules 6-8.1 and 6-12.1.
 - b. **Failure to state a claim.** The charging party has not alleged a violation of a right specifically enumerated in rules 6-8, 6-11, or 6-12.
 - c. **Lack of jurisdiction.** Civil Service lacks jurisdiction over a necessary party or the subject matter of the charge.
 - d. **Untimeliness.** The charging party has not timely filed.
 - e. **Barred by prior claim.** Substantially the same charge was adjudicated to finality in another action between the same parties.
 - f. **Noncompliance.** The charging party has failed to timely correct a deficient filing.
- B. Answers.** If a charge is not administratively denied, the CSHO shall ensure service of a copy to each charged party and allow 28 calendar days to file a signed, written answer by email to MCSC-Hearings@mi.gov. The CSHO shall ensure service of the answers on the charging party. The Office of the State Employer or an exclusive representative may file a motion to intervene in a ULP charge with the CSHO. If assigned for hearing, the hearing officer shall rule on the motion to intervene. Failure to intervene will preclude involvement in any further appeals.

C. Hearings.

1. **Scheduling.** If the ULP charge meets the requirements of this procedure, the CSHO shall designate an impartial hearing officer and schedule a hearing to take evidence on the charge. The administrative officer may offer voluntary mediation to the parties.
2. **Testimony.** At the hearing, the parties may call, examine, and cross-examine witnesses and may introduce into the record documentary and other evidence.
3. **Applicability of Regulation 8.01.** The following procedural sections of Regulation 8.01, Grievance and Grievance Appeal Procedures, apply to hearings under this regulation, except that references to “grievance,” “grievances,” and “grievance appeal” therein are replaced with “ULP charge,” and “grievant” therein is replaced with “charging party”:
 - a. § 4.E, Prehearing Procedures.
 - b. § 4.F, Discovery.
 - c. § 4.G, Hearing Procedures.
4. **Burden of proof.** The charging party must prove each element of its charge by a preponderance of the evidence.
5. **Decision.** The hearing officer shall issue a written decision. The hearing officer shall dismiss or sustain each charge in whole or part. If a charge is sustained, the hearing officer shall order that the charged party (1) cease and desist any ULPs found and (2) take action to remedy their effects. The hearing officer cannot award attorney fees, witness fees, costs, or other expenses.

D. Appeals. A hearing officer’s final decision in a ULP charge must contain notice of the right of interested parties to file an application for leave to appeal to the Civil Service Commission within 28 calendar days, as provided in rule 6-14.3. A ULP decision becomes final and binding on the parties 29 calendar days after issuance, unless the decision provides a later effective date or a timely appeal is filed. A decision is automatically stayed pending resolution of a timely appeal.

E. Authorized Representation. The provisions of Regulation 8.01, §4.K apply to representation and administrative leave under this regulation, except that references to “grievance,” “grievance appeal,” and “grievance regarding a prohibited subject of bargaining under an exclusive Civil Service procedure” therein are replaced with “ULP charge,” and “grievant” therein is replaced with “charging party.” If a charge is against a labor organization, the employee cannot designate an employee or agent of the labor organization as an authorized representative without the labor organization’s written consent.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-284-0093; or to MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 6.03

Subject: Dues Deduction		
SPDOC No.: 21-07	Effective Date: January 1, 2022	Replaces: Reg. 6.03 (SPDOC 20-16, December 30, 2020)

1. Purpose

This regulation provides procedures to collect dues from labor-organization members.

2. CSC Rule References

6-7 Dues and Service Fees

6-7.1 Payroll Deduction

If agreed to in a collective bargaining agreement, the state may deduct the dues or service fee of a member of an exclusively represented bargaining unit through payroll deduction. An appointing authority cannot deduct membership dues or service fees unless the employee has made a voluntary authorization, which shall be retained while relied upon to authorize deductions. Effective January 1, 2022, the state shall not deduct service fees by payroll deduction.

6-7.2 Authorization and Notice

The director shall establish the exclusive process for employees to authorize or deauthorize deduction of dues or fees. An authorization will expire at the start of the first full pay period each fiscal year unless it was authorized or reauthorized during the previous fiscal year. The director shall provide annual notice to all exclusively represented employees of the right to join or not join an exclusive representative without affecting employment status, the right not to maintain membership in an exclusive representative to retain employment, an exclusive representative's duty of fair representation to all bargaining-unit members, and the prohibition on union activities during actual-duty time.

6-8 Recognition Rights for Labor Organizations

6-8.3 Limited-Recognition Organizations

(a) Limited-recognition status and payroll deduction of dues. The state personnel director shall recognize as a limited-recognition organization an organization that registers with the director and provides (1) a copy of its constitution, bylaws, or other governing documents; (2) the names and addresses of its officers; (3) proof of registration as a nonprofit corporation in the state of Michigan;

and (4) proof of membership of 50 or more excluded employees. Proof of membership must be in the form of signed membership application forms. Upon submission to the office of the state employer of 50 or more appropriate dues deduction cards, such an organization has the privilege of payroll deduction of dues for members who are excluded. An employee cannot have the privilege of payroll deduction of dues to more than one organization.

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3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

1. **Exclusive representative** means a labor organization granted recognition and certified as the sole representative of all employees in an appropriate unit.
2. **Labor organization** means an employee organization recognized by the state personnel director as (1) an exclusive representative of eligible employees or (2) a limited-recognition organization.
3. **Limited-recognition organization** means a labor organization recognized by the state personnel director to represent employees in nonexclusively represented positions.

4. Standards

- A. **Dues Deduction to Exclusive Representative.** If agreed to in a valid collective bargaining agreement, an exclusive representative may use payroll deduction for dues as authorized by individual members in its bargaining unit. Employees in an exclusively represented unit cannot pay dues through payroll deduction to, nor be represented by, an employee organization or agent other than the organization certified as their unit's exclusive representative.
- B. **Dues Deduction to Limited-Recognition Organization.** A limited-recognition organization, upon approval of the state employer, may use payroll deduction for dues as authorized individually by its nonexclusively represented employee members. An employee cannot deduct and remit dues from earnings to multiple organizations.
- C. **Employee Deductions.**
 1. **Payroll Deduction Authorization.** An exclusively represented employee who intends to pay member dues or a NERE who intends to pay dues to a limited-recognition organization by payroll deduction must authorize the deduction in HRMN using HR Self Service before any payment can be made. Valid payroll deduction cards in effect on December 31, 2018, provide authorization for continued deduction, subject to required reauthorization.
 2. **Employee Cancellation.** An employee may cancel payroll deduction of dues anytime in HRMN using HR Self Service.

3. **Effective Date.** An employee's initiation or termination of deductions is effective the pay period after the request is received.
4. **Automatic Cancellation.** Any of the following automatically terminates an employee's deduction authorization:
 - a. An employee's separation from employment or layoff of 180 days.
 - b. A labor organization's decertification or derecognition.
 - c. As of the start of the first full pay period each fiscal year, an exclusively represented employee's failure to authorize or reauthorize payroll deduction for dues during the previous fiscal year using HR Self Service.
5. **Reporting.** Civil Service staff shall electronically provide a biweekly report of new authorizations and cancellations to labor organizations.

D. Changes in Deduction Amounts. Group increases or decreases in the amount of deductions require application to the state employer. The employee organization must provide the state employer a certification that membership authorized the change and that notice has been given to all members. The state employer shall ensure that the change is implemented the payroll period following state employer approval.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0093; or MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 6.04

Subject:		
Determination of Exclusive Recognition		
SPDOC No.:	Effective Date:	Replaces:
16-06	January 1, 2017	Reg. 6.04 (SPDOC 07-14, October 7, 2007)

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1. Purpose

This regulation provides procedures for determining an exclusive representative for a bargaining unit.

2. CSC Rule References

6-6 Determination of Representation

6-6.1 Unit Determination and Redetermination

(a) Unit determination. The state personnel director shall legislatively establish the most appropriate units of eligible employees organized along broad occupational lines with a community of interest.

(b) Unit redetermination. The director, upon request of the state employer or a labor organization, may abolish, redefine, realign, or merge, in whole or in part, recognized units, if the director determines that the existing units are no longer the most appropriate units. The state employer

and all labor organizations that may be affected by a change in the existing units shall meet and discuss the proposed changes before a request is filed with the director.

- (1) Any abolition, redefinition, realignment, or merger of a unit takes effect only at the end of the term of an affected collective bargaining agreement, unless the state employer and the exclusive representative agree to an earlier date.*
 - (2) The state employer or a labor organization may file with the civil service commission an application for leave to appeal a unit determination by the director. The application must be filed within 28 calendar days after the director's decision is released. The director's decision is stayed if a timely application is received by the commission.*
- (c) **Exceptions.** This rule applies only to the actions to redefine recognized units. This rule does not apply to actions that result from (1) the creation or abolition of one or more classifications, (2) the merger of two or more existing classifications into a single classification, or (3) the designation of an eligible position as an excluded position.*
- (d) **Transfer of recognition rights.** Two or more existing exclusive representatives may agree to combine some or all of their existing business operations and staff. Any such combination that results in a transfer of recognition rights is subject to the review and approval of the state personnel director and requires the prior affirmative vote of a majority of the members voting.*

6-6.2 Petition for Election; Showing of Interest

- (a) **Petition for election.** An eligible employee, or any individual or labor organization acting on behalf of an eligible employee, may petition for a unit election. The petition must be accompanied by suitable evidence that at least 30 percent of the eligible employees in the unit either want to be represented by another identified organization or no longer want to be represented by an exclusive representative.*
- (b) **Showing of interest.** The state personnel director shall order an election if the director finds a bona fide question of representation exists and the petitioner shows the interest of 30 percent or more of the eligible employees actively at work in the unit. Otherwise, the director shall dismiss the petition as insufficient. Although the director shall consider any irregularity that might otherwise preclude the existence of a bona fide question of representation, the sufficiency of showings of interest is a matter for administrative determination. The director's decision is not subject to collateral attack by the parties. When a petition is dismissed, the petitioning party must be informed of the reason for the dismissal. The petitioning party may file an application for leave to appeal the director's decision to the civil service commission. A petitioner whose petition is dismissed cannot file another petition in the same unit within the 12-month period following the date of the dismissal.*
- (c) **Intervenors.** When the state personnel director authorizes an election, another organization may intervene and be placed on the ballot if the organization submits suitable evidence that at least 10 percent of the eligible employees actively at work in the unit wish to be represented by the intervening organization.*

*(d) **Certification elections.** Certification elections are conducted and supervised by the state personnel director upon determination of the eligible voters by agreement or hearing. The ballots for a certification election must contain an appropriate space for employees to indicate that no representation is desired.*

6-6.3 Certification; Run-off Election

The state personnel director shall certify a labor organization as the exclusive representative of all eligible employees in a unit if the organization receives a majority of valid ballots cast in the certification election. If none of the choices on the ballot receives a majority of the votes cast, the state personnel director shall conduct a run-off election. The run-off ballot contains only the two choices receiving the most and the second most votes in the original election.

*(a) **Election bar.** If the members choose “no representation,” the state personnel director shall not conduct an election in the unit for 24 months after the election results are certified. If an exclusive representative is certified, the state personnel director shall not accept a new petition in the unit for 24 months after the certification.*

*(b) **Contract bar.** Notwithstanding subsection (a), if the civil service commission has approved a collective bargaining agreement for a unit, the state personnel director shall not consider any new petitions during the term of the agreement except during the window period.*

*(c) **Window period.** If the collective bargaining agreement is a unitary agreement, election petitions may be accepted only during a 2-month window period ending 6 months before the expiration of the agreement that would otherwise constitute a bar to an election. If the agreement is divided into economic and noneconomic sections, election petitions may be accepted only during a 2-month window period ending 6 months before the expiration of the noneconomic section of the agreement.*

*(d) **Post-election provisions; certification.** When a newly elected exclusive representative is certified in a unit after an election and replaces an exclusive representative, the following conditions will be observed:*

- (1) The former exclusive representative shall immediately cease to represent the employees in the unit.*
- (2) The newly elected exclusive representative may either assume and administer the existing contract until its expiration or repudiate the existing contract.*
- (3) In either case, the newly elected exclusive representative shall negotiate a new contract with the office of state employer.*
- (4) No dues or service fees may be paid to the former exclusive representative beyond those deducted for the pay period in which the certification is issued.*
- (5) Dues and service fees cannot be deducted and paid to the new exclusive representative until the requirements of the regulations on dues deductions are fulfilled.*

*(e) **Post-election provisions; decertification.** When an exclusive representative is decertified in a unit after an election, the following conditions will be observed:*

- (1) The former exclusive representative shall immediately cease to represent the employees in the unit.*
- (2) Any primary or secondary collective bargaining agreements are immediately void and the unit members are subject to the rates of compensation and other conditions of employment applicable to other nonexclusively represented employees.*
- (3) After the end of the pay period in which the decertification is issued, the state shall not deduct dues or service fees from any classified employee or pay dues or service fees to the former exclusive representative, except dues and service fees deducted through the pay period in which the decertification is issued.*

6-6.4 Excluded Positions

- (a) **Designation.** The state employer, in consultation with the appointing authorities, shall designate the confidential, managerial, and supervisory excluded positions. If the state employer intends to change the designation of an eligible position to an excluded position, the state employer shall give written notice to any affected exclusive representative at least 29 calendar days before the designation becomes effective.*
- (b) **Review of designation.** If an exclusive representative disagrees with an intended designation of the state employer, the exclusive representative may petition the state personnel director to review the designation. The exclusive representative must file its petition with the director no later than 28 calendar days after the date of the notice of intent.*
- (c) **Procedure.** If a petition is filed, the director may solicit additional information from interested persons and may hold an informal conference to discuss the intended designation. The director shall administratively determine whether a position is an excluded position.*
- (d) **Appeal to commission.** The decision of the director is final unless the state employer, the attorney general, the secretary of state, or an exclusive representative aggrieved by the decision files an application for leave to appeal with the civil service commission within 28 calendar days after the decision.*
- (e) **Exclusive procedure.** The procedure authorized in this rule is the exclusive procedure for resolving disputes concerning the designation of an eligible position as an excluded position.*

3. Standards

A. Most Appropriate Unit.

A most appropriate unit is a group of classifications that the State Personnel Director has determined meets all of the following criteria:

1. Contains a broad occupational unit of employees with a community of interest.

2. Facilitates primary negotiation of statewide issues and administration of state government as a whole.
3. Includes all employees in a broad grouping of occupationally-related classifications, except employees in excluded managerial, supervisory, or confidential positions.

B. Exclusive Recognition.

Exclusive recognition refers to the certified representation status of a labor organization as the sole and exclusive representative of all employees in a unit. The director shall assign newly created classifications to the most appropriate unit, if applicable, subject to review as provided in § 3.F.

C. Requesting an Election.

1. **Petition for Election.** An employee, group of employees, individual, or employee organization may request a certification or decertification election in a unit by submitting a petition for election to the State Personnel Director on a form provided by the director.
2. **Showing of Interest.** When filed, a petition must be supported by a showing of interest of 30 percent of the eligible employees actively at work in a unit on a form that meets the following minimum requirements:
 - a. The form contains the words "REQUEST FOR EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATION" or "REQUEST FOR DECERTIFICATION" in the largest size type used on the form.
 - b. The form contains the words "I, the undersigned State of Michigan classified employee, wish to be exclusively represented by [(name of employee organization) or 'no organization'] under the provisions of Chapter 6 of the Civil Service Commission Rules."
 - c. The form includes a place for the employee's name to be printed.
 - d. The form includes places for the employee's signature and the date of the employee's signature.
 - e. The form includes a place for the employee's identification number.

Any showing of interest forms that do not meet these requirements must be submitted to and approved by Hearings, Employee Relations and Mediation before circulation for employees' signatures.

3. **Sufficiency-of-interest determinations.** The sufficiency of a showing of interest is a matter of administrative determination by the director and is not subject to collateral attack by the parties. After a petition is filed, the Office of the State Employer shall provide a list of eligible employees to the director. The director shall determine whether a bona fide question of representation exists and whether petitioners have

shown the interest of at least 30 percent of the eligible employees actively at work in the unit. The director shall advise a petitioner of the reasons for any dismissal. The petitioning party may appeal a dismissal to the Civil Service Commission.

4. **Intervenors.** An employee, group of employees, individual, or employee organization may petition to intervene. The petition must be filed within 14 days of the director's sufficiency-of-interest determination and must be supported by a showing of interest of 10 percent of the eligible employees actively at work in the unit. The director shall similarly determine the sufficiency of a showing of interest to intervene. After demonstrating a sufficient showing of interest, an intervenor may attend any hearing that the director schedules and may appear on the election ballot.
5. **Excluded Employees.** Before the initial election in a unit and after the director's sufficiency-of-interest determination, the Office of the State Employer shall give the petitioner a list of the names of all employees in the classifications assigned to the unit. The petitioner may raise objections concerning the inclusion of any managerial, confidential, or supervisory employee on the list of eligible voters. If the employer and the petitioner cannot mutually resolve and settle all issues concerning excluded positions, the director shall schedule a hearing to resolve any unsettled question before making a final determination. Otherwise, no hearing is required before the director makes a determination. Upon final determination of the eligible voters, the director shall order an election.
6. **Petition Bar.** A petitioner cannot file a petition if the petitioner has filed a petition in the same unit within the previous 12 months.
7. **Contract Bar.** Election petitions cannot be processed if a valid collective bargaining agreement is in effect, except during the two-month period ending six months before the contract expires. An otherwise valid agreement acts as a bar pending Commission review, ratification, or modification. The director shall not order elections in any unit with a valid collective bargaining agreement that was not prematurely extended and is of fixed duration. No collective bargaining agreement shall bar an election when over three years have elapsed since the latter of the agreement's execution or last timely renewal.

D. Conduct of Elections.

1. **Eligible Voter List.** The Office of the State Employer shall provide the petitioner, any intervenors, and the State Personnel Director with a list of all eligible voters in the unit and their addresses of record within 14 calendar days after the director issues an election order. Eligible voters are those state employees who are (1) actively at work, (2) on a leave of absence with pay, (3) on a leave of absence of definite duration without pay, (4) on seasonal layoff, or (5) on a recall list. Former employees on waived-rights leaves of absence are not eligible. The payroll ending date for which this list is run is the cutoff date for voting eligibility.

2. **Ballot Distribution.** Civil Service staff shall mail ballots to all eligible voters no later than 14 calendar days after the provision of the names and addresses of the eligible voters.
3. **No Exclusive Representation Choice.** The ballots must contain a space for employees to indicate that no exclusive representation is desired.
4. **Deadline.** Only properly marked ballots received by the director within 14 calendar days from the date of mailing by the director can be considered in determining the election results.
5. **Numbering and Registration of Ballots.** All ballots must be numbered and registered. The number on each returned ballot must be checked against the register to ensure that only one ballot is received from an eligible employee and that no ballots are received from non-existent or ineligible employees.
6. **Ballot Counting.** The director shall order a count of the ballots returned and certify the outcome of the election to the petitioner, intervenors, and employer within seven calendar days of the deadline for receiving the marked ballots. The petitioner, intervenors, and Office of the State Employer can have one observer for each counting station when the ballots are counted.
7. **Certification of Election Results.** The director shall certify the employee organization receiving the majority of the valid votes cast in the election as the sole and exclusive representative of all employees in the unit. If a majority of the valid votes are cast for decertification or no representation, the director shall certify the withdrawal of authority of the certified organization to act as the unit's exclusive representative. If none of the choices on the ballot receive a majority of the valid votes cast, the director shall certify the results and conduct a runoff election between the two choices receiving the greatest number of votes. The runoff election is conducted in the same manner as the first election.
8. **Adjustments of Time Limitations.** The director may make reasonable adjustments in dates and time limitations in procedures and election orders for the conduct of representation elections.

E. Election Bar.

No new election in a unit can be conducted during the two years after an election when a majority of valid votes were cast for the choice of no representation. No petition for another employee organization or for decertification can be considered by the director during the two years following the certification of representation status.

F. Appeal of Representation Determinations.

The director may authorize Civil Service staff to conduct hearings to resolve any representation question or dispute. Representation determinations by the director may

be appealed to the Civil Service Commission. No appeal of any representation determination, question, or dispute can result in a stay of proceedings, unless ordered by the Employment Relations Board or the Civil Service Commission.

G. Objections to Representation Elections.

An interested party may file objections to the conduct of a representation election or conduct improperly affecting the results of an election with the director.

1. **Filing.** The following conditions govern the filing of objections:
 - a. Objections must be filed within seven calendar days after the election results are furnished to the parties.
 - b. Objections must be in writing and contain a statement of facts upon which the objections are based and the reasons for the objections.
 - c. A copy of the objections must be simultaneously served upon each of the other parties.
2. **Hearings.** The following procedures govern the hearing of objections:
 - a. If the filing of the objections meets the requirements of this procedure, the director shall designate an impartial hearing officer to take evidence on the objections through a hearing within three weeks after the filing of the objections.
 - b. The hearing is conducted on the scheduled date and consecutive weekdays thereafter until completed. Postponements are allowed only if special extenuating circumstances are found. The inability of a particular attorney or representative to appear due to scheduling difficulties is not a sufficient basis for postponement or delay.
 - c. At the hearing, the parties may call, examine, and cross examine witnesses and may introduce into the record documentary and other evidence. In the discretion of the hearing officer, depositions of witnesses may be ordered, taken, and entered as substantive evidence.
 - d. The hearing officer shall issue a written decision. The hearing officer shall dismiss or sustain each objection. If the hearing officer orders that any challenged ballots be opened and counted, an amended tabulation and certification of election results must be issued. If the hearing officer sustains objections that could change the result of an election, the hearing officer shall direct that a new election be conducted.
3. **Appeals.** The decision of a hearing officer may be appealed to the Civil Service Commission within seven calendar days from its issuance.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-284-0093; or to MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 6.05

Subject: Impasse Panels		
SPDOC No.: 22-09	Effective Date: September 4, 2022	Replaces: Reg. 6.05 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes the exclusive process for resolving collective bargaining disputes that are not agreed to by the employer and exclusive representatives of eligible employees in collective bargaining negotiations.

2. CSC Rule References

6-9 Negotiations and Impasse

6-9.1 Primary Negotiations

The state employer, acting in consultation with principal departments, the attorney general, and the secretary of state, shall direct primary negotiations on behalf of the employer. The state employer shall coordinate all negotiations and administration of collective bargaining agreements with the appointing authorities. Upon request of the attorney general or the secretary of state, the state employer shall reserve all noneconomic issues in the office of attorney general or department of state for secondary negotiations. The parties may coordinate bargaining between the state employer and more than one exclusive representative.

6-9.2 Timing of Primary Negotiations

The state personnel director shall annually establish a time frame for the conduct of primary negotiations and impasse resolution. The time frame must coordinate with the legislative budget cycle and the constitutional provisions governing the timing of increases in rates of compensation for classified employees. If the collective bargaining parties cannot reach agreement by the date established by the director, the parties may refer the matter to the impasse panel for resolution. If a newly-certified exclusively representative cannot complete bargaining for a new agreement before a new fiscal year begins, the rates of compensation for its members are determined in the same manner as nonexclusively represented employees.

6-9.3 Failure to Request Impasse

If the parties have not reached a voluntary agreement or timely requested impasse panel assistance by the date an existing collective bargaining agreement expires, the civil service commission may require the parties to refer unresolved issues to the impasse panel. The commission shall provide the parties

written notice of its intention to consider a mandatory referral at least 28 calendar days in advance of its consideration.

6-9.4 Impasse Resolution

If either party files a timely request for impasse panel assistance, the parties are eligible for impasse panel assistance. If neither party files a timely application, the parties are ineligible for impasse panel assistance, except as provided in rule 6-9.3. If the parties are ineligible for impasse panel assistance, the state personnel director may require the use of mediation, advisory arbitration, or fact-finding provided in the regulations. If the civil service commission approves increases in the rates of compensation too late to be included in the governor's budget, the increases must be submitted under the waiver of notice provisions of article 11, section 5, of the constitution.

(a) Impasse panel procedures. The impasse panel is governed by the civil service rules and regulations.

- (1) Notice of impasse.** The state personnel director shall notify the employment relations board if a party submits a request for impasse panel assistance.
- (2) Required submissions by the parties.** The state personnel director shall establish a date by which the parties must submit the following to the impasse panel:
 - (A)** A joint certification of the text of all contract provisions to which the parties have tentatively agreed.
 - (B)** A joint certification of the provisions over which the parties have negotiated in good faith but have failed to reach a proposed agreement.
 - (C)** A submission by each party of proposed contract language for those provisions certified at impasse in subsection (B).
- (3) Date of recommendation.** The state personnel director shall establish the date by which the impasse panel must submit its recommendation to the civil service commission.
- (4) Establish impasse panel.** Upon notice by the state personnel director, the employment relations board shall designate the members of the impasse panel. The panel shall consider the submissions of the parties and shall make a recommendation to the civil service commission.
- (5) Coordination.** The impasse panel shall simultaneously consider all unresolved contract disputes certified at impasse on a coordinated basis in all bargaining units as prescribed in the regulations.
- (6) Recommendation.** The impasse panel shall send its recommendation to the civil service commission on or before the date established by the state personnel director.
- (7) Voluntary agreement.** The parties may resolve their impasse by voluntary agreement at any time before the civil service commission takes final action on the recommendation of the impasse panel.

*(b) **Impasse panel criteria.** The parties shall address, and the impasse panel shall consider, the following criteria, if relevant:*

- (1) Stipulations and agreements.*
- (2) The interests and welfare of the public.*
- (3) The financial condition and ability of the state.*
- (4) Comparison of the rates of compensation and other conditions of employment of classified employees with other governmental and private sector employees.*
- (5) Appropriate economic indicators and forecasts.*
- (6) Total compensation, including fringe benefits, presently received by employees.*
- (7) Such other factors that are normally taken into consideration in determining rates of compensation and other conditions of employment.*

6-9.5 No Disclosure

A mediator cannot be required to disclose information relating to a particular dispute acquired while mediating the dispute under this rule.

** * **

6-9.7 Secondary Negotiations and Agreements

*(a) **Approval of secondary agreement.** If secondary negotiations are authorized in a primary agreement, any secondary collective bargaining agreement must be submitted to the civil service commission for review as provided in rule 6-10. If the parties cannot reach agreement in secondary negotiations, either party may file a request for impasse panel assistance under the provisions of rule 6-9.4.*

*(b) **Expiration and continuation of secondary agreement.** A secondary agreement shall automatically expire on the date of expiration of the primary agreement under which the secondary agreement was approved, unless the civil service commission has approved an extension of the secondary agreement. The commission may modify a secondary agreement before approving an extension.*

*(1) **Automatic extension with extension of primary agreement.** If the civil service commission authorizes the extension of a primary agreement, any secondary agreement approved under that primary agreement is automatically extended for the same period, unless the commission expressly provides otherwise.*

*(2) **Extension of secondary agreement under new primary agreement.***

(A) If the civil service commission considers a new primary agreement or primary impasse recommendation, the parties may jointly request that the commission extend an existing secondary agreement during secondary negotiations under a new primary agreement. An approved extension cannot exceed 12 months.

- (1) *If, by the end of the approved extension period, the parties have not reached agreement on a new secondary agreement and neither of the parties has requested impasse panel assistance, the existing secondary agreement expires.*
- (2) *If, by the end of the approved extension period, the parties have submitted a new secondary agreement to the civil service commission or one of the parties has requested impasse panel assistance, the existing secondary agreement shall continue in effect until the commission takes final action on the secondary agreement or the impasse panel recommendation.*
- (B) *If the civil service commission approves a new primary agreement and, by the effective date of the new primary agreement, the commission has not approved an extension of an existing secondary agreement, the secondary agreement expires on the effective date of a new primary agreement.*

6-9.8 Regulations

The state personnel director may issue regulations not inconsistent with these rules to establish impasse, conference, mediation, and advisory arbitration procedures for the resolution of disputes.

3. Standards

- A. Panel Establishment.** The Employment Relations Board may establish an impasse panel or appoint itself. The Board may authorize assignment of any part of a dispute to a panel member or an arbitrator to act as an impasse hearing officer and prepare a record and report for final panel consideration.
- B. Duties.** The panel shall consider unresolved contract disputes certified at impasse and provide the commission an evaluation of impasse issues and recommendations for their resolution based on established criteria.
- C. Participation.** Impasse participation for primary-negotiation issues is limited to the Office of the State Employer (OSE) and exclusive representatives. Participation for secondary-negotiation issues is limited to appropriate employers, the OSE, and exclusive representatives. Upon timely receipt by the Board of a request of either party, the applicants are eligible for panel assistance, if the request was preceded by good-faith negotiations and any required mediation. A party requesting panel assistance must simultaneously serve a copy of the request on the other bargaining party.
- D. Impasse Panel Hearing.**
- 1. Notice of time and place.** Upon appointment of the panel, its chair shall call a hearing after giving reasonable notice of its time and place, unless the rules or regulations authorize other disposition. The chair or designee may also order relevant submissions from the parties.

2. **Parties.** Upon application and for good cause shown, the panel may grant leave to intervene to a person, labor organization, or governmental unit having a substantial interest.
3. **Evidence.** The proceedings are informal; technical rules of evidence do not apply. Any oral or documentary evidence and other data deemed relevant may be received by the panel in evidence.
4. **Record.** The panel shall make a verbatim record of the proceedings. Transcripts may be made available to the parties at their own expense. A copy of the transcript is not necessary for a determination by the panel.
5. **Attendance.** Attendance at impasse hearings is limited to the participants. Each party shall select one spokesperson during the hearing.
6. **Procedural requests.** The panel shall rule on procedural requests, appearances of witnesses, and other motions. Due to time constraints imposed by the constitutional budgetary cycle, the panel's formal hearings must proceed promptly. Adjournments or delays cannot be granted unless the chair determines that the delay is necessary. The hearing will proceed in the absence of a party who, after due notice, fails to appear or obtain an adjournment by a designated substitute. The panel may require an absent party to submit evidence needed to make its determination.
7. **Coordinated proceedings.** The panel shall consider simultaneously all certified unresolved disputes in all bargaining units on a coordinated basis. Coordinated consideration of issues is controlled by the similarity of issues considered. The panel can consider issues on the same specific subject matter simultaneously for all bargaining units. The panel shall determine the timing of this consideration.
8. **Witnesses.** The panel may administer oaths, require witnesses' attendance, and require production of documents deemed material to the dispute's just determination. The panel may permit examination and cross-examination of witnesses, receive relevant testimony and evidence, introduce documentary or other relevant evidence, and rule on offers of proof.

E. Agreements.

1. **Agreements by stipulation.** Agreement by stipulation of the parties until the commission's final consideration of panel recommendations is permitted. The parties shall forward such agreements to the panel and commission.
2. **Remand for further bargaining.** Anytime before rendering the panel's recommendation, its chair may remand a dispute to the parties for more bargaining for a specified period. The chair shall notify the commission of any remand.
3. **Order to negotiate.** During the hearing, the panel may direct the parties to engage in concurrent negotiations of selected disputes.

F. Presentations. The parties shall offer concise statements of proposals, accompanied by data, exhibits, and briefs that the parties intend to rely upon at the impasse proceedings. Any rebuttal must clarify the issues in dispute and specifically respond to the other bargaining party's position on economic and non-economic demands. The panel shall determine the timing of rebuttal before impasse hearings.

G. Impasse Panel Recommended Decisions.

1. **Impasse criteria.** The panel shall base its findings and recommendation on the criteria in rule 6-9.4(b).
2. **Majority decisions.** The panel shall issue a recommended decision based on the evidence and matters officially noticed. The recommended decision must be supported by a majority vote of the panel. The decision must discuss all issues certified at impasse and contain findings of fact and a statement of the reasons supporting the decision. The panel shall timely submit copies of its decision to all parties and the commission. If a majority cannot agree to a recommendation, the panel shall forward the matter to the commission with separate recommendations of members.

H. Procedural Determinations. Unless otherwise specified in the rules or regulations, the Board may make all decisions on scheduling hearings and submission of position statements and related data.

I. Jurisdictional Determinations. If, after consideration of the parties' required submissions and any other submissions ordered by the chair or designee, the panel determines that it lacks jurisdiction over a request for impasse assistance or that a request for impasse assistance is otherwise unauthorized under the rules, the panel may refer the matter back to the parties or recommend appropriate action to the commission without conducting a hearing.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-284-0093; or to MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 6.06

Subject: Coordinated Compensation Plan		
SPDOC No.: 22-09	Effective Date: September 4, 2022	Replaces: Reg. 6.06 (SPDOC 19-11, October 1, 2019)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes procedures to determine the coordinated compensation plan for all nonexclusively represented employees (NEREs).

2. CSC Rule References

1-15 Employment Relations Board

* * *

1-15.4 Duties

The employment relations board has the following duties:

* * *

(c) Serve as the members of any impasse panel or coordinated compensation panel. However, the board instead may appoint one or more of its own members or other persons to serve as the panel.

* * *

5-1 Civil Service Compensation Plan

5-1.2 Amendments to Compensation Plan

The civil service commission may amend the compensation plan at any time, consistent with article 11, section 5, of the constitution. The state personnel director may submit to the commission recommended amendments to the compensation rules at any time. The director shall also submit to the commission for its review (1) any proposed collective bargaining agreement or amendment agreed to by the state employer and an exclusive representative, (2) any recommendation of the impasse panel, and (3) any recommendation of the coordinated compensation panel.

5-1.3 Coordinated Compensation Plan

The coordinated compensation panel shall send a recommended coordinated compensation plan for all nonexclusively represented classified employees to the civil service commission. The panel shall consider negotiated collective bargaining agreements, any impasse panel recommendations, and any recommendations of the employer or employees. The panel shall send its recommendation on or before the date set by the state personnel director.

3. Definition

A. Definition in This Regulation.

1. **Position statement** means a written statement proposing a change to the compensation or benefits plan with supporting rationale and documentation addressing the coordinated compensation plan (CCP) guidelines.

4. Standards

A. Scheduling. Determinations under these procedures must be consistent with the budget cycle established by law and the constitutional provisions governing the timing of increases in rates of compensation for classified employees. The Coordinated Compensation Panel or its designated representative may adjust deadlines for submissions, with the director's consent, to effectively carry out this process and coordinate with collective-bargaining and impasse schedules.

B. Participation. The Office of the State Employer (OSE) and limited-recognition organizations (LROs) may participate in the CCP process. NEREs who are not members of LROs may also request to participate. Any request to participate must be submitted in writing by the Friday before Labor Day to MCSC-ERB@mi.gov. The panel's designated representative shall respond in writing to a request. A valid request must contain (1) the name, address, e-mail address, and phone number of the employee or spokesperson for a group of employees; (2) a certification that no employee or group member requesting to participate is a member of an LRO; (3) the specific compensation or benefits changes proposed and the classifications of employees for whom the change is requested; and (4) a brief explanation of why the requested change is necessary.

C. Procedures.

1. **Position Statements.** All parties participating in the CCP process shall submit a written position statement to the panel before the deadline established by the panel or panel's designee. The OSE shall simultaneously serve a copy of its submission on participating LROs and NEREs. Participating LROs and NEREs shall simultaneously serve a copy of their submissions on the OSE. If resubmitting a request to modify the CCP previously considered by the panel, a party must provide compelling evidence of a material change since the last request.
2. **Response Statements.** A party who submitted a position statement may submit a written response to a position statement filed by another party before the deadline established by the panel or panel's designee. The OSE shall simultaneously serve a copy of any response to a participating LRO or NERE. Participating LROs and NEREs shall serve a copy of any response to the OSE.
3. **Conference.** The panel's chair or the chair's designee may conduct a preliminary conference with the parties before any CCP hearing to identify the general types of

information necessary for a relevant and material hearing record for the panel's eventual deliberations. The panel may reject specific requests from further consideration in the CCP hearing if the request was previously considered and no compelling evidence was offered to justify reconsideration.

4. **CCP Hearing.** At the hearing convened by the panel, the parties may present their positions and respond to other parties' positions.

D. Guidelines.

1. **Standards.** Position statements and participants' oral presentations in the CCP process should address the following guidelines, which the panel shall use in making recommendations to the commission:
 - a. The public interest and welfare, including the current and forecasted financial condition of the state.
 - b. Comparison of the overall compensation received by NEREs with the overall compensation received by exclusively represented employees.
 - c. Comparison of the rates of pay, the continuity and stability of employment, and the overall compensation and benefits received by state employees with employees performing similar services in other public and private employment.
 - d. Other appropriate considerations to the sound and rational determination of a coordinated compensation plan.
2. **Consensus Agreements.** The panel shall also consider any recommendations that represent an agreement or consensus between the OSE and LROs or other participants in the CCP process.
3. **Post-hearing Information.** If the panel finds good cause to consider information brought to its attention after the hearing closes, the panel may use that information in its recommendation. The information must be appended to the panel's proposal to the commission or incorporated by reference in that document.

- E. **Alternative Procedures.** The director may establish alternative procedures and schedules for the CCP process, after providing written notice, if deemed necessary.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-284-0093; or to MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 6.07

Subject: Prohibited Subject of Bargaining Complaints		
SPDOC No.: 18-03	Effective Date: January 1, 2019	Replaces: Reg. 6.07 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes a process to resolve complaints that an agreement or arbitrator's decision violates, rescinds, limits, or modifies a rule or regulation governing a prohibited subject of bargaining.

2. CSC Rule References

6-3 *Commission Authority*

* * *

6-3.2 *Prohibited Subjects of Bargaining*

(a) *Prohibitions.*

(1) *Interpretation or application.* A collective bargaining agreement, impasse panel recommendation, settlement agreement, or arbitrator's decision under a collective bargaining agreement cannot be interpreted or applied to violate, rescind, limit, or modify a civil service rule or regulation governing a prohibited subject of bargaining.

(2) *Settlement.* An appointing authority or labor organization cannot approve or implement a settlement of any claim or grievance or take any other action that violates, rescinds, limits, or modifies a civil service rule or regulation governing a prohibited subject of bargaining.

(b) *Prohibited subjects of bargaining.* The civil service authority, policy, rules, regulations, procedures, and practices governing or regulating any of the following are prohibited subjects of bargaining:

(1) *Classification.* Establishment and maintenance of the classification plan, including all position-classification issues, working-out-of-class issues, class clusters, and preauthorized transfer lists. A collective bargaining agreement cannot confer exclusive authority to perform specific duties to a classification or bargaining unit. The state personnel director has sole authority to set the initial rate of compensation for a classification when first added to the official classification plan.

(2) *Selection.* Determination of the qualifications of candidates for positions in the classified service, including, but not limited to, appraisal, probation, and appointment.

- (3) **Assignment of staff.** *The employer's rights under rule 6-4.1(d) to assign staff, including non-disciplinary transfers, employment preference, recall, working out of class, scheduling, shift assignment, overtime assignment, and defining seniority.*
- (4) **Disbursements for personal services.** *Review and approval or disapproval of requests by agencies to make disbursements for personal services outside the classified service. Notwithstanding this subsection, the following are proper subjects of bargaining:*
- (A) *Notice to the exclusive representative of a request for permission by the appointing authority to make disbursements for personal services outside the classified service.*
- (B) *The obligations to meet and confer regarding the impact of a decision to make disbursements for personal services outside the classified service.*
- (C) *Reasonable efforts on the part of the employer, not involving a delay in implementation, to reduce the impact on current classified employees of a decision to make disbursements for personal services outside the classified service.*
- (5) **Political or union activity.** *Political activity or union activity by classified employees during actual-duty time; requirements and limitations on union leave in rule 6-3.9(c); and requirements and limitations on strikes and strike-related grievances in rule 6-15.*
- (6) **Civil service authority.** *The authority of the civil service commission, the state personnel director, or civil service staff established by law, including the civil service rules and regulations.*
- (7) **System of collective bargaining.** *The system of collective bargaining created in the rules and regulations, including the limitations, restrictions, and obligations on collective bargaining parties, eligible employees, collective bargaining agreements, and conditions of employment outside the bargaining unit.*
- (8) **Specifically prohibited compensation issues.** *Compensation related to patents and copyrights, performance pay, critical-position premium, and any other compensation issue specifically identified by rule or regulation as a prohibited subject of bargaining.*
- (9) **Abolition or creation of positions.** *Appointing authorities' constitutional authority to create or abolish positions for reasons of administrative efficiency and the director's authority under rule 2-16 to assume positions.*

* * *

6-3.5 Modification of Agreement or Arbitrator's Decision

Notwithstanding any contrary rule or provision of a collective bargaining agreement, the civil service commission reserves the exclusive authority to determine during the term of a collective bargaining agreement if a provision previously approved has been applied or interpreted to violate or otherwise rescind, limit, or modify a civil service rule or regulation governing a prohibited subject of bargaining.

- (a) **Complaint.** Any person may file a complaint with the state personnel director that a collective bargaining agreement, arbitrator's decision, or settlement agreement under a collective bargaining agreement has been applied or interpreted to violate or otherwise rescind, limit, or modify a civil service rule or regulation governing a prohibited subject of bargaining. The director shall investigate the complaint. After providing notice to the parties and an opportunity to be heard, the director shall determine if a violation has occurred. The definition of prohibited subjects of bargaining shall be liberally construed to enforce the constitutional authority of the civil service commission.
- (b) **Remedy.** If the state personnel director determines that a violation has occurred, the director shall issue a report of findings to the civil service commission. The director may also take any one or more of the following actions:
- (1) Issue an order to cure or correct the violation.
 - (2) Issue an order to enjoin future violations.
 - (3) Recommend to the civil service commission that it amend the existing collective bargaining agreement to cure or correct the violation.
 - (4) In the case of an arbitrator's decision, the state personnel director may also exercise superintending authority to vacate or modify the decision of the arbitrator or remand the matter to the arbitrator for further consideration.
- (c) **Appeal.** A party to the collective bargaining agreement who is aggrieved by a final decision of the state personnel director may file an application for leave to appeal to the civil service commission within 28 calendar days after the decision is issued.
- (d) **Exclusive jurisdiction.** The procedures provided in this rule and in the regulations are the exclusive procedures for determining if a collective bargaining agreement, arbitrator's decision, or settlement agreement has been applied or interpreted to violate or otherwise rescind, limit, or modify a civil service rule or regulation governing a prohibited subject of bargaining. A provision of a collective bargaining agreement, including a grievance procedure permitted by rule 6-9.6 [Negotiated Grievance Procedures], cannot replace, interfere with, or limit this exclusive jurisdiction or the superintending authority of the state personnel director or the civil service commission.

3. Standards

A. Complaints.

1. **Filing.** Any person may file a prohibited subject of bargaining complaint, as authorized in rule 6-3.5(a). The complaint must be filed with the state personnel director by email to MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.
2. **Contents of complaint.** The complaint must contain the following:
 - a. The complainant's name, address, telephone number, and signature.

- b. A concise summary of the factual background and an explanation of how a collective bargaining agreement has been applied or interpreted to violate or otherwise rescind, limit, or modify a Civil Service rule or regulation governing a prohibited subject of bargaining.
- c. If the complaint implicates a decision of an arbitrator, a complete copy of the arbitrator's decision must be attached.

B. Review of Complaint.

1. **Administrative dismissal.** The state personnel director or director's designee may administratively dismiss a complaint for any ground in rule 8-4 without prior notice.
2. **Assignment.** If the complaint is not administratively dismissed, the director shall designate an adjudicating officer to investigate the complaint.

C. Investigation. The adjudicating officer shall give written notice of the investigation to the interested parties.

1. **Interested parties.** The complainant, office of the state employer, and exclusive representative are interested parties.
2. **Conferences.** The adjudicating officer may conduct conferences with the interested parties as necessary to investigate the complaint. The adjudicating officer may direct the interested parties to file briefs on specified issues.
3. **Summary disposition.** If there is no genuine issue over any material fact, the adjudicating officer may recommend a final disposition of the complaint without a hearing based on the complaint and written submissions of interested parties, including affidavits.
4. **Disposition with a hearing.** If there is a genuine issue over any material fact, the adjudicating officer shall conduct a hearing over just the material facts in dispute. The interested parties must have a reasonable opportunity to present evidence, examine and cross-examine witnesses, and present argument. The adjudicating officer may swear witnesses, take testimony, receive evidence, including opinion evidence, and take other actions necessary to investigate the complaint and consider fairly the claims of the interested parties. The rules of evidence do not apply, but the adjudicating officer may refuse to take or admit repetitive, irrelevant, unreliable, or speculative evidence.

D. Decision.

1. **Recommended decision.** The adjudicating officer shall examine the complaint, the collective bargaining agreement, any arbitrator's decision, any other record evidence, and the rules and regulations governing prohibited subjects of bargaining. The adjudicating officer shall recommend a decision on the complaint to the director that sets out findings of facts and conclusions of law. If the adjudicating officer finds

- a violation, the adjudicating officer shall recommend a remedy authorized in rule 6-3.5(b).
2. **Director's decision.** The director shall review the adjudicating officer's recommendation and issue a final decision on the complaint. If the director disagrees with the recommendation, the director shall set forth the reasons for that disagreement in writing as part of the final decision. If the director determines that a violation has occurred, the director may take any of the following actions:
- a. Issue an order to cure or correct the violation.
 - b. Issue an order to enjoin future violations.
 - c. Recommend that the commission amend its rules or a collective bargaining agreement to cure or correct the violation.
 - d. In an arbitrator's decision, exercise superintending authority to vacate or modify the arbitrator's decision or remand to the arbitrator for further consideration.
- E. **Appeal.** An interested party aggrieved by a final decision may appeal to the commission by filing an application for leave to appeal within 28 days after the decision is issued.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-373-3024; or MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 6.08

Subject: Designation of Excluded Positions		
SPDOC No.: 16-06	Effective Date: January 1, 2017	Replaces: Reg. 6.08 (SPDOC 07-14, October 7, 2007)

1. Purpose

This regulation provides procedures for the review and designation of positions excluded from participation in collective bargaining and exclusive representation.

2. CSC Rule References

6-6 *Determination of Representation*

* * *

6-6.4 *Excluded Positions*

- (a) **Designation.** *The state employer, in consultation with the appointing authorities, shall designate the confidential, managerial, and supervisory excluded positions. If the state employer intends to change the designation of an eligible position to an excluded position, the state employer shall give written notice to any affected exclusive representative at least 29 calendar days before the designation becomes effective.*
- (b) **Review of designation.** *If an exclusive representative disagrees with an intended designation of the state employer, the exclusive representative may petition the state personnel director to review the designation. The exclusive representative must file its petition with the director no later than 28 calendar days after the date of the notice of intent.*
- (c) **Procedure.** *If a petition is filed, the director may solicit additional information from interested persons and may hold an informal conference to discuss the intended designation. The director shall administratively determine whether a position is an excluded position.*
- (d) **Appeal to commission.** *The decision of the director is final unless the state employer, the attorney general, the secretary of state, or an exclusive representative aggrieved by the decision files an application for leave to appeal with the civil service commission within 28 calendar days after the decision.*
- (e) **Exclusive procedure.** *The procedure authorized in this rule is the exclusive procedure for resolving disputes concerning the designation of an eligible position as an excluded position.*

3. Standards

- A. Consultation and Notice.** The State Employer, in consultation with the appointing authorities, shall designate positions outside Civil Service as excluded or eligible. If the State Employer designates a position as excluded, the State Employer shall give written notice of the designation to the appointing authority, any incumbent, and any exclusive representative.
- B. Effective Date and Petition for Review.** A designation cannot be effective until 29 calendar days after the date of the written notice of the designation. If an exclusive representative disagrees with a designation of the State Employer, the exclusive representative may file a petition for review with the State Personnel Director within 28 calendar days after the date of the written notice. If the director receives a timely petition for review, the designation is stayed pending the director's decision.
- C. State Personnel Director Review of Petition.** If an exclusive representative files a timely petition for review, the State Personnel Director may solicit additional information from the appointing authority, State Employer, and exclusive representative. The director may hold an informal conference to discuss the designation with interested persons.
- D. State Personnel Director Decision.** The State Personnel Director shall issue a written decision deciding whether the position is or is not excluded to the appointing authority, the State Employer, and any exclusive representative.
- E. Effective Date and Appeal.** The decision of the State Personnel Director is effective when issued or at such other date provided in the decision. The director's decision is final, unless a proper application for leave to appeal is filed with the Civil Service Commission within 14 calendar days after the date of the decision. The director's decision is not stayed during an appeal unless otherwise provided in the decision or ordered by the Employment Relations Board or Civil Service Commission.
- F. Delegation.** The State Personnel Director may delegate, in whole or in part, any of the director's authority under rule 6-6.4 or this regulation.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-284-0093; or to MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 6.09

Subject: Union Leave		
SPDOC No.: 18-08	Effective Date: January 1, 2019	Replaces: None (New)

1. Purpose

This regulation provides procedures for exclusively represented classified employees to take leave for union business and specified union activities.

2. CSC Rule References

6-3.9 Union Leave

A classified employee shall not engage in union activities during actual-duty time. A classified employee may engage in union activities only while on approved union leave or on off-duty time.

(a) Exclusively represented employees. An appointing authority may approve union leave for an exclusively represented employee only to the extent authorized in the rules and regulations.

** * **

(c) Limitations and reporting requirements. The grant of authority for union leave is expressly conditioned on compliance with the following:

- (1) A classified employee is prohibited from engaging in union activities or political activities during actual-duty time. An appointing authority shall discipline any employee who engages in union activities or political activities during actual-duty time.*
- (2) A manager or supervisor is prohibited from permitting a classified employee to engage in union activities or political activities during actual-duty time. The appointing authority shall discipline a manager or supervisor who permits an employee to engage in union activities or political activities during actual-duty time.*
- (3) A classified employee shall accurately report on a biweekly basis the amount and type of union leave taken.*
- (4) An appointing authority shall accurately enter on a biweekly basis the amount of union leave reported by employees.*
- (5) The state employer or an appointing authority are prohibited from entering into any formal or informal written or unwritten agreement permitting classified employees to engage in union*

activities on actual-duty time or receive any compensation, benefit, or benefit accrual paid in whole or in part by the state for union activities.

- (6) *Each labor organization that has been certified as exclusive representative for at least one recognized bargaining unit shall receive paid leave credits of 2,088 hours per fiscal year to allow a single officer to be absent fulltime for union activities. The director may authorize or require appointing authorities to release employees on administrative leave for specified labor-relations activities, as provided in regulations. All other union leave is unpaid, but an exclusive representative may fully reimburse an agency for all associated employer payroll costs, including wages, taxes, benefits, and retirement contributions, to allow an employee to receive pay and benefits while on union leave as if in pay status.*

3. Definitions

A. Civil Service Commission Rule Definitions

1. ***Exclusive representative** means a labor organization granted recognition and certified as the sole representative of all employees in an appropriate unit.*
2. ***Labor organization** means an employee organization recognized by the state personnel director as (1) an exclusive representative of eligible employees or (2) a limited-recognition organization.*
3. ***Union activities** means activities undertaken on behalf of a labor organization, including, but not limited to, preparation for collective bargaining, collective bargaining, contract administration, grievance administration or adjustment, grievance hearings, meetings with the employer, organizational administration, attendance at union meetings, litigation, lobbying, labor relations training, and organizing.*
4. ***Union leave** means an absence from the performance of an employee's public duties as a member of the classified civil service to engage in union activities.*

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Contractual grievance** means a grievance under a collective bargaining agreement.
2. **Union** means an exclusive representative.

4. Standards

- A. **Paid Officer Leave.** A recognized union may designate one employee each fiscal year to be absent fulltime from regular duties in the classified service to represent the union and for union activities. The employee receives base pay, benefits, and seniority (i.e., continuous service hours) as if employed 80 hours per pay period. At least two weeks before each fiscal year, a union shall inform the state personnel director and state employer which employee will take this leave. If the officer separates or is removed from office, a union may designate another officer for the rest of the fiscal year. If the officer will be absent for over a month due to medical, parental, military, or other leave, a union

may request that the director authorize another employee to use this leave. The designation for January 1 through September 30 for 2019 must occur by January 4, 2019.

B. Paid Leave for Specified Union Activities.

1. **Qualifying activities.** Subject to operational needs, an appointing authority shall release an exclusively represented employee from regularly scheduled work without loss of regular pay or leave credits and with regular base pay, benefits, and seniority for the following:
 - a. Attendance for one contractually authorized union representative at a disciplinary conference and at one agency-level grievance conference chosen by the union.
 - b. Reasonable travel to and from, attendance at, and 15 minutes of preparation time for a scheduled arbitration in a contractual grievance for one contractually authorized union representative.
 - c. Attendance at scheduled negotiations with (1) the state employer for the greater of four employees or the number of employer representatives designated by the state employer for primary bargaining and (2) the departmental employer for the greater of two employees or the number of employer representatives designated by the state employer for secondary bargaining.
 - d. Reasonable travel to and from and attendance at impasse-panel proceedings for (1) three employees for primary impasse and (2) one employee for secondary impasse.
 - e. Attendance at a scheduled meeting of a committee as established and at a frequency identified in an approved primary agreement for (1) the greater of two employees or the number of employer representatives designated by the state employer for the meeting for statewide (i.e., affecting all agencies with employees represented by the union) committees and (2) the greater of one employee or the number of employer representatives designated by the appointing authority for the meeting for non-statewide committees.
2. **Limits.** Release on paid leave for specified union activities is subject to operational needs. Paid leave for a representative to investigate is not authorized. Overtime, travel, and expenses are not authorized. Time on paid leave for specified union activities does not count as time worked for overtime qualification or calculation. Employees are not compensated for any specified union activities outside regularly scheduled work hours.

C. Other Union Leave.

1. Except as provided in this regulation, all other absence for union activities is by unpaid leave.

- a. An employee can only be released from regularly scheduled work on unpaid union leave with the appointing authority's prior approval as authorized in a collective bargaining agreement. An employee on unpaid union leave does not incur a break in service but does not accumulate continuous service hours.
 - b. In accordance with applicable regulations, collective bargaining agreements, and agency work rules and written policies, employees may use accrued annual leave, banked leave, or compensatory time to remain in pay status and accrue continuous service hours while absent on what would otherwise be qualifying unpaid union leave.
2. **Union reimbursement.** A union may, as provided in the Financial Management Guide, reimburse the state for all associated employer payroll costs through the DTMB Office of Financial Management's Payroll and Tax Reporting Division (PTRD) to allow a designated employee to be absent for what would otherwise be unpaid leave for qualifying union activities but remain in paid status based on union reimbursement.
3. **Reimbursement conditions.**
- a. The total state payroll cost attributable to an employee's time on union leave is the employee's base wage multiplied by the number of hours on unpaid union leave plus prorated shares of the biweekly employer-paid (1) group-insurance-benefit costs, (2) FICA and other payroll taxes, (3) normal retirement contributions, and (4) other retirement and personal-health-care-fund contributions.
 - b. The director shall report on reimbursements under this regulation annually to the commission.
 - c. Reimbursed time for union activities does not count as time worked in qualifying for overtime.
- D. Payroll Coding of Union Leaves.** To be absent from normal duties for union activities, an employee must use complete positive timekeeping as described below, including any comments required in § 4.D.4:
1. **Paid officer leave.** An employee using paid officer leave under § 4.A shall use the union paid leave (UNO1) code to enter time in payroll. For days when the officer performs neither state nor union duties, the officer shall use the code for holiday, annual leave, sick leave, or other appropriate leave.
 2. **Paid union leave.** An employee on paid leave for specified union activities under § 4.B.1 shall use the union paid leave (UNO1) code to enter time in payroll.
 3. **Other union leave.** An employee released from work for union activities who does not qualify for paid absence under §§ 4.A or 4.B.1 may use the union unpaid leave (UNUL), annual leave (ANLV), banked leave time used (BLTU), compensatory time used (CMPU), or buy-back union leave (BBL1) codes to enter time in payroll.

- a. **Union unpaid leave (UNUL).** An employee entering union unpaid leave for union activities will not incur a break in service but will not receive pay or leave or seniority accruals. Subsequent union reimbursement and leave crediting is not authorized. If an employee is excused from all state duties for an entire pay period for contractually authorized union activities and UNO1, BBL1, or personal leave are not or cannot be used for the period of absence, the employee shall code the entire pay period as 80 hours of UNUL.
- b. **Accrued leaves.** An employee entering annual leave, banked leave, or compensatory time for union activities will receive pay and leave and seniority accruals. Subsequent union reimbursement and leave crediting is not authorized.
- c. **Buy-back union leave (BBL1).** An employee entering buy-back union leave for union activities will receive pay and leave and seniority accruals, but the union must reimburse the state for each use of BBL1.
 - (1) **Union notice.** A union may authorize an employee to use the BBL1 code for qualifying union activities by notifying the state employer, appointing authority, and employee in writing. A union shall also notify the state employer, appointing authority, and employee in writing if a previously authorized employee is no longer authorized to use the BBL1 code. A union is responsible for reimbursement of all associated employer payroll costs related to authorized BBL1 use.
 - (2) **Time entry.** Authorized employees may use the BBL1 code when submitting time for qualifying union activities that do not qualify for paid union leave under §§ 4.B.1 or 2. If an employee is excused from all state duties for an entire pay period for contractually authorized union activities using BBL1, the employee shall code the entire pay period as 80 hours of BBL1. When approving biweekly time entries, appointing authorities shall review to identify any unauthorized users of the BBL1 code. Repeated unauthorized use of the code provides just cause to discipline an employee.
 - (3) **PTRD notice.** After each pay period, the DTMB Office of Financial Management's PTRD shall provide unions an itemized account of all employees who used BBL1 leave, the dates and amount used, and the amount due for full reimbursement.
 - (4) **Payment.** Within 28 days after the PTRD provides notice of BBL1 use to a union, the union shall provide payment to the PTRD for the associated payroll costs for the BBL1 hours used by its representatives. If payment is not timely made, the state personnel director may order an appointing authority to modify unreimbursed BBL1 hours by (1) allowing the employee to substitute accrued annual leave, banked leave, or compensatory time or (2) entering lost time and recovering the overpayment.

- (5) **Appeal.** A union may, within 28 days after the PTRD provides notice, file an appeal to MCSC-SPD@mi.gov contesting specific BBL1 hours charged. An appeal filed within 14 days after the notice may request a stay of required payment if unauthorized leave use for specific employees on specific dates is identified. After reviewing the complaint and conducting any necessary investigation, the state personnel director shall issue a written decision granting or denying the complaint. The decision shall include orders for any necessary refund to a union and adjustments to employees' time entry and pay. The director's decision is the final decision of the commission.
- (6) **Nonpayment.** The state personnel director may suspend the availability of the BBL1 code to employees or a union if unauthorized use persists or if a union refuses to timely reimburse the PTRD.
4. **Required comments.** When entering time in payroll using the UNO1, UNUL, or BBL1 codes for occasional absences, an employee shall include comments describing the basis for leave for each date taken (e.g., 2/1: 8-12, bargaining; 2/2: disciplinary conference, 1:30-2:30; 2/3: all day, travel and arbitration; etc.). Detailed information about the nature of the activity is not required, but the comment must (a) identify the time for which the leave is claimed and (b) include sufficient information to identify the type of qualifying activity claimed under § 4.B.1 for paid leave or under a contractual provision for other leave. An employee using the UNO1 code for paid officer leave under § 4.A, however, may enter a single comment indicating paid officer leave for the entire pay period, unless holiday or leave use is required under § 4.D.1. An employee excused from all state duties for an entire pay period for contractually authorized union activities using the BBL1 or UNUL code shall enter a single comment referencing the specific contractual provision and status authorizing the absence for the entire pay period (e.g., article 1.A bargaining leave; article 2.B vice-president leave; etc.).
5. **Audit.** Civil Service, the state employer, and appointing authorities may audit union-leave use. Unauthorized or inaccurate entry of time may result in discipline. Repeated approval of unauthorized union leave or the use of regular time by employees for union activities provides just cause to discipline a supervisor.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-284-0093; or MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 7.01

Subject: Disbursements for Personal Services Outside the Classified Service		
SPDOC No.: 17-08	Effective Date: October 1, 2017	Replaces: Reg. 7.01 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

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1. Purpose

This regulation establishes procedures for an appointing authority to request approval from Civil Service to make disbursements for personal services by persons outside the classified workforce.

2. CSC Rule References

7-1 Disbursements for Personal Services outside the Classified Service

7-1.1 Requirements

An appointing authority shall not make or authorize disbursements for personal services outside the classified service until the provisions of article 11, section 5, of the constitution and the civil service rules and regulations have been complied with in every particular.

7-1.2 Disapproval by State Personnel Director

If an appointing authority makes or authorizes disbursements for personal services outside the classified service in violation of article 11, section 5, of the constitution or an applicable civil service rule or regulation, the state personnel director may disapprove any further disbursements by written order. If an appointing authority fails or refuses to comply with an order of the director, the director is authorized to take all appropriate action, including filing a civil action, to compel compliance with the disapproval order.

7-2 Jurisdiction

7-2.1 Civil Service Review or Approval not Required

An appointing authority is not required to seek or obtain civil service approval for any of the following disbursements outside the classified service:

- (a) **Not personal services.** Disbursements that are not for personal services.*
- (b) **Exempt and excepted employees.** Disbursements to persons occupying positions excepted from the classified service by article 11, section 5, of the constitution, or exempted by the state personnel director under rule 1-9.2 [Exempt Positions].*
- (c) **Mixed disbursements.** Disbursements for personal services that are included with other disbursements if (1) the predominant purpose of the mixed disbursements is not for personal services and (2) the personal services are logically or practically related to the predominant purpose of the mixed disbursements.*
- (d) **Grants.** Disbursements of grants.*
- (e) **Federal law.** Disbursements under federal law if the use of the classified service is not an option.*
- (f) **Intergovernmental disbursements.** Disbursements to any of the following governments or their political subdivisions:
 - (1) One or more of the states of the United States.*
 - (2) The United States.*
 - (3) Canada.**
- (g) **Intragovernmental disbursements.** Disbursements to any of the following public bodies:
 - (1) An agency of the executive, judicial, or legislative branch of the state of Michigan.*
 - (2) A political subdivision of the state of Michigan, including, but not limited to, a county, township, city, village, or district.*
 - (3) Any governmental body created by agreement of any two or more counties, townships, cities, villages, or districts, as authorized by law.*
 - (4) A nonprofit community board, agency, or corporation created under local, state, or federal law to exercise a governmental function.**

(5) *A public university, public college, public community college, or other public school.*

(h) **Court ordered disbursements.** *Disbursements made pursuant to a court order requiring disbursements for personal services, if the court retains jurisdiction of the matter or the matter is subject to further court review.*

7-2.2 Complaints

A complaint that an appointing authority has made or authorized disbursements for personal services in violation of article 11, section 5, of the constitution or a civil service rule or regulation must be filed with the state personnel director under the procedures authorized in rule 7-9 [Complaints and Investigations].

7-3 Standards for Disbursements for Personal Services

Except as provided in rule 7-2 [Jurisdiction], an appointing authority may make or authorize disbursements for personal services outside the classified service only if the personal services meet one or more of the following standards:

- (a) **Standard A.** *The personal services are temporary, intermittent, or irregular.*
- (b) **Standard B.** *The personal services are (1) so specialized, technical, peculiar, or unique that they are not recognized as normal to the classified service or (2) the appointing authority is unable to recruit enough qualified candidates willing to accept a classified position.*
- (c) **Standard C.** *The personal services involve (1) the use of equipment, materials, or facilities not reasonably available to the agency at the time and place required and (2) the estimated cost to the agency in procuring such equipment or materials and establishing the needed positions would be disproportionate to the contract cost.*
- (d) **Standard D.** *The personal services would be obtained at substantial savings over the proposed period of disbursements when compared with having the same personal services performed by the classified work force. The personal services do not meet this standard if, despite the savings over the proposed period of disbursements, substantial savings would not likely be realized over the long term. Savings are “substantial” if the average annual savings over the proposed period of disbursements are equal to or greater than the minimum required savings computed using the table below:*

Col. 1		Col. 2
Projected Average Annual Disbursements:		Minimum Required Average Annual Savings
From:	To:	Must Equal:
\$ 1	\$ 25,000	25% of average annual cost
25,001	50,000	20% (minimum \$6,250)
50,001	100,000	15% (minimum \$10,000)

100,001	200,000	12.5% (minimum \$15,000)
200,001	500,000	10% (minimum \$25,000)
500,001	1,000,000	Minimum \$50,000
1,000,001	and above	5% of average annual cost

7-4 Disbursements to Special Personal Services Employees

An appointing authority may make disbursements for personal services to a special personal services employee under the following conditions:

- (a) Standards. The personal services meet Standard A or Standard B in rule 7-3.*
- (b) Procedures. The disbursements for personal services have been approved under the request procedures in rule 7-6 or preauthorized under rule 7-7.*

7-5 Disbursements to Independent Contractors

An appointing authority may make disbursements for personal services to an independent contractor under the following conditions:

- (a) Standards. The personal services meet one or more of the standards in rule 7-3.*
- (b) Procedures. The disbursements for personal services have been approved under the request procedures in rule 7-6 or preauthorized under rule 7-7.*

7-6 Prior Written Approval by Civil Service Staff

7-6.1 Procedure

An appointing authority may submit to civil service staff a request for approval to make disbursements for personal services outside the classified service. Civil service staff shall (1) receive and evaluate the request, (2) receive and evaluate information submitted by other interested parties, and (3) issue a written technical decision. The staff shall approve the request, with or without conditions, or shall deny the request.

7-6.2 Approval

Civil service staff approval of a request to make disbursements for personal services outside the classified service must include the following:

- (a) The maximum aggregate dollar amount the appointing authority is authorized to disburse for the requested personal services during the approved period.*
- (b) The specific personal services that the appointing authority is authorized to purchase outside the classified service with approved disbursements.*
- (c) The period during which the appointing authority is authorized to make approved disbursements.*

(d) Any other requirement, condition, or restriction on the disbursements necessary to ensure that the appointing authority complies with article 11, section 5, of the constitution and the civil service rules and regulations.

7-6.3 Effective Date of Staff Decision

*(a) **One interested party.** If the appointing authority is the only interested party participating in the civil service staff review, the technical decision is effective upon its issuance, unless a later date is specified in the technical decision.*

*(b) **Two or more interested parties.***

*(1) **Effective date.** If more than one interested party participates in the staff review, the technical decision is effective 14 calendar days after the date the technical decision is issued, unless a different date is specified in the technical decision or the state personnel director issues a stay.*

*(2) **Request for stay.** An interested party intending to appeal the technical decision may file a request that the state personnel director stay the effective date of the decision pending appeal. The request for a stay must be received by the director within 10 calendar days after the date the technical decision is issued. The director may stay the effective date of the technical decision pending a technical appeal if the director determines that (1) it is unlikely that the request meets any of the standards for approval and (2) a stay is in the best interest of the classified service.*

7-6.4 Complaint Regarding Technical Decision

An interested party who participated at the civil service staff review may file a technical disbursement complaint as provided in rule 8-3 [Technical Complaints]. The technical complaint must be received by the civil service technical review staff and all other interested parties within 14 calendar days after the date the technical disbursement decision is issued.

7-6.5 Compliance

An appointing authority shall comply with all requirements, conditions, and restrictions established in the civil service approval of a request to make or authorize disbursements for personal services outside the classified service. By way of example only, an appointing authority is prohibited from doing any of the following:

(a) Disbursing funds in excess of the approved maximum aggregate dollar amount.

(b) Disbursing funds for personal services other than approved personal services.

(c) Disbursing funds for personal services performed outside the period approved for the disbursements.

(d) Failing to comply with any requirement, condition, or restriction established in the civil service approval.

7-7 Preauthorized Approval

7-7.1 Publication of List

Civil service staff shall establish and publish a list of personal services deemed to meet one or more of the standards of rule 7-3 without further review.

7-7.2 Use of Preauthorized Approval

An appointing authority may make or authorize disbursements for any preauthorized personal services without submitting a request or obtaining prior written approval of civil service staff under rule 7-6. When making or authorizing disbursements for preauthorized personal services, the appointing authority shall comply with all requirements, conditions, and restrictions established by civil service staff for the use of the list of preauthorized personal services.

7-7.3 Reporting

As a condition of using the preauthorized list, the appointing authority shall report all disbursements for preauthorized personal services as required by statute and the civil service regulations.

7-7.4 Additions to Preauthorized List

An appointing authority seeking to add personal services to the list of preauthorized personal services may file a request with civil service staff under the procedures authorized in rule 7-6. Civil service staff approval of a request to add personal services to the list of preauthorized personal services must include the following:

- (a) A description of the particular type of personal services being added to the list of preauthorized personal services.*
- (b) The standard in rule 7-3 that the added personal services is deemed to satisfy.*
- (c) Any other requirement, condition, or restriction on the use of the preauthorization necessary to ensure that the appointing authority complies with article 11, section 5, of the constitution and the civil service rules and regulations.*

7-7.5 Complaints or Appeals

Any complaint regarding the use of the preauthorized approval process or any disbursements for personal services made or authorized under the preauthorized approval process must be brought under the procedures authorized in rule 7-9. Any complaint regarding a technical decision to add personal services to the preauthorized list must be brought by an interested party under the technical appeal procedures in rule 8-3 [Technical Complaints].

7-8 Emergency Disbursements

An appointing authority may authorize or make disbursements for personal services outside the classified service without prior civil service approval when an emergency occurs. The emergency personal services must not continue beyond 28 calendar days without approval of civil service staff.

Civil service staff may approve continuation of emergency services for an additional period not to exceed 28 calendar days.

7-9 Complaints and Investigations

7-9.1 Investigation by State Personnel Director

(a) Complaint required. *Any person who alleges that an appointing authority has made or authorized disbursements for personal services outside the classified service in violation of article 11, section 5, of the constitution or a civil service rule or regulation must file a complaint with the state personnel director and serve a copy on the appointing authority and the state employer.*

(b) Examples of violations. *Alleged violations for which a complaint must be filed include, but are not limited to, the following:*

- (1)** *The appointing authority has made or authorized disbursements for personal services outside the classified service in violation of article 11, section 5, of the constitution.*
- (2)** *The appointing authority has made or authorized disbursements for personal services outside the classified service without obtaining approval required by the civil service rules or regulations.*
- (3)** *The appointing authority has made or authorized any of the following disbursements for personal services outside the classified service:*
 - (A)** *Disbursements in excess of the maximum aggregate dollar amount approved by civil service.*
 - (B)** *Disbursements for personal services other than those approved by civil service.*
 - (C)** *Disbursements for personal services performed outside the period approved by civil service.*
 - (D)** *Disbursements that do not comply with a requirement, condition, or restriction established in the civil service approval.*
- (4)** *The appointing authority obtained civil service approval by fraud, material misrepresentation, or failure to disclose material facts.*
- (5)** *The appointing authority made or authorized improper preauthorized disbursements for personal services.*
- (6)** *The appointing authority failed to report disbursements for personal services as required by law, including the civil service rules and regulations.*
- (7)** *The appointing authority failed to document adequately its compliance with the civil service rules and regulations.*

7-9.2 Action by State Personnel Director

After reviewing the complaint, the state personnel director may act on the complaint or may appoint a person to conduct an inquiry and make a recommendation for action to the director. If the director finds

that an appointing authority has made or authorized disbursements for personal services outside the classified service contrary to article 11, section 5, of the constitution or a civil service rule or regulation, the director may disapprove disbursements for personal services or take other appropriate action to ensure compliance with the constitution and the civil service rules and regulations.

7-9.3 Appeal of Director's Determination

A determination of the state personnel director under this rule 7-9 is final unless a party to the inquiry files an application for leave to appeal to the civil service commission under rule 8-7 [Appeal to Civil Service Commission] within 28 calendar days after the date the director's determination is issued.

7-10 Audit and Enforcement

Civil service staff shall periodically audit appointing authorities to ensure that they are complying with article 11, section 5, of the constitution and the civil service rules and regulations governing disbursements for personal services outside the classified service. If the state personnel director determines that an appointing authority has not substantially complied with article 11, section 5, of the constitution or the rules and regulations, the state personnel director may (1) require the appointing authority to file a written request and obtain prior written approval from civil service staff for all disbursements for personal services outside the classified service and (2) take such other action as will reasonably ensure that the appointing authority complies with article 11, section 5, of the constitution and the rules and regulations in the future.

7-11 Contract Requirements

Every contract by a state agency that authorizes disbursements for personal services outside the classified service must contain a provision that the state is obligated to comply with article 11, section 5, of the constitution and applicable civil service rules and regulations. The provision must also give notice that, notwithstanding any other provision of the contract to the contrary, the state personnel director is authorized to disapprove contractual disbursements for personal services if the director determines that the contract or the disbursements violate article 11, section 5, of the constitution or applicable civil service rules and regulations. The failure of an appointing authority to require such a provision in a contract does not limit or restrict the authority of the civil service commission and the director to disapprove disbursements for personal services outside the classified service.

7-12 Limitations

Approval by civil service staff under this chapter does not relieve an appointing authority of an obligation under any other law or non-civil service rule or regulation that may apply to a contract. Approval by civil service staff under this chapter does not constitute approval of any contract or agreement by the state of Michigan under which an appointing authority makes or authorizes approved disbursements for personal services outside the classified service.

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

1. **Contractor** means an independent contractor or special personal services employee who enters into a contract with a state agency to provide personal services.
2. **Disbursements for personal services outside the classified service** means disbursements of appropriated funds by a state agency for the personal services of a person who is not a classified employee of the state.
3. **Grant** means a congressional or legislative appropriation that is passed through a state agency directly to, and for the benefit of, the recipient of the grant.
4. **Independent contractor** means an individual contractor or an employee of a contractor who provides personal services and who is not an employee of the state of Michigan.
5. **Party** means any of the following persons or organizations:

* * *

(d) Party, in a review of a technical disbursement decision, means any of the following:

- (1) The appointing authority that files a request under rule 7-6 [Prior Written Approval by Civil Service Staff] or 7-7 [Preauthorized Approval] regarding disbursements for personal services.
- (2) An exclusive representative of a classified employee with a direct interest in the technical disbursement decision.
- (3) A nonexclusively represented classified employee with a direct interest in the technical disbursement decision.
- (4) A limited recognition organization appearing on behalf of a classified employee with a direct interest in the technical disbursement decision.
- (5) The office of the state employer.
- (6) Any other person or organization with a demonstrable special interest in the technical disbursement decision who (1) petitions to participate in the civil service staff review and (2) is authorized by civil service staff to participate in the review.

* * *

(f) Party, in an inquiry about a complaint filed with the state personnel director under rule 7-9[Complaints and Investigations], means any of the following:

- (1) The person filing the complaint.
- (2) The appointing authority that made or authorized the questioned disbursements.
- (3) The office of the state employer.
- (4) Any other person or organization with a demonstrable special interest in the complaint who (1) petitions the state personnel director to participate in the inquiry and (2) is authorized by the director to participate in the inquiry.

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6. *Personal services means work performed for the direct benefit of the state by an individual for compensation.*
7. *Request means a request submitted by an appointing authority to civil service staff under rule 7-6 [Prior Written Approval by Civil Service Staff], for approval to make disbursements for personal services to a person who is not a classified state employee, or under rule 7-7 [Preauthorized Approval], to add personal services to the preauthorized list.*
8. *Technical decision includes each of the following individual decisions:*

* * *

(c) Technical disbursement decision means a civil service staff decision authorized under rule 7-6 [Prior Written Approval by Civil Service Staff] or rule 7-7 [Preauthorized Approval] regarding disbursements for personal services.

* * *

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Combined Personal Services Request** means a request by an appointing authority that combines two or more distinct personal services in a single request.
2. **Commodity Code** means a five-digit number that identifies a specific type of service.
3. **Emergency Service** means a situation where personal services are required to immediately remedy and diminish the consequences of an unforeseen need. The emergency must be of such a nature that disbursements are required in less time than can be accomplished through normal review processes.

4. Standards

A. Jurisdiction.

1. Review and Approval Required.

- a. Civil Service review and approval are required for disbursements for personal services outside the classified service that are within the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission.
- b. **Pass-through funds.** Civil Service review and approval are required for the disbursement of funds passed through a state agency when the agency has discretion to determine the service provider.

3. Review or Approval Not Required.

- a. An appointing authority is not required to seek or obtain prior approval from Civil Service for any disbursements listed in rule 7-2.1.
- b. Civil Service maintains on its website a list of personal services for which disbursements are deemed outside the jurisdiction of the Commission. An

appointing authority is not required to seek or obtain prior approval from Civil Service for disbursements for any service on this list.

- (1) Civil Service may modify the list at any time.
 - (2) If an appointing authority believes a specific service should be added to the list, the appointing authority may file a written request to add the service.
 - (a) The request should contain a complete description of the personal services at issue and the reason why the services are believed to be outside the jurisdiction of the Commission.
 - (b) If Civil Service determines that the personal services are not within the jurisdiction of the Commission, the service will be added to the list.
 - (3) A determination by Civil Service that a particular service is within the jurisdiction of the Commission cannot be appealed.
- c. Civil Service reserves the right to individually review personal services provided under the list of personal services outside the jurisdiction of the Commission to verify that the services are outside the Commission's jurisdiction. Civil Service may require an appointing authority to justify its use of a commodity code on the listing of services outside the jurisdiction of the Commission in a specific instance. Civil Service may modify, restrict or revoke the future use of the non-jurisdictional listing if Civil Service determines that the appointing authority has improperly used the non-jurisdictional service.
2. **Request for Jurisdictional Determination.** An appointing authority may file a written request with Civil Service for a jurisdictional determination of whether a proposed disbursement is within the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- a. The request must contain a complete description of the proposed personal services and the reasons why the disbursements for such services should be found outside the jurisdiction of the Commission.
 - b. If Civil Service staff determines that the Commission has jurisdiction over the proposed disbursements, the appointing authority must submit a request to disburse funds for personal services (CS-138) and obtain Civil Service approval before disbursing any funds.
 - c. If Civil Service determines that the Commission has no jurisdiction over the proposed disbursement, the appointing authority may disburse the funds without submitting a CS-138 by completing an RQN in SIGMA.
 - d. A determination by Civil Service that a proposed disbursement is outside the jurisdiction of the Commission does not mean that the commodity code associated

with that disbursement will always be deemed outside the Commission's jurisdiction.

- e. A jurisdictional determination by Civil Service may only be appealed in accordance with rule 7-2.2.

B. Disbursements Outside the Classified Service.

Rule 7-3 provides the standards used to determine if appropriated funds can be disbursed for personal services obtained outside the classified service.

1. Standard A Guidelines.

a. Examples of Temporary, Intermittent, or Irregular Personal Services:

- (1) Services that are needed so sporadically, randomly, or intermittently that the need for such personal services cannot be reliably predicted.
- (2) Services for which the need is so temporary or limited that it is not practical to use the classified service.

b. Sunset within 36 Months. Temporary full-time personal services may be approved under Standard A if funding or the need for the personal services will not continue beyond 36 months.

- (1) The appointing authority must provide particularized proof that the specific funding, or the need for the personal services to be provided, is limited to no more than 36 months.
- (2) The intended personal services must meet a particularized limited duration need.
- (3) This guideline does not authorize approval of the (a) renewal of a request previously approved under this guideline, (b) request based on general uncertainty about future funding, or (c) request for personal services which are likely to be provided indefinitely even though the funding is limited to less than 36 months.

c. Emergency Personal Services.

- (1) An appointing authority may make disbursements for emergency services for up to 28 days without Civil Service approval. The appointing authority must complete an RQN in SIGMA before the 28th day.
- (2) If the emergency services' need continues beyond 28 days, a single extension request using a CS-138 of up to 28 additional days must be submitted to Civil Service. The request must contain a date the personal services began, a detailed description of the services, a rationale of how the service meets

Standard A, a total dollar amount of the disbursement request, and all other required information.

2. Standard B Guidelines.

a. Examples of Uncommon Personal Services:

- (1) Personal services for which it is extremely difficult to recruit candidates willing to accept a classified position. The appointing authority must certify that an inadequate applicant pool exists and provide dates the job was posted on the Civil Service website, advertised in newspapers and publications, included in job fair announcements, or any other information that supports the certification.
- (2) Personal services that require expertise outside the normal scope of the classified service.
- (3) Personal services that are specialized or rare.
- (4) Personal services that reasonably require the provider to be outside the classified work force, such as expert testimony, independent audit services, and dispute-resolution and arbitration services.
- (5) Personal services that are necessary because they are integrated with the purchase of proprietary commodities and cannot be segregated from the primary commodities.

b. Personal Services not Classified. These include personal services not typically provided by the classified service and recognizes that the classified service cannot reasonably include all possible personal services in its classification scheme. The absence of the personal services from the classification scheme may provide some justification for a request under these standards.

3. Standard C Guideline. An analysis of “cost” under Standard C includes, but is not necessarily limited to, simple dollar cost comparisons. An analysis under this standard may consider such qualitative factors as the (1) time and effort required to create and manage needed classified positions, (2) impact of the new personal services on the agency mission, and (3) likelihood of the personal services continuing into the future, or the like. If it is determined that the costs of the goods exceeds the costs of associated personal services, Civil Service lacks jurisdiction over the request and shall so specify in its technical decision.

4. Standard D Guidelines.

a. Wage and Benefit Standards.

- (1) The State Personnel Director shall periodically develop and publish on the Civil Service website a *Guide for Calculating Standard Cost Savings*. The guide

shall provide standardized formulas and other electronic processes to assist in identifying and documenting costs associated with contracting for personal services in comparison to costs of utilizing the classified service.

(2) The State Personnel Director shall publish standardized rates that establish minimum thresholds to be applied in the preparation of a Standard D cost analysis. The information may include, but is not limited to, salary and wages, fringe benefits, group insurance, inflation, indirect costs, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation insurance, retirement, FICA costs, contract monitoring costs, and the like.

b. **Content of Cost Savings Submission.** Appointing authorities must adhere to the methods and guidelines provided in the *Civil Service Guide for Calculating Standard Cost Savings* when submitting requests under Standard D.

5. **Permissible Uses of Standards.** This table summarizes the permissible uses of each of the two procedures available for approving disbursements for personal services.

To find if an appointing authority can use a particular procedure to approve a particular type of service, go to the cell at the intersection of the procedure (major column), type of contractor (minor column), and standard (row). If the cell contains "OK," the particular procedure may be used to obtain approval. If the cell contains "N/A," the procedure is not available for use.

Standards Under Rule 7-3	Prior Approval Required Rule 7-6		Preauthorized Approval Rule 7-7	
	Hire an SPS Employee	Hire an Independent Contractor	Hire an SPS Employee	Hire an Independent Contractor
Standard A <i>(Temporary Services)</i>	OK	OK	OK	OK
Standard B <i>(Unique Services)</i>	OK	OK	OK	OK
Standard C <i>(Lack of Equipment)</i>	N/A	OK	N/A	OK
Standard D <i>(Cost Savings)</i>	N/A	OK	N/A	N/A

C. Disbursements to Special Personal Services (SPS) Employees.

1. Requirements for Hiring SPS Employees.

- a. An appointing authority shall not hire or make disbursements for personal services to a special personal services (SPS) employee unless Civil Service has approved the disbursements *in advance*. This means that an agency must either file a request under rule 7-4 or have already obtained preauthorized approval under rule 7-7.
 - b. An SPS employee may only be hired if the personal services meet either Standards A or B in rule 7-3. An appointing authority may not hire an SPS employee under Standards C or D.
2. **Guidelines for Hiring SPS Employees.**
- a. **Cost Savings and SPS Employees.** Cost savings may be considered in evaluating submissions under both Standard A and Standard B. However, the cost savings tests under Standard C and Standard D are not applicable to SPS employees. Therefore, Civil Service will not approve the hiring of an SPS employee *solely* on the basis that it is less expensive to hire an SPS employee than a classified employee.
 - b. **Hiring Freeze and SPS Employees.** The governor and appointing authorities occasionally impose hiring freezes, budget limitations, head count limitations, and other restrictions on hiring classified employees as mechanisms to control costs. Since cost savings alone are insufficient justification for hiring SPS employees, Civil Service will not approve the hiring of an SPS employee *solely* for the reason that there is a hiring freeze, budget limitation, head count limitation, or other management-imposed limitation on hiring classified employees. In such cases, independent contractors may be used if the contract meets one or more of the standards in rule 7-3.

D. Disbursements to Independent Contractors.

Disbursements to an independent contractor for personal services may be made only subsequent to the Civil Service staff determination that the appointing authority's request meets one or more of the four standards in rule 7-3.

E. Prior Written Approval by Civil Service Staff.

1. **Submission of Request by Appointing Authority.** Unless otherwise authorized, an appointing authority shall submit a new request or an amendment to an existing request to Civil Service and receive approval before it authorizes or makes a disbursement for personal services outside the classified service. The request shall include the following:
 - a. A CS-138 that provides the proposed beginning and ending dates of the requested services, a detailed description of the requested personal services, rationale as to

how the service meets the standard(s) selected, the total dollar amount of the disbursement request, and all other required information.

- (1) Amendments to an expired CS-138 are prohibited. Amendments must be submitted before an approved CS-138 expires.
 - (2) Amendments to a currently active CS-138 are not appropriate when approval would result in both the addition of a year or more of service and the corresponding funds.
- b. An analysis that identifies the standard(s) in rule 7-3 upon which the appointing authority relies and a justification that details the relationship between the personal services and the standard(s).
 - c. Any additional information to be considered by Civil Service staff reviewing the request. If additional information is provided by the appointing authority, a copy must also be provided to all interested parties.
 - d. Certification that each appropriate labor organization has been given written notice, if required, in accordance with provisions contained in the collective bargaining agreement before submission of the CS-138 to Civil Service. This certification requirement applies to both new and existing CS-138 submissions. The appointing authority shall retain a copy of the signed transmittal. All inquiries regarding union notice requirements should be directed to the Office of the State Employer.
 - e. Certification that a notice of intent to contract has been posted for work generally performed by nonexclusively represented employees.
 - f. The numbers and classifications of state classified employees who will or may be terminated, laid off, demoted, or bumped as a result of the implementation of the contract for personal services.
 - g. Certification that individual notification has been provided to nonexclusively represented employees whose positions will be abolished as a result of the contract for personal services.
2. **Civil Service Staff Standards for Review.** Civil Service staff shall review all requests to disburse funds for personal services in accordance with the standards in rule 7-3. Civil Service staff shall:
- a. Record receipt of the request and all appearances filed by interested parties. A written appearance by an interested party must be filed with Civil Service and the appointing authority within 7 calendar days after the date the request is filed with Civil Service. Written appearances may be filed by email to MCSC-CS138@mi.gov.

- b. Review the request for sufficiency of documentation and request any necessary additional information from the appointing authority within 7 calendar days of the receipt of the request.
 - c. Review all timely and pertinent information presented by the appointing authority and other interested parties.
 - d. Conduct interviews or conferences necessary to adequately evaluate and act upon the request.
 - e. Approve or disapprove the request after receipt of all information necessary to complete the review.
 - f. If the request is approved, specify any conditions or limitations on the approval to ensure compliance by the appointing authority.
 - g. Provide written notice of the staff decision to the appointing authority and to all other interested parties.
3. **Evaluating a Request for Combined Personal Services.** If an appointing authority files a request that includes two or more distinct personal services, the Civil Service staff shall evaluate the request pursuant to the procedure in this section.
- a. The appointing authority shall demonstrate that the individual personal services in the request (1) have been combined for valid business reasons or (2) have some practical and reasonable nexus that warrants considering the services together in the request.
 - b. If Civil Service staff determines that one or more personal services have been improperly combined in a single request, the staff shall treat those services as separate and distinct requests and shall issue separate decisions as to those services.
 - c. When Civil Service staff considers combined personal services in a request, the request shall be approved if the staff determines either of the following:
 - (1) One of the dominant or critical personal services in the combined request meets one or more of the standards in rule 7-3.
 - (2) The combined personal services, evaluated as a whole, meet one or more of the standards in rule 7-3.
4. **Effective Date of Staff Decision.** The effective date of the staff decision shall be in accordance with rule 7-6.3
5. **Complaint Regarding Technical Decision.** Complaints regarding staff decisions must be made in accordance with rule 7-6.4.

F. Preauthorized Personal Services.

1. Preauthorization allows an appointing authority to make disbursements for personal services under the following conditions:
 - a. **\$5000 or Less per Vendor per Type of Service per Year (twelve-month period).**
 - (1) The appointing authority must complete a CS-138, with appropriate approvals before the personal service is utilized.
 - (2) The appointing authority must certify that each appropriate labor organization has been given written notice, if required, in accordance with provisions contained in the collective bargaining agreement. All inquiries regarding union notice requirements should be directed to the Office of the State Employer.
 - b. **Preauthorized to all Agencies.**
 - (1) Civil Service maintains on its website a list of personal services deemed to meet Standards A, B, or C, which are preauthorized to all agencies.
 - (2) Civil Service may add to, remove, or modify the preauthorized personal services list at any time.
 - (3) Deletion of specific personal services from the preauthorized list shall not affect any existing contract properly entered into by an appointing authority before the deletion. However, an appointing authority may not renew or extend a contract for personal services deleted from the preauthorized list without first obtaining approval under rule 7-6 or 7-7.
 - (4) The decision as to which personal services are preauthorized to all agencies is final and no appeal is authorized.
2. **Conditions.** Civil Service may impose conditions and requirements on the use of preauthorized personal services to ensure compliance with Civil Service Commission rules. If a service is preauthorized with conditions, it is the responsibility of the appointing authority to ensure that the conditions have been complied with in every particular before authorizing or making disbursements for the personal services.
3. **Inquiry and Limitations.** Civil Service reserves the right to require an individual review of personal services provided under preauthorized authority when there is a question as to the applicability and validity of the use of the preauthorized service. Civil Service may require an appointing authority to justify its use of the preauthorized personal services in a specific instance. Civil Service may issue an order in writing to an appointing authority modifying, restricting or revoking the future use of the preauthorized service if Civil Service staff determines that the appointing authority has improperly used the preauthorized service.

4. **Review of Preauthorized Disbursements.** Any person who objects to an agency's use of a preauthorized personal service may file a complaint with the State Personnel Director under rule 7-9. The director shall review the complaint and order an inquiry if there is a meritorious basis to the complaint. In addition to any other action permitted under rule 7-9, if the director determines that the preauthorized personal services do not meet the standards for preauthorization, the director may revoke the preauthorization and order that the list of preauthorized personal services be amended appropriately.
5. **Complaint Regarding Use of Preauthorized Approval Process.** Any complaint regarding the use of the preauthorized approval process must be submitted in accordance with rule 7-9.
6. **Appeal of Director's Decision.** Any appeal of the State Personnel Director's decision must be submitted in accordance with rule 7-9.3.

G. Audit and Compliance.

The appointing authority shall maintain sufficient documentation in support of its disbursements and shall timely report its expenditures to ensure that disbursements for personal services outside the classified service have been made in accordance with Civil Service rules and regulations. Civil Service staff will periodically conduct audits of disbursements to ensure compliance with the rules and regulations.

H. Requirement to Report Contracts.

Civil Service is required by the legislature, in 1984 PA 431, MCLA 18.1281, to file various reports related to contracts for personal services. Since Civil Service only authorizes disbursements and does not review contracts, appointing authorities must report contract information in SIGMA for transmittal to the legislature. Also, Civil Service requires, as a condition of the use of the preauthorized personal services list, that an appointing authority report all contracts initiated or renewed under these procedures during a reporting period. For preauthorized personal services, the preauthorized personal services list establishes the reporting period and any additional reporting requirements. If an appointing authority fails to report a personal service contract, the State Personnel Director may make a finding and take action against the appointing authority, as permitted in rule 7-9.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to Personal Services Review, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-241-8552; or to MCSC-CS138@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 8.01

Subject: Grievance and Grievance Appeal Procedures		
SPDOC No.: 22-06	Effective Date: July 25, 2022	Replaces: Reg. 8.01 (SPDOC 19-05, May 1, 2019)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes procedures for employees to (1) file grievances with appointing authorities and (2) appeal appointing authorities' final grievance answers to Civil Service.

2. CSC Rule References

3-6 *Probation and Status*

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3-6.4 *Grievance of Probationary Rating or Discipline*

(a) *Probationary employee without status.* A probationary employee without status who is dismissed or otherwise disciplined can only grieve within the agency steps of the civil service grievance procedure. The employee cannot appeal the appointing authority's final determination to civil service staff, unless the discipline violated rule 1-8 [Prohibited Discrimination] or rule 2-10 [Whistleblower Protection].

(b) *Probationary employee with status.*

(1) *Rescission and demotion.* If an appointing authority demotes a probationary employee with status to a classification level not less than that occupied immediately before the probationary appointment, the employee can only grieve the rescission and demotion as provided in rule 8-1. The employee cannot appeal the appointing authority's final determination, unless the discipline violated rule 1-8 or rule 2-10.

(2) *Other discipline.* A probationary employee with status who is dismissed or disciplined other than as provided in subsection (b)(1) may grieve the discipline. The appointing authority must demonstrate just cause for the discipline in any appeal.

6-9 *Negotiations and Impasse*

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6-9.6 *Negotiated Grievance Procedures*

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(b) *Jurisdictional limitations on arbitrators*

* * *

(3) *The following disputes cannot be adjudicated in a grievance procedure authorized in a collective bargaining agreement. They can only be adjudicated in a civil service forum under the exclusive procedures provided in the rules and regulations:*

(A) *A grievance by an employee aggrieved by a position's abolition, creation, or assumption.*

(B) *A grievance by an employee aggrieved by an arbitrary and capricious lateral job change resulting in substantial harm.*

(C) *A grievance by an employee aggrieved by the application of employment preference or recall rights.*

(D) *A grievance by an employee aggrieved by the employer's exercise of any other of its rights to assign staff, including scheduling, shift assignment, overtime assignment, or seniority calculation.*

(E) *A grievance by an employee disciplined or denied use of sick or annual leave for striking.*

(F) *A grievance by an employee whose probationary appointment is rescinded.*

* * *

(I) *Any matter or dispute in which civil service rules or regulations provide an exclusive procedure or forum for the resolution of the matter or dispute.*

8-1 Grievances

8-1.1 Grievance Authorized

An employee may file a grievance with an appointing authority, as authorized in the civil service rules and regulations.

8-1.2 Time Limits

A grievance must be filed in writing within 14 calendar days after the employee knew of or, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have known of the circumstances giving rise to the grievance.

8-1.3 Types of Grievances

(a) **Types of grievances permitted.** *A grievance must allege that the employee is aggrieved by one or more of the following actions of the appointing authority:*

(1) *Discrimination prohibited by rule 1-8 [Prohibited Discrimination].*

(2) *Reprisal prohibited by rule 2-10 [Whistleblower Protection].*

(3) *Discipline without just cause.*

(4) *A written reprimand issued without just cause.*

(5) *The abolition or creation of a position for reasons other than administrative efficiency.*

(6) *An arbitrary and capricious lateral job change resulting in substantial harm.*

- (7) *Denial of compensation or supplemental military pay to which the grievant is entitled under the civil service rules and regulations.*
- (8) *The actual or anticipated failure or refusal to comply with Rule 2-14 [Rights of Employees Absent Due to Service in the Uniformed Services] or applicable regulations.*
- (9) *Retaliation for the employee's good faith exercise of grievance or technical complaint rights provided in the civil service rules or regulations.*
- (10) *An action that substantially harmed the employee and violated (1) article 11, section 5 of the Michigan constitution, (2) a civil service rule or regulation, (3) an agency work rule, or (4) an enforceable written grievance settlement permitted by the civil service rules or regulations.*
- (11) *Any other action for which the civil service rules or regulations specifically permit a grievance to be filed.*

(b) Limitation on grievances.

- (1) **Grievance not permitted.** *In addition to any other limitations in the civil service rules and regulations, the following limitations on grievances apply unless the grievant alleges that the action violated rule 1-8 [Prohibited Discrimination] or rule 2-10 [Whistleblower Protection].*
 - (A) **SES or SEMAS employee without prior status.** *A member of the senior executive service [SES] or the senior executive management assistant service [SEMAS] who is separated from state employment at the expiration of an appointment cannot grieve the separation if the employee did not have prior status at the time of appointment to the SES or the SEMAS.*
 - (B) **Employee in limited-term position.** *An employee in a limited-term position whose appointment is terminated at or before the end of the term of appointment due to lack of work or funding cannot grieve the termination.*
- (2) **Management rights.** *Unless specifically authorized in the civil service rules or regulations, an employee cannot grieve the agency's exercise of any of the rights reserved to management in rule 6-4 [Rights of Employer].*
- (3) **Lateral job change.** *A grievance regarding a nondisciplinary lateral job change may be grieved only under the provisions of subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(6), or (a)(7), as appropriate. In addition, a grievance regarding a disciplinary lateral job change may be grieved under the provisions of subsection (a)(3).*
- (4) **Technical appointment complaints.** *The following complaints cannot be filed as a grievance but must be filed directly with civil service staff under the technical appointment complaint provisions in rule 8-3 [Technical Complaints]:*
 - (A) **Unsuccessful candidate.** *A complaint by an unsuccessful candidate regarding a technical appointment decision or arising out of the selection, appointment, or certification of a candidate.*

(B) Employee whose appointment is revoked. A complaint by an employee whose appointment is revoked in compliance with rule 8-3 [Technical Complaints].

8-1.4 Grievance Decision by Appointing Authority

(a) Grievance review and decision. The appointing authority shall review the grievance and issue a written grievance decision, as provided in the regulations. If the appointing authority fails to answer the grievance within the time permitted in the regulations, the appointing authority is deemed to have denied the grievance.

(b) Appeal of grievance decision. The final grievance decision of the appointing authority is binding unless the grievant files a timely appeal of the decision, as authorized in rule 8-2 [Appeals of Grievance Decisions] and the civil service regulations.

8-2 Appeals of Grievance Decisions

8-2.1 Appeal of Grievance Decision to Civil Service Authorized

A grievant may appeal a final grievance decision of an appointing authority to civil service staff, as authorized in the civil service rules and regulations.

8-2.2 Limitation on Grievance Appeals

A grievant is not authorized to file a grievance appeal unless the grievance alleges one or more of the following:

(a) A tangible adverse employment action resulting from discrimination prohibited in rule 1-8 [Prohibited Discrimination].

(b) A tangible adverse employment action resulting from reprisal prohibited by rule 2-10 [Whistleblower Protection].

(c) One of the following types of discipline imposed without just cause:

(1) Dismissal.

(2) Demotion.

(3) Suspension.

(4) Reduction in pay.

(5) Disciplinary lateral job change.

(6) Unsatisfactory interim rating, as provided in rule 2-3.3 and rule 3-6.4.

(d) A tangible adverse employment action caused by the abolition or creation of a position.

(e) An arbitrary and capricious lateral job change resulting in substantial harm.

(f) Denial of compensation or supplemental military pay to which the grievant is entitled under the civil service rules and regulations.

- (g) A tangible adverse employment action has occurred or will occur as the result of the actual or anticipated failure or refusal of the appointing authority to comply with Rule 2-14 [Rights of Employees Absent Due to Service in the Uniformed Services] or applicable regulations.*
- (h) A tangible adverse employment action taken in retaliation for the employee's good faith exercise of grievance or technical complaint rights provided in the civil service rules or regulations.*
- (i) An action that substantially harmed the employee and violated (1) article 11, section 5 of the Michigan constitution, (2) a civil service rule or regulation, (3) an agency work rule, or (4) an enforceable written grievance settlement permitted by the civil service rules or regulations.*
- (j) Any other action for which the civil service rules or regulations specifically permit a grievance appeal to be filed.*

8-2.3 Further Limitations on Grievance Appeals

The following additional limitations apply to a grievance appeal, unless the grievant alleges that a tangible adverse employment action resulted from an appointing authority's action that violated rule 1-8 or rule 2-10:

- (a) **Probationary employee without status.** A probationary employee without status cannot appeal the appointing authority's final grievance decision over the following:
 - (1) A probationary rating or an interim rating.*
 - (2) A decision by the appointing authority to discipline the employee, including dismissal, when issuing an unsatisfactory probationary rating.**
- (b) **Reprimand.** An employee cannot appeal the appointing authority's final grievance decision over a written reprimand.*

8-2.4 Civil Service Grievance Appeal Procedures

- (a) **Regulations.** The state personnel director shall issue regulations governing the grievance appeal procedures.*
- (b) **Referral.** If a grievance appeal is not administratively dismissed under rule 8-4 [Summary Dismissal], the grievance appeal is referred to a hearing officer who shall conduct an expeditious review in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations.*
- (c) **Decision.** At the conclusion of the grievance appeal, the adjudicating officer shall issue a written decision setting forth findings of fact, conclusions of law, and any remedial orders.
 - (1) **Attorney fees and costs prohibited.** An adjudicating officer cannot award attorney fees, witness fees, costs, or other expenses.*
 - (2) **No interest on award.** An adjudicating officer cannot award interest on any monetary award.*
 - (3) **Limitation on damages for limited-term appointments.** An adjudicating officer cannot award to a grievant in a limited-term appointment, the senior executive service, or the senior**

executive management assistant service, any damages for any period after the date of expiration of the grievant's term of appointment.

- (4) Back-pay awards.** *Any back-pay award is limited to regularly scheduled hours and holidays for which the employee otherwise normally would have been paid. Back-pay may include only the employee's base rate of pay, shift differential authorized in rule 5-4.5 [Shift Differential], and prison employee premiums authorized in rule 5-5 [Additional Compensation: Prison Employees]. A back-pay award cannot include any other pay premium, including overtime, on-call, callback, explosives duty, out-of-state location, or emergency response premiums. All back-pay awards are subject to deduction of the following:*
- (A)** *Earnings in other employment or self-employment, except for previously-approved supplemental employment.*
 - (B)** *Benefits from employer contributory income protection insurance.*
 - (C)** *Benefits under workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, social security, and social welfare programs.*
- (5) Leave awards.** *An adjudicating officer may award sick and annual leave credits that would have normally accrued during a period of vacated discipline.*
- (6) Seniority awards.** *An adjudicating officer may award seniority credit and longevity compensation that would have normally accrued during a period of vacated discipline. Any such seniority credit does not count for classification or qualification purposes.*

8-2.5 Further Appeal to Commission Authorized

A party that appeared and participated in a grievance appeal may file a further appeal of the final decision of the adjudicating officer to the civil service commission, as provided in the civil service rules and regulations.

8-2.6 Effective Date of Decision of Adjudicating Officer; Automatic Stay; Exception

- (a) Effective date.** *A grievance appeal decision is final and binding on the parties 29 calendar days after the date the decision is issued, unless either (1) the decision provides for a later effective date or (2) a party files a further appeal to the civil service commission within 28 calendar days after the date the decision is issued. If a party files a timely appeal to the civil service commission within 28 calendar days after the date the decision was issued, the effective date of the decision is automatically stayed pending further order of the employment relations board or civil service commission.*
- (b) Exception; grievant's reinstatement ordered.** *If a final decision of an adjudicating officer orders an appointing authority to reinstate a grievant who had been dismissed for cause, the appointing authority, as a condition of further appeal to the civil service commission, shall either (1) reinstate the grievant or (2) restore the grievant's base pay and medical, dental, and vision group insurance. The appointing authority shall continue the reinstatement or payment of base pay and benefits while the appeal to the commission is pending, as provided in the civil service regulations.*

3. Definitions

A. Civil Service Commission Rule Definitions.

1. **Adjudicating officer** means the state personnel director or other civil service administrative officer, technical review officer, hearing officer, or other officer authorized to make a decision reviewable by the civil service commission.
 2. **Administrative officer** means the state personnel director or a person authorized by the state personnel director to take administrative action on matters filed with civil service staff or the civil service commission.
 3. **Appointing authority** means each of the following:
 - (a) A single executive heading a principal department or autonomous entity.
 - (b) A chief executive officer of a principal department or autonomous entity headed by a board or commission.
 - (c) A person designated by any of the preceding as responsible for administering the personnel functions of the department, autonomous entity, or other agency.
 4. **Good cause** means an acceptable excuse for failing to file or take other required action timely. Good cause does not include a person's own carelessness, negligence, or inattention to the filing or other requirements.
 5. **Grievance** means a complaint, authorized in rule 8-1 [Grievances], filed by a classified employee regarding an action by an appointing authority or civil service human resources staff acting pursuant to any assignment, authority, or direction of an appointing authority.
 6. **Hearing officer** means a person authorized by the state personnel director to administer oaths and conduct hearings as provided in the civil service rules and regulations.
 7. **Party** means any of the following persons or organizations:
 - (a) **Party, in a grievance appeal, means any of the following:**
 - (1) The employee who filed the grievance.
 - (2) The appointing authority that issued the final grievance decision being appealed.
- * * *
8. **Special extenuating circumstances** means a compelling excuse for the failure to file a matter timely that arises out of one of the following:
 - (a) An intentionally or fraudulently misleading action by an appointing authority or party that prevented the filing.
 - (b) Serious physical or mental incapacity of the person that prevented the filing.

(c) *Extraordinary unforeseen circumstances outside the control of the person that prevented the filing.*

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Authorized representative** means a qualified person authorized to appear and receive notices on behalf of a party in an agency grievance proceeding or Civil Service grievance appeal proceeding.
2. **Contested hearing** means a quasi-judicial proceeding before a hearing officer in which the parties may introduce documentary evidence, examine and cross-examine witnesses under oath, and submit arguments.
3. **Group grievance** means grievances by two or more employees with common issues of fact and law that the appointing authority processes in a single agency grievance proceeding.
4. **Member of the family** means a spouse, child, foster child, parent, foster parent, or sibling of the hearing officer or hearing officer's spouse.
5. **Member of the household** means any person (1) living in the household of or (2) whose financial or physical care is the principal responsibility of the hearing officer or hearing officer's spouse.
6. **Preponderance of evidence** means the greater weight of the evidence in the record, which shows that one conclusion is more likely true than not.
7. **Step-1 official** means the person designated by the appointing authority to receive and adjudicate step-1 grievances.
8. **Step-2 official** means the person designated by the appointing authority to receive and adjudicate step-2 grievances.
9. **Tangible adverse employment action** means an act by an employer or employer's agent that objectively, substantially, and negatively affects an employee's income, benefits, or employment status.

4. Standards

A. Eligibility.

1. Nonexclusively represented employees (NEREs) must use this process for all grievances and grievance appeals, as authorized in rules 8-1 and 8-2, respectively.
2. Exclusively represented employees must use this process for any grievances and grievance appeals as authorized in rules 8-1 and 8-2 for any grievances and grievance appeals (a) over actions during prior employment as a NERE, and (b) described in rule 6-9.6(b)(3) where grievances under contractual procedures are prohibited.

B. Grievance Procedures at the Agency Level.**1. Step-1 grievances.**

- a. **Filing.** A grievant must file a signed, written grievance on a CS-100 form with the step-1 official. The CS-100 form must include a concise statement of the specific relief sought and of the factual basis for the grievance that is sufficient to identify the specific violation claimed. The grievant may file a grievance directly at step 2 if dismissed, suspended without pay, demoted, laid off, or otherwise aggrieved by an action by management above the level of the step-1 official. The grievant must indicate on the CS-100 that the grievance initiated at step 2.
- b. **Time limits.** A grievance must be filed within 14 days after the grievant knew of or reasonably should have known of the grievance.
- c. **Step-1 conference.** The step-1 official shall hold an informal conference with the grievant, unless the grievant declines to attend.
- d. **Step-1 answer.** The step-1 official shall issue a written answer to the grievant within 14 days after a grievance is filed.

2. Step-2 grievances.

- a. **Filing.** A grievant who may bypass step 1 under § 4.B.1.a or who is unsatisfied with the step-1 answer or who is not issued a timely step-1 answer may file a signed, written step-2 grievance on a CS-100 with the step-2 official. The CS-100 form must include a concise statement of the specific relief sought and of the factual basis for the grievance that is sufficient to identify the specific violation claimed. If a grievant does not timely file at step 2, a grievance is closed.
 - b. **Time limit.** If the step-1 official timely issues an answer, the grievant must file any step-2 grievance within 14 days after issuance. The date issued is presumed to be the date on the answer. If no written answer is timely issued, the grievance is presumed denied and any step-2 grievance must be filed with the step-2 official within 21 days after the step-1 answer was due.
 - c. **Step-2 conference.** The step-2 official may hold any conference deemed necessary. If the grievance began at step 2, the step-2 official must offer an informal conference to the grievant.
 - d. **Step-2 answer.** The step-2 official shall issue a written answer to the grievant within 28 days after a step-2 grievance is filed.
3. **Group grievances.** Employees with grievances with common issues of fact and law may jointly file a single CS-100. Each joint grievant must sign the form. A group grievance must be filed directly at step 2. An appointing authority may process the grievance as a group grievance or as separate grievances. An appointing authority may also process separate grievances with common issues of fact and law as a group

grievance. An appointing authority may limit attendance at group-grievance activities to three grievants.

4. **Administrative review at the agency level.** If a step-1 or step-2 grievance does not substantially comply with filing or timeliness requirements, an official shall notify the grievant in writing of the deficiency and that the official may dismiss the party's claim or take other appropriate action if the grievant does not correct the deficiency within 14 days of the notice's date. If the party does not timely correct the deficiency or if the grievance seeks relief that cannot be granted or that meets any criteria in rule 8-4(a)–(f), a step-1 or step-2 official may administratively dismiss the grievance.

C. **Grievance Appeals to the Civil Service Hearings Office (CSHO).**

1. **Authorization.** A grievant unsatisfied with a step-2 answer or who is not issued a timely answer may file a signed, written grievance appeal on a CS-100 form with the CSHO. If a grievant does not timely file a grievance appeal, the grievance is closed.
2. **Time limit.** If the step-2 official timely issues a written answer, the grievant must file any appeal to the CSHO within 28 days after issuance. The date issued is presumed to be the date on the step-2 answer. If no step-2 answer is timely issued, the grievance is presumed denied and any appeal must be filed with the CSHO within 42 days after the step-2 answer was due.
3. **Contents.** An appeal must include the following on a CS-100 form:
 - a. The grievant's (1) name, (2) employee ID number, (3) employing agency, (4) mailing address, (5) telephone number, and (6) email address.
 - b. Any authorized representative's (1) name, (2) organization, (3) mailing address, (4) telephone number, and (5) email address.
 - c. A complete copy of the grievance chain, including all step-1 and step-2 grievances and answers.
 - d. A concise statement of the factual basis for the grievance appeal, including grounds for the appeal and citation to relevant subsections of rule 8-2.2.
 - e. A concise statement of the relief sought, which must be within the jurisdiction of a hearing officer to grant.
4. **Administrative review.** The CSHO administrative officer shall review all grievance appeals and summarily dismiss if a criterion in rule 8-4 is met, if the relief sought cannot be granted, or if the grievant fails to respond to a written notice or request from Civil Service staff.

D. Timely Filing.

1. **Based on receipt.** A timely grievance or grievance appeal must be **received** in the appropriate office by 5:00 p.m. on the applicable deadline. Time is counted as provided in regulation 8.06, § 3.B.
2. **Extensions.** A grievant and the appropriate step-1 or step-2 official may agree in writing to extend the time to file a grievance or an answer. Extensions cannot exceed 6 months. The grievant must request any extension to file a grievance appeal in writing to the CSHO, which has discretion to grant any extensions.
3. **Filing Method.** A grievance or grievance appeal must be filed as follows:
 - a. **Grievance.** A grievance may be filed in person, by mail, or by other courier to the designated office of the appropriate official. If the step-1 or step-2 official has established an email address to receive grievances, documents may be filed there instead.
 - b. **Grievance appeal.** Unless the CSHO administrative officer grants advance permission to file differently, a grievance appeal must be filed as a Microsoft Word or Adobe PDF attachment at MCSC-Hearings@mi.gov.
4. **Late filing.** To file a grievance or grievance appeal after a deadline, a grievant must establish good cause or special extenuating circumstances excusing the lateness. If denying a grievance for untimeliness, a step-1 or step-2 answer must evaluate the merits of any excuse for lateness. A grievant may file a grievance appeal of an otherwise appealable grievance to the CSHO for a *de novo* consideration of the excuse.
 - a. **Up to 28 days.** A filing received up to 28 days late is denied as untimely, unless the filing party establishes good cause.
 - b. **Over 28 days and under one year.** A filing received more than 28 days but less than 1 year late is denied as untimely, unless the filing party establishes special extenuating circumstances.
 - c. **One year late.** A filing received one year or more late is denied as untimely.

E. Prehearing Procedures.

1. **Assignment.** If a grievance appeal is not summarily dismissed, the grievance appeal is assigned to a hearing officer for a fair, impartial, and expeditious adjudication of the grievance appeal. Separate appeals with common issues of fact and law may be consolidated for consideration by the CSHO, notwithstanding an appointing authority's treatment of grievances at the agency level.
2. **Mediation.** The hearing officer may require mediation of a grievance appeal. Any mediator cannot (1) be assigned as hearing officer in the same matter or (2) later testify on any aspect of the mediation.

3. **Limit on communications.** A hearing officer shall not communicate privately on the facts or merits of a pending matter with any party or representative. The hearing officer may communicate privately as needed for matters unrelated to the facts or merits.
4. **Hearing officer disqualification.** A hearing officer who cannot impartially decide a matter is disqualified. A party or the hearing officer may move to disqualify the hearing officer within 14 days after the moving party knew or reasonably should have known the grounds for disqualification.
 - a. **Grounds.** Grounds to disqualify include the following:
 - (1) Personal bias or prejudice for or against a party or representative.
 - (2) Consultation by a party or representative on the pending matter before assignment.
 - (3) Employment by a party or representative in any private matter in the past five years. Appointment as a neutral arbitrator is not disqualifying.
 - (4) The hearing officer or a member of the officer's family or household is (a) a party, (b) a party's representative, or (c) a person with more than a *de minimis* interest that the proceeding could substantially affect.
 - b. **Ruling.** The assigned hearing officer shall decide the motion. If denied, within seven days, a moving party may ask in writing for the state personnel director to exercise superintending control and disqualify the hearing officer. The director's decision is final. After any disqualification, the administrative officer shall assign the matter to another hearing officer.
5. **Prehearing conference.** The hearing officer may conduct a prehearing conference to identify material facts in dispute and simplify issues; obtain stipulations, admissions of fact, and documents to avoid unnecessary proofs or witnesses; exchange documents; and take other actions to facilitate fair and expeditious adjudication.
6. **Submissions and proof of service.** If a party submits any written material to the hearing officer, the party shall concurrently serve a complete copy on all other parties and certify in writing how every other party was served. Copying all parties and representatives on an email submission is sufficient proof of service.
7. **Summary disposition.** If there is no genuine issue of material fact, a party may file a motion for summary dismissal or the hearing officer may decide the matter without a contested hearing based on the grievance record and written submissions of the parties, including affidavits and any additional documents requested or obtained by the hearing officer.

F. Discovery.

1. **Authority to issue.** To obtain relevant and material evidence needed to decide pending matters, a Civil Service adjudicating officer may:
 - a. Order classified employees and agencies or their representatives to appear, testify, and produce evidence, including books, records, papers, correspondence, or documents under their control.
 - b. Issue a subpoena to require a person who is not a classified employee to testify and produce evidence not under the control of a party, a classified employee, or an agency.
2. **Timing.** A party must request an order to appear or produce or a subpoena in writing at least 21 days before the scheduled appearance or production date. The adjudicating officer may issue an order on a late request only if the requestor demonstrates good cause.
3. **Service.** The requesting party is responsible for serving an order or subpoena on the party to whom it is directed.
 - a. **Order to appear or produce.** If a party seeks to serve a classified employee, the appointing authority shall deliver the order to the employee on a party's request. Filing a proof of service is not required.
 - b. **Subpoenas.** A subpoena may be served anyplace in the state. A subpoena must be served (a) personally by an individual of suitable age and discretion who is not a party to the grievance appeal, or (b) by mailing to a witness a copy of the subpoena and a postage-paid card acknowledging service and addressed to the party requesting service. If the card is not returned, the subpoena must be served personally. Proof of service must be filed with the adjudicating officer.
4. **Orders of appearance for classified employees.**
 - a. **Appearance.** All classified employees shall appear as directed by an adjudicating officer. A classified employee who is a necessary witness may also voluntarily appear at a party's request. An appointing authority shall release necessary witnesses from regularly scheduled work without loss of regular pay or leave credits for necessary travel and attendance, unless an emergency or critical safety concern prohibits releasing the employee. The employee is not entitled to overtime pay or travel expenses.
 - b. **Producing documents.** A classified employee ordered to produce evidence under the person's control must comply as ordered. Any objection by the employee or employee's appointing authority must be filed in writing at least 7 days before the production deadline. The hearing officer shall rule on objections before requiring the release of evidence.

5. **Orders to agencies.**

- a. **Requirements.** An adjudicating officer may issue an order to an agency directing it to produce its employees at a hearing to provide testimony or produce evidence under the control of the agency on request of a party. Before requesting an order, a party must seek the agency's voluntary agreement. A party must state in a request that it asked the appointing authority to voluntarily comply but was refused.
- b. **Appearance.** An agency shall comply with an order of appearance and provide witnesses or evidence as ordered, unless it files an objection at least 7 days before the witness or evidence is to be produced. The hearing officer shall rule on the objections before requiring the release of evidence.

6. **Subpoenas.**

- a. **Applications.** An application for a subpoena is normally acted on by the hearing officer assigned to a matter, but in the assigned hearing officer's absence, another adjudicating officer may grant or deny a request. When available, the assigned hearing officer may reexamine the decision.
 - b. **Notice.** A party requesting a subpoena shall provide every other party a copy of the subpoena within 24 hours after service.
 - c. **Costs.** A party requesting a subpoena bears the cost of service and witness and mileage fees. Witness and mileage fees are the same as for witnesses in state circuit courts.
 - d. **Revocation.** Any person served a subpoena who does not intend to comply shall, within 7 days after service, petition the CSHO in writing to revoke the subpoena. The petitioner shall serve a copy on the requesting party. The CSHO must also promptly notice the requesting party of the petition. The hearing officer may revoke a subpoena if it requires evidence unrelated to the matter at issue, does not describe the requested evidence with sufficient particularity, or is invalid for any other sufficient reason.
 - e. **Compliance.** If a person served with a subpoena fails to comply, the requesting party may petition the circuit court for an order requiring compliance. If a petition is filed, the hearing officer may adjourn proceedings or take other action deemed appropriate. If a hearing continues, the hearing officer may presume that evidence or testimony of a non-complying witness would be adverse to a party responsible for the failure or refusal to testify.
7. **Sanctions.** If a party ignores or willfully refuses to comply with an order to appear or produce or a subpoena and the requesting party is materially disadvantaged, the adjudicating officer may impose appropriate sanctions, including dismissal of the

noncompliant party's claims or defenses or drawing reasonable inferences against it related to its noncompliance.

8. **Medical information.** If a party's mental or physical condition is in controversy, the hearing officer may order prehearing discovery on the condition. Medical information subject to discovery includes medical records in the control of a party, physician, hospital, or other custodian, including the Employee Services Program. A hearing officer shall not issue any order on any assessment or counseling services by the Employee Services Program, unless the recipient has signed a written release authorizing the disclosure; employees of the Employee Services Program shall comply with any order of a hearing officer accompanied by a properly authorized release. A party may assert a valid privilege to prevent discovery of medical information about the party's mental or physical condition. A privilege not timely asserted is waived in the proceeding. A party who asserts that medical information is privileged or refuses to sign a release and prevents discovery cannot thereafter introduce any physical, documentary, or testimonial evidence on the party's medical or physical history or condition.

G. Hearing Procedures. If a grievance appeal is not decided on summary disposition, a hearing officer shall conduct a contested hearing under the following procedures:

1. **Scheduling.** The hearing officer shall fix the time and place of hearing. Grievance appeal hearings are to be concluded in one day, unless otherwise previously authorized by the hearing officer in writing. The parties shall avoid calling unnecessary witnesses, be sufficiently prepared, and stipulate to all uncontested facts of the case to the hearing officer before the hearing date. Hearing officers should encourage the parties to focus their presentations on relevant evidence.
2. **Postponements.** Except for a serious emergency, a request to postpone a scheduled hearing must be filed at least 14 days in advance. A hearing officer may postpone at a party's request if there is sufficient justification.
3. **Absences.** A hearing may proceed in the absence of a party or representative who fails to appear and did not obtain a postponement.
 - a. If the party with the burden of proof fails to appear, the hearing officer may grant a default judgment to the responding party.
 - b. If the responding party fails to appear, the hearing officer shall make an award in favor of the party with the burden of proof if sufficient evidence to justify an award is introduced.
4. **Prehearing exchange of documents and witness lists.** Each party shall provide every other party and the hearing officer (1) a copy of each document that the party intends to introduce into evidence in the party's case-in-chief and (2) a written list of the names and titles of all witnesses the party intends to call to testify at the hearing. The copies

- and list must be (1) hand-delivered or emailed to all other parties and the hearing officer at least 7 days before the hearing or (2) sent by first-class U.S. mail or other courier at least 14 days before the hearing. This section does not prohibit a party from introducing rebuttal evidence or witnesses.
- a. **Previously provided documents.** A party need not provide another copy of any document previously exchanged in the grievance process.
 - b. **Security risk.** If an appointing authority intends to call as a witness any prisoner or other person involuntarily committed, the witness may appear by telephone, unless the hearing is held where the witness is located.
5. **Evidence.** The hearing officer shall provide the parties a reasonable opportunity to present evidence, examine and cross-examine witnesses, and present argument. The rules of evidence do not apply, but the hearing officer may refuse to admit repetitive, irrelevant, unreliable, or speculative evidence. Parties are limited in examining witnesses and presenting evidence to facts directly related to matters in dispute before the hearing officer. The hearing officer may swear witnesses, take testimony, receive evidence including opinion evidence, and take other actions necessary to fairly consider the parties' claims. The hearing officer may receive and consider evidence of witnesses by affidavit, giving it weight deemed proper after considering any objection to its admission.
6. **Hearing record.** The hearing record shall include the following:
- a. The grievance chain, with all written grievances and answers.
 - b. Documents and items admitted into evidence by the hearing officer.
 - c. Sworn testimony of witnesses.
 - d. Motions or other pleadings filed by the parties.
 - e. Written orders and decisions of the hearing officer.
7. **Judicial notice.** The hearing officer may judicially note Civil Service rules, regulations, and decisions, which need not be admitted into evidence unless there is a genuine dispute over their authenticity or actual text.
8. **Agency work rules.** Relevant agency work rules, policy directives, or orders at issue must be admitted into evidence.
- H. Standards and Burden of Proof.** The burdens of proof in grievance appeals vary depending on the certified issues. The burdens are as follows:
1. **Prohibited discrimination.** If alleging discrimination, a grievant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the grievant suffered a tangible adverse employment action from discrimination prohibited by rule 1-8.

2. **Whistleblower.** If alleging reprisal, a grievant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the grievant suffered a tangible adverse employment action from retaliation prohibited by rule 2-10.
3. **Discipline.** If alleging that a dismissal, demotion, suspension, reduction in pay, or disciplinary lateral job change was without just cause, the burden of proof is:
 - a. **Just cause.** The appointing authority must first prove by a preponderance of the evidence that it had just cause to discipline the grievant.
 - b. **Discipline.** If the appointing authority proves that it had just cause to discipline, a hearing officer can only alter the discipline imposed if the grievant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the particular discipline imposed (1) violated a rule or regulation, (2) violated an agency work rule, or (3) was arbitrary and capricious.
4. **Position abolition or creation.** If challenging a position's creation or abolition, a grievant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that (1) the grievant suffered a tangible adverse employment action from the abolition or creation and (2) the position was abolished or created for reasons other than administrative efficiency.
5. **Nondisciplinary lateral job change.** If challenging a nondisciplinary lateral job change, the grievant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that (1) the grievant suffered substantial harm from the lateral job change and (2) the lateral job change was arbitrary and capricious.
6. **Compensation.** If alleging a denial of compensation, the grievant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the grievant was denied compensation to which the grievant was entitled under a rule or regulation.
7. **Service rating.** If an unsatisfactory service rating is challenged as without just cause, the appointing authority must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that it had just cause to issue the unsatisfactory service rating.
8. **Performance-pay evaluation.** If alleging a less-than-satisfactory overall performance-pay evaluation was without just cause, the appointing authority must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that it had just cause to issue an overall less-than-satisfactory evaluation.
9. **Rescinded probationary appointment.** If the rescission of an appointment during a probationary period where the grievant was demoted to a classification level not less than that occupied when appointed is challenged:
 - a. The appointing authority must first articulate the reasons for rescinding the probationary appointment and demoting the grievant.

- b. The grievant must then prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the rescission and demotion (1) were arbitrary and capricious or (2) violated rule 1-6, 1-8, or 2-10.
10. **General grievance appeal.** Unless otherwise specifically provided elsewhere in a rule or regulation, a grievant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence both of the following:
- a. The grievant was substantially harmed by an appointing authority's action.
 - b. That action violated (1) article 11, section 5, of the Michigan Constitution; (2) a rule or regulation; (3) an agency work rule; or (4) an enforceable written grievance settlement between the grievant and appointing authority permitted by the rules and regulations.

I. Decisions.

1. **Final decision.** The hearing officer shall issue a written decision setting forth findings of fact, conclusions of law, and any remedial orders. A decision disposing of a grievance appeal is final, unless a party timely files a claim of appeal or an application for leave to appeal to the Civil Service Commission.
2. **Remand decision.** If the hearing officer remands the matter to the agency for further proceedings and does not retain jurisdiction, the decision is appealable as a final decision. If the hearing officer remands the matter to the agency and retains jurisdiction, the decision is appealable only as an interlocutory order.
3. **Effective date.** If a party files an appeal to the commission within 28 days after a decision is issued, the decision is automatically stayed pending further order of the Employment Relations Board or commission. Otherwise, a grievance appeal decision becomes final and binding on the parties 29 days after the adjudicating officer's decision is issued, unless the decision provides a later effective date.
4. **Dismissal grievances.** If an adjudicating officer's final decision orders an appointing authority to reinstate a grievant who had been dismissed for just cause, as a condition of further appeal the appointing authority must, temporarily at the class and level ordered for reinstatement, either (a) reinstate the grievant or (b) temporarily restore base pay and appropriate medical, dental, and vision group insurance. Temporary restoration does not reinstate the grievant to employment in the classified service. During any temporary restoration, the grievant is not entitled to any leave credit, retirement credit, longevity credit or payment, additional compensation, base-pay increases, severance pay, expense reimbursement, or other additional compensation or benefit.
5. **Publication.** Written decisions of the CSHO and any subsequent written decisions or recommendations from the employment relations board and civil service commission

from any appeal of a CSHO decision are public documents. They are generally published online and available to the public.

J. Awards.

1. **Prohibitions.** A hearing officer cannot award attorney fees, witness fees, costs or other expenses, or interest on any monetary award.
2. **Back pay and benefits.** An appointing authority need not pay an award of back pay or benefits until a final, nonappealable decision of the commission or a court of competent jurisdiction affirms the award. If a reinstatement is affirmed after appeal, the appointing authority shall provide the rest of any back-pay award, offset by any base pay and benefits temporarily restored on appeal. An award of back pay and other benefits, even when not expressly stated in the decision, is subject to rules and regulations and the following deductions, when appropriate:
 - a. Earnings in other employment or self-employment, except for previously-approved supplemental employment.
 - b. Benefits from employer contributory income protection insurance.
 - c. Benefits under workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, social security, and social welfare programs.
 - d. Paycheck withholding required under federal, state, and local law.
 - e. The employee's share of the cost of any group insurance plan.
 - f. Retirement benefits, including disability retirement benefits.
3. **Expiring appointments.** A grievant in a limited-term, Senior Executive Service, or Senior Executive Management Assistant Service appointment cannot be awarded relief for any period after the scheduled expiration of the term of appointment.
4. **Overtime equalization.** In a grievance over inequitable overtime scheduling, relief is limited to subsequent overtime opportunities.
5. **Modified discipline.** Any disciplinary suspension expressed as a number of days imposed by a hearing officer applies to days on which the grievant would have otherwise been scheduled to work, unless otherwise provided in the decision.

K. Authorized Representation.

1. **Nonexclusively represented employees.** A NERE who is a party in a Civil Service grievance proceeding may represent himself or herself or may designate as an authorized representative (1) an employee or agent of a limited-recognition organization, (2) an attorney, or (3) another classified NERE, subject to limits in the rules or regulations.

2. **Exclusively represented employees.** An exclusively represented employee who is a party in a Civil Service grievance under this regulation may represent himself or herself or may designate as an authorized representative (1) an employee or agent of the employee's exclusive representative, (2) an attorney, or (3) another exclusively represented classified employee in the same bargaining unit, subject to limits in the rules or regulations. An exclusive representative may consent to but has no duty to represent an employee in a grievance under this regulation.
3. **Attendance at proceeding.**
 - a. **Administrative leave.** An agency shall release a designated representative in a Civil Service grievance proceeding from regularly scheduled work without loss of regular pay or leave credits as follows.
 - (1) An appointing authority shall release a designated representative employed by the same agency as a grievant from regularly scheduled work without loss of normal pay or leave credits to attend a disciplinary conference for a NERE, one grievance conference scheduled by the appointing authority, and a grievance appeal prehearing conference and hearing dates scheduled by Civil Service. The appointing authority shall also release a designated representative from regularly scheduled work without loss of normal pay or leave credits for reasonable travel to the grievance appeal hearing dates.
 - (2) A designated representative employed by a different agency may attend proceedings listed in § 4.K.3.a(1) only if the representative's appointing authority approves annual or personal leave.
 - b. **Limits.** Administrative leave for investigations by a representative is not authorized. Overtime and expenses, including reasonable travel expenses, are not authorized. Consultation time, except for 15 minutes before a grievance appeal hearing, is not authorized. To the extent practical, meetings should be scheduled during the grievant's workday. An appointing authority may limit the grant of administrative leave to one designated representative for a group grievance.
- L. **Confidentiality.** Except for the record and published Civil Service decisions, all files of the commission and its adjudicating officers relating to grievance appeals or other contested hearings, including internal correspondence, research, staff analyses, and draft decisions, are confidential and not open to the public.
- M. **Other Administrative Proceedings.** Procedures in this regulation for conducting hearings may be used in other Civil Service proceedings when a contested hearing is authorized to the extent that they are compatible with requirements for those proceedings. In Civil Service proceedings when a contested hearing is not authorized, the adjudicating officer may use these procedures to the extent that they are compatible with the subject matter and conduct of the investigation.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Civil Service Hearings Office, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-9096; or MCSC-Hearings@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 8.02

Subject: Technical Classification and Qualification Complaints		
SPDOC No.: 21-04	Effective Date: September 5, 2021	Replaces: Reg. 8.02 (SPDOC 16-06, January 1, 2017)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes procedures to file technical classification and qualification complaints, as authorized in rules 4-3 and 8-3.

2. CSC Rule References

3-3 *Appointments and Job Changes*

* * *

3-3.10 *Qualification*

An employee or appointing authority that does not agree with a staff qualification decision may file a written request for reconsideration with the state personnel director as provided in the regulations. The state personnel director or the director's designee shall reconsider the staff qualification decision in writing. If an employee's appointment is revoked as provide in rule 3-7 due to a staff qualification decision, the employee or appointing authority may file a technical appointment complaint as provided in the rules and regulations in lieu of requesting reconsideration.

4-3 *Appeals*

Only the appointing authority may appeal the classification of a newly established position. Either the appointing authority or an adversely affected employee may appeal a change in the classification or classification level of a previously established position through authorized technical appeal procedures.

8-3 *Technical Complaints*

8-3.1 *Complaint Regarding Technical Decision Authorized*

An authorized individual, appointing authority, or organization may file a technical complaint with civil service technical review staff, as provided in this rule and the regulations.

(a) Technical classification complaint. *An employee directly affected by a technical classification decision, or the employee's appointing authority, may file a technical classification complaint.*

* * *

8-3.2 Time Limits

* * *

(b) Other technical complaints. A technical classification complaint or technical disbursement complaint must be filed within 14 calendar days after the date the civil service staff issued the original technical decision.

8-3.3 Civil Service Technical Review

(a) Referral to technical review officer. If the technical complaint is not administratively dismissed under rule 8-4 [Summary Dismissal], a technical review officer shall conduct an expeditious review in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations.

(b) Technical review procedures.

(1) Hearing not authorized. A technical review officer is not authorized to conduct a hearing.

* * *

(3) Technical review decision. At the conclusion of the technical review, the technical review officer shall issue a final technical review decision setting forth the review officer's material findings of fact, conclusions of law, and remedial orders, if any. The final technical review decision shall be based on (1) the technical expertise of the review officer, (2) the civil service rules and regulations, (3) agency records, and (4) the documents and written submissions of the parties. In a review of a technical appointment complaint, the technical review officer shall also consider the written recommendation of the hearing officer on any certified question of fact.

8-3.4 Further Appeal to Commission Authorized

An interested party in a technical review proceeding may file an appeal of a final technical review decision, including a summary dismissal of the technical complaint, to the civil service commission, as provided in the civil service rules and regulations.

8-3.5 Effective Date of Decision of Technical Review Officer

(a) Technical classification review. A final technical review decision on a technical classification complaint is effective immediately upon issuance, unless a different effective date is specified in the decision.

* * *

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

- 1. Interested party,* in any other technical review, means a party that filed a technical complaint or a written appearance in the technical complaint review proceeding.
- 2. Party* means any of the following persons or organizations:

* * *

(b) Party, in a technical classification review, means any of the following:

- (1) An employee whose classification is directly affected by a technical classification decision.*
- (2) The appointing authority of an employee in subdivision (b)(1).*
- (3) Any other interested person with a demonstrable special interest in the technical classification decision that is granted permission to participate in the review.*

* * *

3. Technical complainant means any of the following persons when directly affected and aggrieved by a technical decision:

- (a) An applicant for employment.*
- (b) A classified employee.*
- (c) An appointing authority.*
- (d) The office of the state employer.*
- (e) Any other person or organization specifically authorized by civil service rule or regulation to file a technical complaint.*

4. Technical complaint means a written complaint that a technical decision (1) violated article 11, section 5, of the Michigan constitution, (2) violated a civil service rule or regulation, or (3) was arbitrary and capricious.

5. Technical decision includes each of the following individual decisions:

- (a) Technical classification decision means a civil service staff decision (1) classifying a position in the classified service or (2) making a working-out-of-class determination.*

* * *

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

- 1. Staff qualification decision** means a civil service staff decision determining the qualifications and fitness of a candidate for a position in the classified service.
- 2. Technical qualification complaint** means a request for the director or the director's designee to reconsider a staff qualification decision, as authorized in rule 3-3.10.

4. Standards

A. Filing Complaints.

1. An employee or appointing authority directly affected by a technical classification decision or staff qualification decision by the Office of Classification, Selection, and Compensation may file a technical classification or technical qualification complaint

with the Office of Technical Complaints. The complaint must be submitted on the Technical Complaint form ([CS-212](#)) to MCSC-OTC@mi.gov.

- a. An employee organization cannot file a complaint over a technical decision, but may serve as representative for the complainant.
 - b. A complaint for a position in a preauthorized classification is accepted only if Civil Service has made a technical decision. If an appointing authority denies a preauthorized reclassification, the incumbent must first request a position review by Civil Service under regulation 4.03.
 - c. Disputes over evaluating an incumbent's work performance are not subject to technical complaints.
 - d. Incumbents in the same classification may file a joint complaint of a denied or modified classification action. The incumbents must be performing the same duties and responsibilities and must have occupied their positions for the equivalent of one year of full-time service. Only incumbents who sign the [CS-212](#) are considered complainants.
2. **Complaint.** The technical complaint is the complainant's final opportunity to offer evidence into the administrative record without needing to demonstrate a legal basis to add the evidence. The complaint must include the following:
- a. All information required in Part A of the [CS-212](#) for each complainant.
 - b. A clear and concise description of the technical decision questioned, including any additional information required in the form's instructions.
 - c. A complete statement of why the technical decision (1) violated article 11, § 5 of the Michigan Constitution; (2) violated a rule or regulation; or (3) was arbitrary and capricious.
 - d. Any documentary evidence that the complainant believes supports the technical complaint.
 - e. A clear statement of the desired outcome, which must be within the authority of Civil Service to grant.
 - f. Each complainant's signature, which can be a scanned document of an actual signature or a complainant's typed name followed by "/s/" (e.g., "John Doe /s/").
 - g. The name, mailing address, and email address of the complainant's representative, if any.
3. **Time limits.** To be timely, the Office of Technical Complaints must **receive** the complaint within 14 days after the date the underlying technical decision was **issued**.

4. **Extension.** The technical review officer may grant an extension to file if, before the filing deadline passes, the complainant shows sufficient justification.

B. Administrative Denial.

1. **Preliminary review.** Upon receipt of a complaint, staff shall conduct a preliminary review to determine the timeliness and sufficiency of the complaint.
2. **Reasons.** In addition to grounds in rule 8-4, a technical classification or qualification complaint may be administratively dismissed without prior notice if the complaint:
 - a. Fails to set forth allegations with sufficient particularity to permit review.
 - b. Involves matters that are not subject to review, including the rules and regulations, the Equitable Classification Plan, the maintenance, criteria, and pay of individual classifications, position freezes, and other requirements or limits approved by Civil Service.
 - c. Fails for other good and sufficient reason to warrant further review.

C. Technical Review Decisions.

1. **Complaint investigation.** A technical review officer cannot conduct a hearing, but may contact or meet with the complainant or other interested parties to discuss the complaint or seek additional submissions, if necessary.
2. **Decisions.**
 - a. The technical review officer shall review all submissions de novo and decide the matter based on the submissions, agency records, rules and regulations, and technical expertise.
 - b. **Technical classification review decisions.** A technical review officer's decision in a technical classification complaint must contain notice of interested parties' right to file an application for leave to appeal to the commission under regulation 8.05.
 - c. **Technical qualification review decisions.** A technical review officer's technical qualification review decision in a technical qualification complaint is the commission's final decision and may be appealed to the circuit court under the review procedures described in rule 8-7.9

D. Implementing Decisions.

1. **Effective date.** The effective date assigned to a technical classification complaint decision is the first day of the pay period when the original request for a position review was received. If the appointing authority submitted the request, the effective date is assigned under regulation 4.04. If the employee submitted the position review request, the effective date is assigned under regulation 4.03.

2. **Parties granted relief.** Only complainants listed on the CS-212 may obtain full relief, including the effective date of the original position review. Other similarly situated individuals may only be granted the same classification relief prospectively.
 3. **Effects of vacating a position.** If an incumbent vacates a position before the complaint process ends and ultimately prevails:
 - a. The employee who complained about a classification action receives compensation in the awarded classification retroactive to the effective date of the original position review until the date the employee vacated the position.
 - b. The employee has reinstatement rights in the awarded classification, as described in the rules and regulations.
 - c. If the employee vacated the position as a result of a reduction in force, the employee's name is placed on the appropriate recall list for the awarded classification. This does not require the bumping chain to be reinstated.
 - d. The awarded classification is limited to the position that gave rise to the complaint and cannot be transferred to other positions.
 4. **Effect on subsequent employee.** In a successful complaint, when a new incumbent has been appointed to the position, the position remains at the previous classification until the successor has satisfactorily performed the duties for the equivalent of one year of full-time service. The position may be reclassified to the awarded classification sooner if the successor qualifies for an early reclassification under regulation 4.05.
- E. Grievance Settlements.** An appointing authority cannot unilaterally settle a classification or qualification dispute through a grievance or arbitration proceeding covered by a collective bargaining agreement or regulation 8.01.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of Technical Complaints, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-241-9093; or to MCSC-OTC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 8.03

Subject:		
Technical Disbursement Complaints		
SPDOC No.:	Effective Date:	Replaces:
16-06	January 1, 2017	Reg. 8.03 (SPDOC 15-15, October 1, 2015)

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1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards and procedures to file and process technical disbursement complaints, as authorized in Civil Service rules and regulations.

2. CSC Rule References

7-6 Prior Written Approval by Civil Service Staff

7-6.4 Complaint Regarding Technical Decision

An interested party who participated at the civil service staff review may file a technical disbursement complaint as provided in rule 8-3 [Technical Complaints]. The technical complaint must be received

by the civil service technical review staff and all other interested parties within 14 calendar days after the date the technical disbursement decision is issued.

7-7 Preauthorized Approval

** * **

7-7.5 Complaints or Appeals

Any complaint regarding the use of the preauthorized approval process or any disbursements for personal services made or authorized under the preauthorized approval process must be brought under the procedures authorized in rule 7-9. Any complaint regarding a technical decision to add personal services to the preauthorized list must be brought by an interested party under the technical appeal procedures in rule 8-3 [Technical Complaints].

** * **

8-3 Technical Complaints

8-3.1 Complaint Regarding Technical Decision Authorized

An authorized individual, appointing authority, or organization may file a technical complaint with civil service technical review staff, as provided in this rule and the regulations.

** * **

(b) Technical disbursement complaint. *An interested party authorized in rule 7-6.4 [Complaint Regarding Technical Decision] may file a technical disbursement complaint.*

** * **

8-3.2 Time Limits

** * **

(b) Other technical complaints. *A technical classification complaint or technical disbursement complaint must be filed within 14 calendar days after the date the civil service staff issued the original technical decision.*

8-3.3 Civil Service Technical Review

(a) Referral to technical review officer. *If the technical complaint is not administratively dismissed under rule 8-4 [Summary Dismissal], a technical review officer shall conduct an expeditious review in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations.*

(b) Technical review procedures.

(1) Hearing not authorized. *A technical review officer is not authorized to conduct a hearing.*

** * **

(3) Technical review decision. *At the conclusion of the technical review, the technical review officer shall issue a final technical review decision setting forth the review officer's material*

findings of fact, conclusions of law, and remedial orders, if any. The final technical review decision shall be based on (1) the technical expertise of the review officer, (2) the civil service rules and regulations, (3) agency records, and (4) the documents and written submissions of the parties. In a review of a technical appointment complaint, the technical review officer shall also consider the written recommendation of the hearing officer on any certified question of fact.

8-3.4 Further Appeal to Commission Authorized

An interested party in a technical review proceeding may file an appeal of a final technical review decision, including a summary dismissal of the technical complaint, to the civil service commission, as provided in the civil service rules and regulations.

8-3.5 Effective Date of Decision of Technical Review Officer

** * **

(b) Technical disbursement review. *A final technical review decision on a technical disbursement complaint is effective as follows:*

(1) Request approved.

(A) *If an initial civil service staff decision approving a request became effective under rule 7-6.3 [Effective Date of Staff Decision], a decision of a technical review officer also approving the request is effective immediately and the appointing authority may continue to make disbursements for the personal services until the civil service commission or a court of competent jurisdiction rules otherwise.*

(B) *If civil service staff initially denied a request, a technical review decision approving a request is effective 15 calendar days after the date the decision is issued, unless a later date is specified in the decision. An interested party intending to appeal the technical review decision to the civil service commission may file a request that the state personnel director order the effective date of the decision stayed pending appeal. The request for a stay must be filed within 14 calendar days after the date the technical review decision is issued. The director may stay the effective date of the technical review decision pending appeal to the commission if the director determines that (1) it is unlikely that the request meets any of the standards for approval and (2) a stay is in the best interests of the classified service.*

(2) Request denied. *If civil service staff initially approved a request, a technical review decision disapproving the request is final and binding on the parties 29 calendar days after the date the decision is issued, unless either (1) the decision provides for a later effective date or (2) an interested party files a timely application for leave to appeal to the civil service commission within 28 calendar days after the date the decision was issued. If an interested party files a timely application for leave to appeal, the effective date of the technical review decision is automatically stayed and the appointing authority may continue to make disbursements for*

the personal services until the civil service commission or a court of competent jurisdiction rules otherwise.

* * *

8-4 Summary Dismissal of Grievance Appeal or Technical Complaint

A civil service adjudicating officer may summarily dismiss a grievance appeal or technical complaint for any of the following reasons:

- (a) Not authorized.** *The adjudicating officer lacks the authority to consider the grievance appeal or technical complaint under the civil service rules and regulations for either of the following reasons:*
- (1)** *The grievant or technical complainant is not authorized to file the grievance, grievance appeal, or technical complaint.*
 - (2)** *The subject matter of the grievance, grievance appeal, or technical complaint is not reviewable in the forum selected.*
- (b) Lack of jurisdiction.** *Civil service staff or the civil service commission lacks jurisdiction over a necessary party or over the subject matter of the grievance appeal or technical complaint.*
- (c) Untimeliness.** *The grievance, grievance appeal, or technical complaint was not filed timely.*
- (d) Another action pending.** *Another civil service action has been initiated between the same parties involving substantially the same grievance or technical complaint.*
- (e) Barred by prior claim.** *Substantially the same grievance or technical complaint was adjudicated to finality in another action between the same parties.*
- (f) Failure to respond.** *A grievant or technical complainant fails to respond to a deficiency notice issued by civil service staff, as provided in the civil service rules and regulations.*

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

- 1. Adjudicating officer** *means the state personnel director or other civil service administrative officer, technical review officer, hearing officer, arbitrator, or other officer authorized to make a decision reviewable by the civil service commission.*
- 2. Good cause** *means an acceptable excuse for failing to file or take other required action timely. Good cause does not include a person's own carelessness, negligence, or inattention to the filing or other requirements.*
- 3. Interested party**, *in a review of a technical disbursement decision, means a party that filed a request or a written appearance in the initial civil service staff review of the request.*
- 4. Party** *means any of the following persons or organizations:*

* * *

(d) Party, in a review of a technical disbursement decision, means any of the following:

- (1) The appointing authority that files a request under rule 7-6 [Prior Written Approval by Civil Service Staff] or rule 7-7 [Preauthorized Approval] regarding disbursements for personal services.*
- (2) An exclusive representative of a classified employee with a direct interest in the technical disbursement decision.*
- (3) A nonexclusively represented classified employee with a direct interest in the technical disbursement decision.*
- (4) A limited recognition organization appearing on behalf of a classified employee with a direct interest in the technical disbursement decision.*
- (5) The office of the state employer.*
- (6) Any other person or organization with a demonstrable special interest in the technical disbursement decision who (1) petitions to participate in the civil service staff review and (2) is authorized by the civil service staff to participate in the review.*

5. Technical complainant means any of the following persons when directly affected and aggrieved by a technical decision:

- (a) An applicant for employment.*
- (b) A classified employee.*
- (c) An appointing authority.*
- (d) The office of the state employer.*
- (e) Any other person or organization specifically authorized by civil service rule or regulation to file a technical complaint.*

6. Technical complaint means a written complaint that a technical decision (1) violated article 11, section 5, of the Michigan constitution, (2) violated a civil service rule or regulation, or (3) was arbitrary and capricious.

7. Technical decision includes each of the following individual decisions:

* * *

(b) Technical disbursement decision means a civil service staff decision authorized under rule 7-6 [Prior Written Approval by Civil Service Staff] or rule 7-7 [Preauthorized Approval] regarding disbursements for personal services.

* * *

4. Standards

A. Filing Complaints on Preauthorized Services.

1. Any complaint regarding the use of the preauthorized approval process or any disbursements for personal services made or authorized under the preauthorized approval process may be brought only under the procedure authorized in rule 7-9.
2. Any complaint regarding a technical decision to add personal services to the preauthorized list may be brought only by an interested party under the technical complaint procedures in rule 8-3 and this regulation.

B. Filing Complaints on Nonpreauthorized Services.

1. **Authorized to Complain.** Only an interested party who participated in the timely submission of all relevant data and information at the initial staff review may file a technical disbursement complaint with the Office of Technical Complaints. The technical disbursement complaint must be submitted using the Technical Complaint form (CS-212) to MCSC-OTC@mi.gov.
2. **Complaint.** The technical complaint is the final opportunity for the complainant to offer new evidence into the administrative record without needing to demonstrate a legal basis to add the evidence. The complaint must include the following:
 - a. All information required in part A of the CS-212 for each complainant.
 - b. A clear and concise description of the technical decision being complained of in Part B of the CS-212, including any additional information required in the instructions for the form.
 - c. A complete statement of why the technical decision (1) violated article 11, section 5 of the Michigan Constitution; (2) violated a Civil Service rule or regulation; or (3) was arbitrary and capricious.
 - d. All documentary evidence that the complainant believes supports the technical complaint.
 - e. A clear statement of the desired outcome of the complaint. The outcome must be within the authority of Civil Service staff to grant.
 - f. The signature of each complainant. A signature can be a scanned document of an actual signature or the complainant's typed name followed by "/s/" (e.g., "John Doe /s/").
 - g. The name, mailing address, and email address of the complainant's representative, if any.

C. Time Limits.

To be timely, the complaint must be **received** by the Civil Service Office of Technical Complaints within 14 calendar days after the date the technical disbursement decision was issued.

D. Extension.

The technical review officer may grant an extension to file if, before the filing deadline passes, the technical complainant shows sufficient justification for the extension.

E. Administrative Denial of Complaint.

1. **Reasons for Administrative Denial.** In addition to the grounds in rule 8-4, a technical disbursement complaint may be administratively dismissed without prior notice for the following reasons:

- a. The complaint fails to set forth allegations with sufficient particularity to permit review.
- b. The complaint involves one or more of the following actions, decisions, and matters that are not subject to review:
 - (1) Michigan Civil Service Commission rules.
 - (2) Civil Service regulations, standards, and procedures.
- c. The complaint fails for other good and sufficient reason to warrant further review.

F. Technical Review Decisions.

1. **Technical Review Process.** A technical review officer is not authorized to conduct a hearing, but may meet with the complainant or other interested parties to discuss the complaint. Decisions of the technical review officer shall be based on the technical expertise of the technical review officer and a *de novo* review of all submissions of interested parties, agency records, and Civil Service rules and regulations.
2. **Decision of the Technical Review Officer.** The decision of a technical review officer shall contain notice of the right of interested parties to file an application for leave to appeal to the Civil Service Commission, as provided in regulation 8.05.

G. Implementing Technical Review Decisions.

1. **Technical disbursement review.** A final technical decision on a technical disbursement complaint is effective as follows:
 - a. **Request approved.**
 - (1) If an initial Civil Service staff decision approving a request became effective under rule 7-6.3, a decision of a technical review officer also approving the

request is effective immediately. The appointing authority may continue to make disbursements for the personal services until the Civil Service Commission or a court of competent jurisdiction rules otherwise.

- (2) If Civil Service staff initially denied a request, a technical review decision approving a request is effective 15 calendar days after the date the decision is issued, unless a later date is specified in the decision. An interested party intending to appeal the technical review decision to the Civil Service Commission may file a request that the State Personnel Director order the effective date of the decision stayed pending appeal. The request for a stay must be filed within 14 calendar days after the date the technical review decision is issued. The director may stay the effective date of the technical review decision pending appeal to the Commission if the director determines that (1) it is unlikely that the request meets any of the standards for approval and (2) a stay is in the best interests of the classified service.
- b. **Request denied.** If Civil Service staff initially approved a request, a technical review decision disapproving the request is final and binding on the parties 29 calendar days after the date the decision is issued, unless either (1) the decision provides for a later effective date or (2) an interested party files a timely application for leave to appeal to the Civil Service Commission within 28 calendar days after the date the decision was issued. If an interested party files a timely application for leave to appeal, the effective date of the technical review decision is automatically stayed and the appointing authority may continue to make disbursements for the personal services until the Commission or a court of competent jurisdiction rules otherwise.

5. Procedures

Responsibility	Action
Civil Service	1. Mails technical decision to interested parties.
Complainant	2. Prepares technical complaint and submits to the Office of Technical Complaints at MCSC-OTC@mi.gov.
Office of Technical Complaints	3. Upon receipt of the technical complaint, conducts preliminary review to determine timeliness and sufficiency of the complaint. 4. If the complaint is untimely or fails to meet the requirements of this regulation, dismisses the technical complaint. 5. If the complaint is properly submitted, obtains additional information from the appointing authority and other interested parties, if required. 6. If necessary, meets with the technical complainant and any other interested parties to review and discuss the complaint.

Responsibility	Action
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- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Complainant or Interested Party | <ol style="list-style-type: none">7. Prepares and issues technical complaint decision.8. May apply for leave to appeal to the Civil Service Commission. |
|---------------------------------|--|

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of Technical Complaints, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-241-9096; or to MCSC-OTC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 8.04

Subject: Technical Appointment Complaints		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 8.04 (SPDOC 18-03, January 1, 2019)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes procedures for technical appointment complaints authorized in rules 3-7 and 8-3.

2. CSC Rule References

3-7 Revocation of Appointment

3-7.1 Review of Appointments

Every appointment in the classified service is expressly subject to review by civil service staff. If the state personnel director determines that an appointment violated a civil service rule or regulation, the director may order corrective action, including revocation of the appointment.

3-7.2 Methods of Review

Civil service staff may review any appointment under the civil service audit function or a technical appointment complaint.

(a) Audit review.

(1) Revocation. If an audit reveals a selection, an appointment, or a certification violated a rule or regulation, the director may order corrective action, including revoking the appointment. The director shall give the appointing authority and the appointee whose appointment is revoked written notice.

(2) Review. An appointee whose appointment is revoked or the appointing authority may file a technical appointment complaint over a revocation order within 14 days after its issuance. If a timely complaint is filed, the technical review officer may stay the order pending a final decision.

(b) Technical appointment complaint.

(1) Authorized. If an unsuccessful candidate files a timely technical appointment complaint and the technical review officer determines that the challenged appointment violated a rule or regulation, the officer may order corrective action, including revoking the challenged appointment. The officer cannot order a candidate's appointment.

- (2) **Notice.** *If a complaint is filed, the incumbent appointee must be given notice of the complaint and allowed to defend the appointment. An incumbent whose appointment is revoked is bound by the complaint's final determination.*

3-7.3 Effect of Revocation of Appointment

When the state personnel director or a technical review officer revokes an appointment, the employment status of the employee whose appointment is revoked is determined as follows:

- (a) **Employee with continuing status.** *If the employee had continuing status at the time of the appointment, the employee is to be retained in a position within the agency that appointed the employee at a classification and level in which the employee had continuing status at the time of the appointment. If no such position is available within the agency at the time of the revocation, the employee may exercise employment preference.*
- (b) **Employee without continuing status.** *If the employee had no continuing status in the classified service at the time of the appointment, the appointing authority shall separate the employee from state employment, unless the employee has otherwise been properly appointed to another position.*

8-3 Technical Complaints

8-3.1 Complaint Regarding Technical Decision Authorized

An authorized individual, appointing authority, or organization may file a technical complaint with civil service technical review staff, as provided in this rule and the regulations.

* * *

(c) Technical appointment complaint.

- (1) **After revocation of appointment.** *If, as the result of a civil service audit, a person's appointment is revoked, the person or the person's appointing authority may file a technical appointment complaint.*
- (2) **After denial of appointment.** *An unsuccessful candidate who alleges that the selection, appointment, or certification process for the position violated a civil service rule or regulation may file a technical appointment complaint.*

8-3.2 Time Limits

(a) **Technical appointment complaint.** *An unsuccessful candidate who alleges that the selection, appointment, or certification process for a position violated a civil service rule or regulation must file a technical appointment complaint with civil service technical review staff within the following time limits:*

- (1) **Notice mailed.** *If the appointing authority mailed or delivered notice to the candidate that the candidate was removed from the selection process or that another person was appointed to the position, the candidate must file the technical appointment complaint no later than 14*

calendar days after the later of (1) the effective date of the challenged appointment or (2) the date of the notice.

- (2) No notice mailed.** *If the appointing authority does not mail or deliver notice to the candidate, the candidate must file the technical appointment complaint within 6 months after the effective date of the challenged appointment.*

* * *

8-3.3 Civil Service Technical Review

- (a) Referral to technical review officer.** *If the technical complaint is not administratively dismissed under rule 8-4 [Summary Dismissal], a technical review officer shall conduct an expeditious review in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations.*

(b) Technical review procedures.

- (1) Hearing not authorized.** *A technical review officer is not authorized to conduct a hearing.*

- (2) Technical appointment complaint; certified question.** *If the technical review officer determines that a technical appointment complaint raises a genuine issue as to any material fact that cannot be adequately determined under the technical complaint procedures, the technical review officer may certify one or more questions of fact to a hearing officer to conduct a hearing and issue a recommended decision to the technical review officer, as provided in the civil service regulations.*

- (3) Technical review decision.** *At the conclusion of the technical review, the technical review officer shall issue a final technical review decision setting forth the review officer's material findings of fact, conclusions of law, and remedial orders, if any. The final technical review decision shall be based on (1) the technical expertise of the review officer, (2) the civil service rules and regulations, (3) agency records, and (4) the documents and written submissions of the parties. In a review of a technical appointment complaint, the technical review officer shall also consider the written recommendation of the hearing officer on any certified question of fact.*

8-3.4 Further Appeal to Commission Authorized

An interested party in a technical review proceeding may file an appeal of a final technical review decision, including a summary dismissal of the technical complaint, to the civil service commission, as provided in the civil service rules and regulations.

8-3.5 Effective Date of Decision of Technical Review Officer

* * *

- (c) Technical appointment complaint.** *A technical review decision on a technical appointment complaint is final and binding on the parties 29 calendar days after the date the decision was issued unless either (1) the decision provides for a later effective date or (2) an interested party files a further appeal to the civil service commission within 28 calendar days after the date of the*

decision. If a party files a timely application for leave to appeal, the effective date of the decision is automatically stayed pending further order of the employment relations board or civil service commission.

8-3.6 Exclusive Technical Appointment Reviews

- (a) Exclusive proceeding.** *The technical appointment review is the exclusive proceeding for any candidate or employee, including an exclusively represented employee, to bring a complaint that arises out of (1) the selection, appointment, or certification of a candidate for a position in the classified service or (2) the revocation of an appointment after a civil service audit. A candidate, employee, and appointing authority are prohibited from using either the civil service grievance process provided in rule 8-1 [Grievances] or a negotiated grievance process permitted by rule 6-9.6 [Negotiated Grievance Procedures].*
- (b) Incumbent employee.** *If a technical appointment complaint is filed, the technical appointment review is the exclusive proceeding in which an incumbent employee whose appointment is challenged may appear and defend the employee's own selection, appointment, or certification. An incumbent employee whose appointment is challenged and who is given notice of the technical appointment complaint and the opportunity to appear and defend the appointment in the technical appointment review is bound by the final technical appointment decision. The incumbent employee cannot later file a separate technical complaint or grievance regarding either (1) the incumbent employee's original selection, appointment, or certification or (2) the result of the technical appointment decision, including revocation of the incumbent employee's appointment.*

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

- 1. Candidate** means a qualified person who requested to be considered for appointment to a specific position in the classified service and who was considered by the appointing authority.
- 2. Technical decision** includes each of the following individual decisions:

* * *

- (c) Technical appointment decision** means (1) a decision of an appointing authority appointing a candidate to a position in the classified service or (2) a decision of civil service staff certifying or revoking an appointment to a position in the classified service.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

- 1. Appointee** means a classified employee whose appointment is (1) vacated by Civil Service staff or (2) challenged by an unsuccessful candidate for the position.
- 2. Appointing authority** means the appointing authority that made the disputed appointment.

3. **Considered by the appointing authority** means a qualified candidate who (1) met any screening criteria established by the appointing authority and (2) was interviewed or otherwise comparably evaluated by the appointing authority.

4. Standards

A. Filing Complaints.

1. An employee whose appointment is revoked because of a Civil Service audit or an unsuccessful candidate directly affected by a technical appointment decision may file a technical complaint with the Office of Technical Complaints. The complaint must be submitted on the Technical Complaint form (CS-212) to MCSC-OTC@mi.gov.
2. **Complaint.** The complaint must include:
 - a. All information required in part A of the CS-212.
 - b. A clear and concise description of the technical appointment decision questioned in Part B of the CS-212, including any additional information required in the form's instructions.
 - c. A complete statement of why the technical appointment decision (1) violated article 11, § 5 of the Michigan Constitution; (2) violated a rule or regulation; or (3) was arbitrary and capricious.
 - d. Any documents that the complainant believes supports the technical complaint.
 - e. A clear statement of the desired outcome of the complaint, which must be within the authority of Civil Service to grant.
 - f. The complainant's signature, which can be a scanned document of an actual signature or the complainant's typed name followed by "/s/" (e.g., "John Doe /s/").
 - g. The name, mailing address, and email address of the complainant's representative, if any.
3. **Time Limits.** If notice of the technical appointment decision was provided, the complaint must be received by the Office of Technical Complaints within 14 days after the later of the decision's effective date or the date notice of the decision was provided. If no notice was provided, a complaint must be filed within six months after the appointment's effective date.
4. **Extension.** The technical review officer may grant an extension to file if, before the filing deadline passes, the complainant shows sufficient justification.

- B. Administrative Denial of Complaint.** In addition to the reasons in rule 8-4, a technical appointment complaint may be administratively dismissed without prior notice if:

1. The complaint fails to set forth allegations with sufficient particularity to permit review.
2. The complaint fails to allege a violation of a rule or regulation or article 11, § 5, of the Michigan Constitution.
3. The complainant was not a qualified candidate considered by the appointing authority.
4. The complaint fails for other good and sufficient reason to warrant further review.

C. Complaint Investigation.

1. If a complaint is not summarily or administratively dismissed, the Office of Technical Complaints shall notify the appointing authority and any appointees of the complaint and of their right to respond to the complaint and participate. Notice to appointees must include notice that:
 - a. The complaint challenges the appointee's appointment and that the appointee may be removed or demoted as a result of the complaint.
 - b. The appointee is a party to the complaint and may present documents and argument and appeal any adverse decision.
 - c. Even if the appointee does not participate, the appointee will be bound by the final decision in response to the complaint and cannot bring a later grievance, technical appeal, or complaint to challenge the final decision's result.
2. A technical review officer cannot conduct a hearing, but may discuss the complaint with or seek additional written submissions from the complainant, the appointing authority, the appointee, or other interested parties. If the complaint raises a genuine issue of material fact that cannot be adequately determined under the technical complaint procedure, the technical review officer may certify questions of fact to the Civil Service Hearings Office (CSHO). CSHO shall assign the matter to a hearing officer to conduct a hearing, as provided in rules and regulations, and issue a written recommendation on the certified question of fact to the technical review officer.

D. Technical Review Decision.

1. The technical review officer shall review all submissions, including any hearing officer's recommendation, and decide the matter based on the submissions, agency records, rules and regulations, and technical expertise. At the end of the technical review, the technical review officer shall issue a final technical review decision setting forth material findings of fact, conclusions of law, and any remedial orders. The technical review officer may not order a candidate's appointment.
2. The technical review officer's decision shall contain notice of interested parties' right to file an application for leave to appeal to the commission under regulation 8.05.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of Technical Complaints, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-241-9096; or MCSC-OTC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 8.05

Subject: Employment Relations Board Appeal Procedures		
SPDOC No.: 22-15	Effective Date: January 1, 2023	Replaces: Reg. 8.05 (SPDOC 22-06, July 25, 2022)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes standards and procedures to appeal a decision to the Civil Service Commission through the Employment Relations Board.

2. CSC Rule References

8-7 Appeal to Civil Service Commission

8-7.1 Appeal to Civil Service Commission

When authorized in the civil service rules, a party aggrieved by the final decision of an adjudicating officer may appeal the decision to the civil service commission. An appeal to the commission must be filed with the employment relations board, as provided in the civil service rules and regulations. Unless an administrative officer recommends dismissal of the appeal as provided in rule 8-7.4 [Summary Dismissal of Claim or Application], the employment relations board shall make a recommendation to the commission as provided in rule 1-15.4 [Duties].

8-7.2 Claim and Application

(a) Further appeal as of right by employee. An employee with status who was dismissed for just cause may appeal as of right from a final decision of an adjudicating officer upholding the dismissal. The state personnel director shall provide for an expedited appeal procedure in the regulations.

(b) Further appeal as of right by appointing authority. An appointing authority that dismissed an employee for just cause may appeal as of right from a final decision of an adjudicating officer reinstating the employee. The state personnel director shall provide for an expedited appeal procedure in the regulations.

(c) Further appeal by application and leave granted. A party aggrieved by any other final decision of an adjudicating officer may appeal to the civil service commission upon application and leave granted.

8-7.3 Time Limits for Appeal to Commission

(a) Time limits for appeal to commission. Except where another rule or a regulation establishes a shorter period, a claim of appeal or an application for leave to appeal must be received by the

employment relations board within 28 calendar days after the date the final decision of the adjudicating officer is issued.

- (b) **Proof of service.** The party filing the appeal must serve a copy of the claim or application on all other parties and provide proof of the service within 3 calendar days after the claim or application is filed with the board.*
- (c) **Late filing.** If a claim or application is not filed timely, the claim or application must be accompanied by an affidavit setting forth either good cause or special extenuating circumstances for the delay.*
 - (1) The administrative officer may accept a claim or application up to 28 calendar days late if the appellant demonstrates good cause for the delay that was not due to the appellant's own negligence.*
 - (2) The administrative officer may accept a claim or application filed more than 28 calendar days but less than one year late if the appellant demonstrates special extenuating circumstances for the delay.*
 - (3) A claim or application filed more than one year late cannot be accepted or considered under any circumstances.*

8-7.4 Summary Dismissal of Claim or Application

A civil service administrative officer may recommend that the civil service commission summarily dismiss a claim or application for any of the following reasons:

- (a) **Not authorized.** The appellant is not authorized to file the appeal or the claim or application is not subject to review by the commission.*
- (b) **Lack of jurisdiction.** Civil service staff or the civil service commission lacks jurisdiction over a necessary party or over the subject matter of the appeal.*
- (c) **Untimeliness.** The claim or application is untimely.*
- (d) **Another action pending.** Another civil service action has been initiated between the same parties involving substantially the same matter.*
- (e) **Barred by prior claim.** Substantially the same matter was adjudicated to finality in another action between the same parties.*
- (f) **Failure to respond.** A grievant or technical complainant fails to respond to a deficiency notice issued by civil service staff, as provided in the civil service rules and regulations.*

8-7.5 Grounds for Granting an Application for Leave to Appeal

- (a) **Procedure.** If an administrative officer does not recommend summary dismissal of the application for leave to appeal, the employment relations board shall consider the application as provided in rule 1-15.4(b) [Duties] and the applicable regulations.*

(b) Grounds for granting leave to appeal. *In the discretion of the civil service commission, leave to appeal may be granted in any matter in which it is alleged that (1) the decision of the adjudicating officer is erroneous, (2) the decision violates article 11, section 5, of the Michigan constitution or is otherwise contrary to law, including the civil service rules and regulations, or (3) the question presented is of major significance to the classified service.*

8-7.6 Decision by Civil Service Commission

The civil service commission shall review and act on the recommendation of the administrative officer or the employment relations board, as provided in rule 1-15.5 [Final Action by the Commission].

8-7.7 Effective Date of Decision of Commission

A decision of the civil service commission is effective when issued unless a different effective date is specified in the decision.

8-7.8 Commission May Assume Jurisdiction

The civil service commission reserves the authority to assume jurisdiction and to take appropriate action in any proceeding at any time before the employment relations board issues its final recommendation.

8-7.9 Appeal of Final Commission Decision to Circuit Court

(a) Claim and service. *If authorized by law, a party may file a claim of appeal from a final decision of the commission in the Michigan circuit court. Any claim, complaint, or petition challenging any decision, rule, or regulation of the commission must name the commission as a party and be served on the commission at the office of the state personnel director in Lansing.*

(b) Settling claims and lawsuits. *If a proposed agreement resolving a claim or lawsuit contains a provision pertaining to a commission decision, rule, or regulation, the appointing authority or its designee shall consult with the state personnel director or the director's designee before finalizing the agreement to ensure consistency with decisions, rules, and regulations. The commission is not bound by any provision pertaining to a decision, rule, or regulation, unless the director or director's designee approved the provision.*

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

- 1. Adjudicating officer** *means the state personnel director or other civil service administrative officer, technical review officer, hearing officer, or other officer authorized to make a decision reviewable by the civil service commission.*
- 2. Administrative officer** *means the state personnel director or a person authorized by the state personnel director to take administrative action on matters filed with civil service staff or the civil service commission.*
- 3. Board** *means the employment relations board.*

4. **Commission** means the Michigan civil service commission.
5. **Good cause** means an acceptable excuse for failing to file or take other required action timely. Good cause does not include a person's own carelessness, negligence, or inattention to the filing or other requirements.
6. **Special extenuating circumstances** means a compelling excuse for the failure to file a matter timely that arises out of one of the following:
 - (a) An intentionally or fraudulently misleading action by an appointing authority or party that prevented the filing.
 - (b) Serious physical or mental incapacity of the person that prevented the filing.
 - (c) Extraordinary unforeseen circumstances outside the control of the person that prevented the filing.
7. **Technical decision** includes each of the following individual decisions:
 - (a) **Technical classification decision** means a civil service staff decision (1) classifying a position in the classified service or (2) making a working-out-of-class determination.
 - (b) **Technical disbursement decision** means a civil service staff decision authorized under rule 7-6 [Prior Written Approval by Civil Service Staff] or rule 7-7 [Preauthorized Approval] regarding disbursements for personal services.
 - (c) **Technical appointment decision** means (1) a decision of an appointing authority appointing a candidate to a position in the classified service or (2) a decision of civil service staff certifying or revoking an appointment to a position in the classified service.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Authorized representative** means a person authorized by a party in a proceeding before the Board or Commission to appear for and represent the interests of the party.
2. **Concurrently serve** means, on the same day that a document is filed with the Board, to (1) deliver by hand, (2) send by first-class or certified mail, (3) or send to an authorized email address.
3. **Contested hearing** means a quasi-judicial proceeding before a hearing officer in which the parties, after notice, may introduce documentary evidence, examine and cross-examine witnesses under oath, and submit arguments.
4. **File** means sending a document to the Board at MCSC-ERB@mi.gov or by other method specifically and previously approved by the Board's administrative officer.
5. **Proof of service** means a statement filed with the Board certifying the date and method by which a party served a copy of a document on another party.

4. Standards

A. Appellate Jurisdiction of Employment Relations Board.

An appeal to the Civil Service Commission may be filed from the following decisions, for which the Employment Relations Board exercises appellate jurisdiction for the Commission:

1. **Grievance appeals.** Claims of appeal as of right and applications for leave to appeal from final decisions of adjudicating officers, under rule 8-2.5.
2. **Technical review decisions.** Applications for leave to appeal final technical review decisions, under rule 8-3.
3. **Labor relations appeals.** Applications for leave to appeal labor relations decisions of the state personnel director or other Civil Service staff, including decisions concerning the following:
 - a. Prohibited subjects of bargaining, under rule 6-3.5.
 - b. Recognition and unit determinations, petitions for unit elections, or excluded position determinations, under rule 6-6.
 - c. Unfair labor practice charges or other final labor relations decision, under rule 6-14.3.
 - d. Fines on employees or labor organizations for engaging in, promoting, encouraging, or supporting strikes, under rule 6-15.
4. **Other decisions.** Applications for leave to appeal other decisions of the state personnel director or other Civil Service staff, when authorized by the Civil Service rules or regulations, including the following:
 - a. Disbursements for personal services, under rule 7-9.
 - b. Drug testing of new hires, under Rule 2-7.4(b).
 - c. Benefits under group insurance plans, under Regulation 5.18.

B. General Procedure.

1. **Form of appeal.** Appeals to the Commission must be initiated by filing either (1) a claim of appeal as of right (claim) (Form CS-1756) to appeal a dismissal grievance or (2) an application for leave to appeal (application) (Form CS-1743) for all other appeals.
2. **Method of filing.** All documents must be filed with the Employment Relations Board by email at MCSC-ERB@mi.gov. The Board's administrative officer may authorize an alternative filing method upon a party's timely request received before a filing deadline passes.

3. **Filing deadline.** The party filing an appeal (appellant), whether by claim or application, must ensure **receipt** of the appeal by the Board within **28 calendar days** after the date the final decision of the adjudicating officer is **issued**. Any document filed with the Board is considered filed when the Board **receives** the document, as provided in Regulation 8.06.
4. **Signature required.** Any document filed with the Board must be **signed and dated** by the filing party or the filing party's authorized representative. Photocopied or electronic signatures are acceptable.
5. **Service on other parties required.** A party that files **any** document with the Board must **concurrently** serve a copy of the document on all other parties. In a group grievance, a party serving a group only must serve a copy on the group's authorized representative. In an appeal of a technical review decision or state personnel director decision, the adjudicating officer who issued the decision participates in Board proceedings as an interested party and must be served.
6. **Proof of service required.** A party that serves a copy of **any** document on other parties must file a proof of service with the Board within three calendar days after the served document is filed with the Board. If a party has been provided authorized emails from **all** other parties and their representatives, including a cc to all with the filing satisfies the proof of service requirement. Otherwise, a proof of service containing substantially all information in Form CS-1740 must be filed. The Board will not accept as proof of service a general statement in a cover letter or filing that other parties have been copied.
7. **Identification.**
 - a. The appeal must contain the appellant's (1) name, (2) employee identification number, (3) employing agency, (4) mailing address, (5) telephone number, and (6) email address.
 - b. If the appellant has an authorized representative, the appeal must contain the representative's (1) name, (2) organization, (3) mailing address, (4) telephone number, and (5) email address.
8. **Changing representatives.** If a party changes authorized representatives, the party or new representative must (1) provide the Board in writing the information in § 4.B.7.b for the new authorized representative, (2) concurrently serve a copy of the notice on all other parties, and (3) file proof of service with the Board.
9. **Cross-appeals.**
 - a. Any other party may file a cross-appeal within 14 calendar days after a claim or application is filed with the Board.

- b. To perfect a cross-appeal, a cross-appellant must file (1) a signed concise statement of cross-appeal, (2) a cross-appeal brief, and (3) proof of service. The statement and brief must comply with the content and filing requirements for the underlying appeal.
 - c. A cross-appeal may be prosecuted even if the adverse party's appeal is abandoned or dismissed.
10. **Stipulations.** The parties may stipulate in writing to any matter pertaining to the appeal, including the composition of the record. All stipulations must comply with Civil Service rules and regulations and are subject to acceptance by the Board.
 11. **Computing time and filing documents.** Unless otherwise specifically provided, Regulation 8.06 applies to all proceedings of the Board and Commission.
 12. **Limit on communications.** The Board and its administrative officer shall not communicate privately with parties or authorized representatives on the facts or merits of a pending matter. Private communications for scheduling and administrative matters unrelated to the facts or merits are allowed. The Board does not consider additional or rebuttal briefs, unless specifically requested by the Board or authorized in this regulation.
 13. **Forms.** All Board forms referenced in this regulation are available at www.mi.gov/erb.

C. **Claim of Appeal as of Right (Claim).**

1. **Authorized.** Only the following may file a claim of appeal as of right:
 - a. A nonexclusively represented employee (NERE) with status aggrieved by a final decision of an adjudicating officer upholding the employee's dismissal for just cause.
 - b. An agency aggrieved by a final decision of an adjudicating officer reinstating a NERE dismissed for just cause.
2. **Eligibility.** A dismissal for just cause is the permanent termination of the employment relationship of a NERE with status for just cause. It does not include, for example, the following: (a) termination of a probationary employee without status; (b) layoff; (c) separation from the classified service at the end of a leave of absence; (d) revocation of an appointment authorized in rule 3-6; (e) separation of an employee in a limited-term appointment at or before the end of the term of appointment due to lack of work or funding; or (f) separation of a member of the Senior Executive Service (SES) or Senior Executive Management Assistant Service (SEMAS) when the employee's appointment expires if the employee did not have status when appointed to the SES or SEMAS.
3. **Contents of claim.** The claim must contain substantially all the information required in Form CS-1756. The claim must clearly identify the decision appealed (including the

case name, decision number, and Civil Service reference number). The appellant's brief in the support of the claim must accompany the claim and must include the following:

- a. A statement identifying one or more ground for modification or reversal listed in § 4.O.1 on which the appellant relies.
 - b. A statement of the facts and law supporting the appellant's argument.
 - c. Identification of the documents, testimony, or other facts in the record and the rules, regulations, agency work rules, or other law on which the appellant relies.
4. **Brief of responding parties.** An appellee or cross-appellee must file any response brief and proof of service to the Board within 28 calendar days after the claim is filed with the Board.

D. Application for Leave to Appeal (Application).

1. **Authorized.** If a claim of appeal as of right is not authorized, a party aggrieved by a final decision of an adjudicating officer may appeal to the Board upon application and leave granted when authorized in the Civil Service rules and regulations.
2. **Contents of application.** The application must contain substantially all the information required in Form CS-1743 including the following:
 - a. **Decision appealed.** The identity of the decision appealed, including the case name, decision number, and Civil Service reference number.
 - b. **Concise statement of material proceedings.** A concise description of the material events, dates, and decisions leading to the application.
 - c. **Grounds for appeal.** A sufficient explanation establishing one or more of the following grounds for appeal:
 - (1) The decision of the adjudicating officer is erroneous.
 - (2) The decision violates article 11, section 5 of the Michigan Constitution or is otherwise contrary to law, including the Civil Service rules and regulations.
 - (3) The question presented is of major significance to the classified service.
3. **Response to application.** Any other party to the decision appealed must file any response and proof of service within 28 calendar days after the application is filed with the Board. The response must contain substantially all the information required in Form CS-1754. The response must clearly identify the decision (including the case name, decision number, and Civil Service reference number). If the original application is deficient, the Board may issue notice of an amended deadline for response to allow other parties an appropriate opportunity to respond.

E. Summary Dismissal of Claim or Application.

Before the Board considers an appeal, its administrative officer may recommend summary dismissal to the Commission for the reasons listed below. The recommendation is transmitted directly to the Commission for review and final action.

1. **Not authorized.** The appellant is not authorized to file the appeal.
2. **Lack of jurisdiction.** Civil Service or the Commission lacks jurisdiction over a necessary party or the subject matter of the appeal.
3. **Untimeliness.** The appeal is late.
4. **Another action pending.** Another Civil Service action has been initiated between the same parties involving substantially the same matter.
5. **Barred by prior action.** Substantially the same matter was adjudicated to finality in the Civil Service system in another action between the same parties.
6. **Failure to respond.** The party failed to perform properly and timely any act required by the Civil Service rules or regulations, administrative officer, Board, or Commission.
7. **Failure to state a claim.** The appeal failed to allege and address any ground for granting leave to appeal under Rule 8-7.5.

F. Consideration of Application.

If the Board's administrative officer does not recommend summary dismissal, the Board shall review the merits of the grounds for the application and issue a recommendation to the Commission.

1. **Grounds for granting application.** The Board may recommend that the Commission grant the application if it determines that any ground for appeal in Rule 8-7.5(b) is met.
2. **Recommendation.**
 - a. **Denial of application.** If the Board recommends denying the application, the Board shall issue a recommendation to the Commission for final action.
 - b. **Grant of application.** If the Board recommends granting the application, the Board may concurrently make its recommendation on the merits of the appeal or may conduct further proceedings before issuing a separate recommendation on the merits. The Board may notify parties of a schedule for any additional briefs or oral arguments that the Board deems necessary. The Board's recommendation to grant leave is reviewed by the Commission when reviewing the Board's final recommendation on the merits of the application.
3. **Remand.** The Board may remand a case for further action. Unless the Board expressly retains jurisdiction, a case is remanded without prejudice to filing a new application

from any further final decision of the adjudicating officer. A remand order is not appealable to the Commission as a final recommendation of the Board.

G. Extensions of Time.

1. **Incomplete filing.** If a party in good faith files a timely claim, application, brief, or other pleading that does not substantially comply with the Civil Service rules and regulations, the Board's administrative officer shall issue a deficiency notice to the party and allow **14 calendar days** to correct the deficiency.
2. **Extension before deadline.**
 - a. **Stipulation.** The parties may stipulate in writing to an extension of time to file a claim, application, brief, or other pleading. The Board must receive any stipulation **before** the original deadline passes. A stipulated extension cannot exceed 28 calendar days.
 - b. **Advance request.** A party may file an extension request in writing with the Board. Any request must be received **before** the filing deadline. The Board's administrative officer may grant an extension if the administrative officer finds sufficient justification.
3. **Late filing.** Any late appeal, motion, or other document must be accompanied by a written explanation for the lateness. If no explanation is provided, the administrative officer must send a deficiency notice. If the party fails to establish the required good cause or special extenuating circumstances or does not timely correct the deficiency, the appeal is dismissed as late or for failure to respond. The Board or its administrative officer may ask the other parties to respond to the explanation, if deemed necessary.
 - a. **1 to 28 days.** The Board's administrative officer shall deny as untimely any document received up to 28 calendar days late, unless the filing party establishes good cause that was not due to the party's own negligence.
 - b. **29 days but less than 1 year.** The Board's administrative officer shall deny as untimely any document received more than 28 calendar days but less than 1 year late, unless the filing party establishes special extenuating circumstances.
 - c. **1 year or more.** The Board's administrative officer shall deny as untimely, without notice of deficiency, any document received 1 year or more late.

H. Effect of Filing Appeal.

1. **After final decision of adjudicating officer.**
 - a. **Exclusive jurisdiction.** Once an appeal from a final decision of an adjudicating officer is perfected, the Board exercises exclusive jurisdiction, subject to assumption of jurisdiction by the Commission.

- b. **Stay of final grievance decision.** A grievance decision of an adjudicating officer is final and binding on the parties 29 calendar days after issuance, unless either (1) the decision provides for a later effective date or (2) a party files an appeal to the Commission within 28 calendar days after issuance.
 - (1) Unless all parties agree otherwise, the status of the parties and their relationships at the time of the decision remain unchanged during the 28-day period after the final decision is issued.
 - (2) If a party files a timely and proper appeal within the 28-day period, the effective date of the decision is automatically stayed pending further order of the Board or Commission.
 - (3) If no party intends to appeal a final decision, the parties may implement the decision anytime.
 - (4) If no party has filed an appeal within 28 calendar days after the final decision is issued, the decision is effective on the 29th day and the parties must promptly comply with its terms.
 - (5) If a motion to reinstate a stay is concurrently filed with a late appeal accepted under § 4.G.3, the Board may reinstate the stay if in the interests of justice.
 - c. **Reinstatement or restoration of base pay.** If a final decision of an adjudicating officer orders an agency to reinstate a grievant who was dismissed for just cause, the agency, as a condition of appeal to the Commission, must temporarily either (1) reinstate the grievant or (2) restore the grievant's base pay and medical, dental, and vision insurance.
 - d. **Unit representation determination.** If the state employer or a labor organization files a timely application for leave to appeal a unit determination decision of the state personnel director, the decision is stayed pending further order of the Board or Commission.
2. **Before final decision of adjudicating officer.**
- a. **Interlocutory appeal.** A party may file an application for interlocutory appeal from an interim decision of an adjudicating officer. The appellant must file any application and proof of service within 14 calendar days after the date of the interim decision. The application must concisely describe the material events, dates, and decisions leading to the interlocutory appeal, allege grounds for appeal, and establish one of the following conditions:
 - (1) **Certification.** The adjudicating officer has certified that the interim decision involves a controlling question of law or procedure for which (1) there is substantial ground for difference of opinion and (2) an immediate appeal will materially advance the case's ultimate resolution.

(2) **Irreparable harm.** If the relief requested is not granted, the appellant will suffer irreparable harm by awaiting final decision in the case.

- b. **Response.** Any other party must file any response to the application and proof of service within 14 calendar days after the date the application is filed.
- c. **Stay of proceedings.** Proceedings before the adjudicating officer are not stayed by filing an interlocutory appeal, unless the adjudicating officer expressly orders a stay.

I. Special Procedures.

1. **Expedited procedure.** After notice to the parties, the Board may shorten the time to file responses, dispense with briefs, require simultaneous briefs, call for immediate appearance for oral argument, or otherwise expedite any proceeding.
2. **Emergency appeal.** Upon (1) showing of due diligence and irreparable harm if normal practice is followed and (2) reasonable notice to all parties and opportunity for their response, the Board may grant a motion for emergency relief or appearance before the Board at its next meeting. The moving party must file the motion and proof of service.
3. **Other motions.** All motions, other than those justifiably made at oral argument or otherwise authorized in this regulation, must (1) be made in writing to the Board, (2) briefly state the relief sought, and (3) be accompanied by a brief or affidavits setting forth grounds for the action requested. The moving party must file proof of service of the motion. Other parties must file any written response and proof of service within 14 calendar days after the date the motion was filed with the Board. All motions are decided upon the documents filed with the Board, unless the Board calls for oral argument or indicates otherwise.
4. **Joinder.** Upon motion of a party, the Board, or its administrative officer, parties may be added, dropped, or substituted at any stage of proceedings as the Board deems appropriate.
5. **Consolidation.** Upon motion of a party, the Board, or its administrative officer, proceedings before the Board may be consolidated when similar or related facts or issues of law exist, if no substantial right of any party is prejudiced.
6. **Intervention.** Upon written motion establishing sufficient reason, the Board may permit a person, an organization, an employer, or Civil Service staff to intervene as a party or interested party before the Board. The moving party must file the motion and proof of service. The Board may request intervention or responses by non-participating persons as deemed necessary.
7. **Group appeals.**
 - a. In group appeals, a filing may be signed by an authorized representative for the group.

- b. When a filing is made, the Board must be provided with the name, mailing address, and telephone number of each participant as a party in a group appeal. Group appellants must file a Form CS-1793.
- c. In group appeals, all correspondence between the Board and parties is with the authorized representative. If a party does not have an authorized representative or has more than one authorized representative, the Board shall issue appropriate orders for the conduct of proceedings.

J. Relief.

The Board may recommend any relief within the Commission's authority under the Constitution and Civil Service rules and regulations. This includes, but is not limited to, recommending that the Commission affirm, reverse, or modify any adjudicating officer decision or remand for further proceedings.

K. Record.

The original record possessed by Civil Service staff must be transmitted promptly to the Board upon request.

1. **Preparation of record.** Unless the parties have stipulated to a record, the Board will obtain the record from the applicable Civil Service division and make it available to the parties for inspection and copying.
2. **Record after contested hearing.** An appeal of a decision after a contested hearing is heard on the original papers and exhibits certified by the adjudicating officer and any transcript. The parties may stipulate to facts instead of providing a transcript. When a substantial part of the transcript has no bearing on the appeal, the entire transcript is not required, but a party can obtain and submit all or any part of the transcript.
3. **Record with no contested hearing.** An appeal of a decision without a contested hearing is heard on the original papers and exhibits transmitted to the Board by the adjudicating officer. These include all original documents filed by the parties and any supplemental documents used by the adjudicating officer in rendering a decision.
4. **Transcript not available.** When a stenographic record was made but a transcript cannot be created, the parties may meet with the adjudicating officer to settle the record.
5. **Definition of Record.**
 - a. **When contested hearing held.** If a contested hearing was held, the record before the Board to which the briefs are addressed, includes the following:
 - (1) The grievance record, including grievances, complaints, answers, investigative or disciplinary reports, and material correspondence at prior steps of the grievance process.

- (2) Pleadings, papers, briefs, and correspondence properly submitted by the parties to the adjudicating officer.
 - (3) Filings, decisions, and orders of the adjudicating officer.
 - (4) Certified transcripts of proceedings.
 - (5) Exhibits admitted into evidence by the adjudicating officer or Board.
 - (6) Things judicially noticed.
 - (7) Any claim, application, or cross-appeal filed with the Board.
 - (8) Briefs, supporting documents, and affidavits filed with the Board.
- b. **When no hearing held.** If no contested hearing was held, the record before the Board to which the briefs are addressed includes the following:
- (1) Pleadings, papers, briefs, exhibits, and correspondence properly submitted by the parties to the adjudicating officer.
 - (2) Other documents relied upon by the adjudicating officer in rendering a decision.
 - (3) Filings, decisions, and orders of the adjudicating officer.
 - (4) Any claim, application, or cross-appeal filed with the Board.
 - (5) Briefs, supporting documents, and affidavits filed with the Board.

L. New Evidence.

1. **Record closed.** Except for pleadings filed and decisions issued on appeal to the Board, the record is closed when the final decision of the adjudicating officer is issued.
2. **Motions.** When considering an appeal, the Board shall not accept new evidence except upon its own motion or written motion of a party for a legally sufficient reason. A document that could have been added to the record during earlier proceedings is presumed to have an inadequate basis for addition to the record. When the Board allows new evidence, it may do any of the following:
 - a. Hear the evidence.
 - b. Request a response brief from other parties.
 - c. Assign the matter to a Board member or an adjudicating officer to hear and return a record.
 - d. Remand the case to an adjudicating officer to hear the evidence and render a new or supplemental decision.

M. Dismissal of Appeals.

1. **Authority.** An appeal can only be dismissed by (1) the Board based upon a motion from a party or the Board itself, (2) the Board's administrative officer, as authorized in rule 8-7.4, or (3) stipulation of the parties.
2. **Withdrawal.** A party may withdraw an appeal by filing a written request and proof of service on all other parties with the Board and obtaining approval of the Board's administrative officer.

N. Oral Argument.

1. **Chair.** The Chair of the Board presides at oral argument.
2. **When heard.** Oral argument must be heard on a claim of appeal as of right. In any other case, oral argument may be scheduled at the discretion of the Board.
3. **Procedure.** The parties are heard in public session in the order established on the Board agenda. The Board shall give notice of oral argument to a party or the party's authorized representative. Unavailability of a party with an authorized representative is not cause to postpone oral argument.
 - a. A written motion to postpone oral argument may be filed up to the day before oral argument with the Board's administrative officer. The motion must state good cause and set out the position of all other parties on the motion. The moving party must file proof of service of the motion.
 - b. The Board's administrative officer may postpone or reschedule oral argument based on administrative considerations.
 - c. An oral request to the Board to postpone on the day of oral argument must set forth good cause. The Board may postpone, adjourn, or reschedule oral argument based on administrative considerations upon request or its own motion.
4. **Time limit.** Unless otherwise directed by the Board, each party may address the Board for up to 15 minutes. In a group grievance, one person may address the Board for up to 15 minutes for all members of the group. An appellant may offer rebuttal argument for up to 5 minutes. The Board may extend the time for any party at its own discretion.
5. **Contemptuous conduct.** Contemptuous conduct during the claim, application, or oral argument is grounds for exclusion from oral argument and other appropriate disqualification.
6. **Recording by Party.** A party may employ at its expense a certified stenographic, audio, or video reporter to record an oral argument if the Board determines that it will not be unduly disruptive. The party must request approval of the Board at least 14 calendar days in advance.

O. Recommendation.

1. **Grounds for modification or reversal.** The Board reviews appeals from technical review decisions de novo and may recommend to the Commission any action authorized by law. For all other appeals, the Board may recommend that the Commission modify or set aside a decision of an adjudicating officer if substantial rights of the appellant are prejudiced because the decision is any of the following:
 - a. In violation of, or an erroneous interpretation of law, including the Civil Service rules and regulations.
 - b. In excess of the authority or jurisdiction of the adjudicating officer.
 - c. Made upon unlawful procedure resulting in material prejudice to a party.
 - d. Arbitrary and capricious.
 - e. A clear abuse or unwarranted exercise of discretion.
 - f. Affected by other substantial and material error of law.
 - g. For a decision based on a contested hearing, not supported by the preponderance of competent, material, and substantial evidence on the whole record.
2. **Interim Board decisions.** Board decisions that are procedural or not final recommendations are effective when issued, unless the decision provides otherwise. An interim decision is reviewed by the Commission only when it reviews any final Board recommendation.
3. **Final recommendation.** Unless the Board remands for further action, the Board must issue a final recommendation to the Commission on each claim and application. The Board must recommend that the Commission affirm, reverse, or modify the decision of the adjudicating officer.
4. **Conference.** Decisions of the Board are made in a conference from which all persons except the Board and its staff are excluded. The Board may meet and confer in person, by telephone or other electronic means, or by correspondence.
5. **Majority.** Decisions of the Board must be by majority vote of a quorum.
6. **Division.** When only two members participate and they disagree on the ultimate decision, each member shall make a separate written recommendation.
7. **Dissent.** Decisions of the Board are unanimous unless indicated.
8. **Confidentiality.** Except for the record and published decisions of the Board or Commission, all files of the Board and Commission, state personnel director, adjudicating officers, and Civil Service staff related to appeals, including internal correspondence and discussions, research, staff analyses, and draft decisions are confidential and not open to the public.

9. **Notice.** The Board shall issue all its decisions and orders to the parties by United States or interdepartmental mail or email to the last known address of the parties and their representatives or as otherwise deemed appropriate.
10. **Further appeal to the courts.** The final decision of the Commission is subject to review in the Michigan circuit court. A claim of appeal must be filed within 60 calendar days after the date the final Commission decision is issued. A claim of appeal must name the Michigan Civil Service Commission as an appellee and must be served on the Michigan Civil Service Commission at its main office, 400 S. Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48913. See Michigan Court Rule 7.117 and Michigan Compiled Laws § 24.301.
11. **Awards.** All awards are subject to the provisions of Rule 8-2.4 and Regulation 8.01 § 4.J.

P. Post-Decision Procedures.

1. **Commission Review.** After the Board issues a final recommendation, the Commission automatically reviews the recommendation and issues a final Commission decision without further action required by any party.
2. **Enforcement.** If a party fails to comply with an order of the Board or Commission, a party may request a further order of the Commission compelling compliance. If the Commission issues a compliance order, every party must promptly comply and the state personnel director shall take all necessary steps to compel compliance. If a party fails to comply with a compliance order of the Commission, the Director or other party may apply for further relief to the appropriate circuit court or court of claims.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Employment Relations Board, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; 517-335-5588; or MCSC-ERB@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 8.06

Subject: Computing Time and Filing Documents		
SPDOC No.: 16-06	Effective Date: January 1, 2017	Replaces: Reg. 8.06 (SPDOC 15-15, October 1, 2015)

1. Purpose

This regulation provides (1) uniform standards and requirements for computing periods of time in agency grievance proceedings and Civil Service proceedings and (2) requirements for filing documents in Civil Service proceedings.

2. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definitions.

1. *Good cause* means an acceptable excuse for failing to file or take other required action timely. Good cause does not include a person's own carelessness, negligence, or inattention to the filing or other requirements.
2. *Special extenuating circumstances* means a compelling excuse for the failure to file a matter timely that arises out of one of the following:
 - (a) An intentionally or fraudulently misleading action by an appointing authority or party that prevented the filing.
 - (b) Serious physical or mental incapacity of the person that prevented the filing.
 - (c) Extraordinary unforeseen circumstances outside the control of the person that prevented the filing.

B. Definitions in This Regulation.

1. **Civil Service proceeding** means any administrative, technical, or quasi-judicial proceeding conducted by Civil Service, the State Personnel Director, the Employment Relations Board, or the Civil Service Commission. Civil Service proceeding does **not** include steps of the grievance process conducted at the agency level.
2. **Day** means a calendar day, including a Saturday, Sunday, and state holiday, except as described in § 3.B.2.d.
3. **Document** means any paper required to be filed, mailed, or received in any Civil Service proceeding. Document includes, but is not limited to, a grievance appeal,

technical complaint, claim of appeal, application for leave to appeal, motion, brief, decision, order, or recommendation.

4. **Agency grievance proceeding** means the steps of the Civil Service grievance process authorized by regulation 8.01 conducted at the agency level leading to a final grievance decision of the appointing authority.
5. **Mailed** means deposited in a United States Postal Service mail receptacle properly addressed, containing the document to be mailed, and with first-class postage fully prepaid on the envelope.
6. **Postmark** means a date stamp placed on a mailed envelope or a receipt issued by the United States Postal Service indicating the date the envelope was mailed or received by the United States Postal Service for mailing. A postmark does not include a date stamp placed by the sender, such as a postage meter stamp.
7. **Workday** means a day, Monday through Friday, on which the state executive offices are open for business. Workday does not include a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday.

3. Standards

A. Application of Regulation.

1. § 3.B and applicable definitions apply to all (1) agency grievance proceedings and (2) Civil Service proceedings.
2. § 3.C and applicable definitions apply to all Civil Service proceedings, but do **not** apply to agency grievance proceedings.

B. Computing Time Periods.

1. **Application.** Unless a rule or another regulation specifically provides a different method, all time periods required by a rule or regulation for a Civil Service proceeding or an agency grievance proceeding are measured in days, weeks, months, or years, as provided in this regulation.
2. **Counting Time.**

- a. **Counting days.** The first day of a period measured in **days** is the day after the occurrence that starts the period. The last day of the period is included.

Example of counting days: “An appeal must be filed **within 14 calendar days** after the final grievance decision is issued.”

If the final decision is issued on Wednesday, September 13, the 14-day appeal period begins the next day, Thursday, September 14. The grievance appeal must be received by Civil Service staff no later than Wednesday, September 27. The calendar below highlights the 14 calendar days as they are counted:

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13/ Decision Issued Today	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27/ Appeal Due Today	28	29	30

- b. **Counting Weeks.** The first day of a period measured in **weeks** ends on the same day of the week as the occurrence that starts the period.

Example of counting weeks: “An appeal must be filed **within 3 weeks** after the final decision is issued.”

If the final decision is issued on Tuesday, October 5, any appeal must be received by Civil Service staff no later than Tuesday, October 26. The calendar below highlights the three weeks as they are counted:

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5/ Decision Issued Today	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26/ Appeal Due Today	27	28	29	30
31						

- c. **Counting months or years.** A period measured in **months** or **years** ends on the same day of the month as the occurrence that begins the period. If what would otherwise be the final month does not include that day, the last day of the period is the last day of that month.

Examples of counting months: “An appeal must be filed within **6 months** after the date the final decision is issued.”

Example 1: If the final decision was issued on Wednesday, May 15, 2013, any appeal must be filed on or before Friday, November 15, 2013.

Example 2: If the final decision was issued on Thursday, October 31, 2013, any appeal must be filed on or before Wednesday, April 30, 2014. [Because April 2014 has no 31st day, the last day of April, the 30th, is the last day of the period.]

- d. **Effect of a Saturday, Sunday, and state holiday.** The occurrence of a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday does not lengthen a filing period unless the last day of the period is a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday. In such an event, the period runs until the next workday.

Example: "An appeal must be filed **within 14 calendar days** after the final grievance decision is issued."

If the final grievance decision is issued on Friday, December 18, the grievance appeal must be received by Civil Service staff no later than Monday, January 4. The 14-day period is **not** extended by the state holidays on December 24, 25, and 31. However, since the last day of the period would fall on the holiday on January 1, the period is extended to the next workday, Monday, January 4.

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Dec 13	Dec 14	Dec 15	Dec 16	Dec 17	Dec 18/ Decision mailed Today	Dec 19
Dec 20	Dec 21	Dec 22	Dec 23	Dec 24 Holiday	Dec 25 Holiday	Dec 26
Dec 27	Dec 28	Dec 29	Dec 30	Dec 31 Holiday	Jan 1 Holiday	Jan 2
Jan 3	Jan 4/ Appeal Due Today	Jan 5	Jan 6	Jan 7	Jan 8	Jan 9

C. **Delivery and Receipt of Documents in Civil Service Proceedings.**

1. **Documents Received by Civil Service.** If a period ends or begins on the date a document is received in a Civil Service office, the document is deemed received on the date the document is **received** in the Civil Service office while the office is open to the public. A document must be **received** in the Civil Service office before the relevant period expires to be timely. Receipt of documents by email is determined by the time-stamp for the message.
2. **Documents Sent by Civil Service.** If a period begins on the date a document is issued by a Civil Service office, the period begins on the **earliest** of the following:
 - a. The date the document is mailed or sent by other courier by Civil Service to the last address provided by the recipient. The mailing date is the date on the document, unless the postmark or other document is offered to demonstrate otherwise.

- b. The date the document is delivered to a responsible person in the office of the recipient at a time the office is open.
 - c. If delivered by fax, the date the document is sent to the fax number provided by the recipient and receipt is confirmed.
 - d. If delivered by email, the date the document is sent to the email address provided by the recipient.
 - e. The date the recipient actually receives the document.
3. **Extension of Period.** Unless a rule or regulation permits the parties to stipulate to an extension of time, a deadline for filing a document in a Civil Service proceeding cannot be extended without the prior consent of an authorized Civil Service officer before a deadline has passed.
4. **Effect of Time Limits.** A document filed late in a Civil Service proceeding shall be dismissed as untimely unless accompanied by a written explanation of the reasons for the late filing that establishes either good cause or special extenuating circumstances.
 - a. **Good cause.** A filing that is up to 28 calendar days late shall be denied as untimely, unless the filing party establishes good cause that was not due to the filing party's own negligence.
 - b. **Special extenuating circumstances.** A filing that is over 28 calendar days but less than 1 year late shall be denied as untimely, unless the filing party establishes special extenuating circumstances.
 - c. **Maximum Limit.** A filing that is 1 year or more late shall be denied as untimely.
5. **Correcting Deficiencies in Documents.** If a party in a Civil Service proceeding files a document that does not substantially comply with the requirements of a rule, regulation, or order, an adjudicating officer shall issue a deficiency notice to the party. If the party does not correct the deficiency within 14 calendar days after the date the notice was issued, the adjudicating officer shall reject the document, dismiss the party's claim, or take other appropriate action.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-284-0093; or to MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.

Michigan Civil Service Commission

Regulation 8.07

Subject: Technical Military Benefit Complaints		
SPDOC No.: 16-06	Effective Date: January 1, 2017	Replaces: Reg. 8.07 (SPDOC 15-15, October 1, 2015)

1. Purpose

This regulation establishes procedures to process complaints challenging Civil Service staff technical decisions on employment rights and benefits arising out of service in the uniformed services.

2. CSC Rule References

2-14 Rights of Employees Absent Due to Service in the Uniformed Services

* * *

2-14.7 Enforcement

(a) Complaints.

(1) Grievance. Except as provided in subsection (a)(2), an employee who is entitled under this rule or the regulations to return-to-work rights or benefits and who claims that an appointing authority has failed or refused, or is about to fail or refuse, to comply with the provisions of this rule or the regulations, may file a grievance and grievance appeal as authorized in the rules and applicable regulations.

(2) Technical complaint. A person, whether or not a classified employee, who is entitled to employment or return-to-work rights or benefits under the regulations and has a complaint regarding a technical decision may file a technical complaint as authorized in the rules and the regulations.

(b) Stay of proceedings. A grievance or technical complaint under this rule or the regulations concerning employment or return-to-work rights or benefits due to service in the uniformed services is automatically stayed if any of the following proceedings are initiated under applicable federal law concerning any of the same period of service in the uniformed services alleged in the grievance or technical complaint:

(1) An investigation by the United States Secretary of Labor in response to a complaint filed by the employee.

(2) A state or federal civil action filed by the employee against the State of Michigan or any of its agencies.

- (3) *A state or federal civil action filed by the United States on behalf of the employee against the State of Michigan or any of its agencies.*
- (c) **Summary dismissal of grievance.** *If an employee receives a final judgment on a claim in a civil action brought against the State of Michigan or any of its agencies under applicable federal law concerning employment or return-to-work rights or benefits due to service in the uniformed services, a grievance or technical complaint under this rule or the regulations by the employee regarding any of the same period of service in the uniformed services may be summarily dismissed in whole or in part on the basis of claim preclusion or issue preclusion, as appropriate.*
- (d) **No waiver.** *This rule does not constitute a waiver of the sovereign immunity of the State of Michigan under the United States Constitution.*

3. Definitions

A. CSC Rule Definition.

1. **Uniformed services** means all of the following:

- (a) *The armed forces of the United States, including the army, navy, marine corps, air force, coast guard, army reserve, naval reserve, marine corps reserve, air force reserve, and coast guard reserve.*
- (b) *The army national guard and the air national guard when engaged in federal or state active duty for training, inactive duty training, or full-time national guard duty.*
- (c) *The commissioned corps of the public health service.*
- (d) *The National Disaster Medical Service (NDMS), for service performed as an intermittent disaster-response appointee upon activation of the NDMS or participation in a related training program, as authorized in 42 USC §300hh-11(e)(3)(A).*
- (e) *Any other category of persons designated by the president in time of war or national emergency.*

B. Definition in This Regulation.

1. **Technical military benefit decision** means a Civil Service staff decision regarding rights and benefits authorized under Rule 2-14 or Regulation 2.04. Examples of a technical military benefit decision include a determination of eligibility for supplemental pay and correction under compliance audits conducted by Civil Service staff.

4. Standards

A. Filing Complaints.

1. **Authorized.** A person directly affected by a technical military benefit decision may file a written complaint with the Civil Service Office of Technical Complaints at MCSC-OTC@mi.gov.

2. **Contents.** The technical complaint is the final opportunity for the complainant to offer new evidence into the administrative record without needing to demonstrate a legal basis to add the evidence. The complaint must include the following:
 - a. A copy of the technical military benefit decision being questioned.
 - b. A complete statement of why the technical military benefit decision violated Article 11, Section 5 of the Michigan Constitution; violated a Civil Service rule or regulation; or was arbitrary and capricious.
 - c. Documentary evidence establishing performance of uniformed service during the relevant time period, which shall consist of:
 - (1) A military leave and earnings statement demonstrating service on the days
 - (2) A military transaction log history, military attendance schedule, or master military pay account form demonstrating service on the days, or
 - (3) Orders accompanied by a document on military letterhead signed by a superior officer of competent authority indicating training or active duty in the uniformed service led to absences on the days.
 - d. A copy of any DD-214 issued upon completion of the period of uniformed service or a statement that no DD-214 was issued for the period.
 - e. If supplemental pay is sought, copies of official military leave and earning statements demonstrating the employee's name, grade, and years of service; basic pay and dollar amount; and remarks indicating what type of duty was performed and all dates that the pay covers.
 - f. A clear statement of the desired outcome of the complaint. The outcome must be within the authority of Civil Service staff to grant.
 - g. The signature, address, phone number, and any email address of the complainant and any representative.
3. **Time Limits.** A complaint must be received by the Civil Service Office of Technical Complaints within 28 calendar days after the mailing date of the technical military benefits decision. If the complainant is unavailable due to uniformed service during the 28-day period, the deadline for filing is extended until 28 calendar days after the later of the date the complainant (1) is discharged from service in the uniformed service if not returning to work in the classified service or (2) returns to work in the classified service.
4. **Extension.** The technical review officer may also grant an extension if, before the required time for filing expires, the technical complainant shows sufficient justification for an extension.

B. Complaint Investigation.

1. In addition to and in accordance with rule 8-4, a technical military benefit complaint may be administratively dismissed without prior notice for any of the following reasons:
 - a. The complaint fails to set forth allegations with sufficient particularity to permit review.
 - b. The complaint fails to allege a violation of a Civil Service rule or regulation or Article 11, Section 5, of the Michigan Constitution or to allege other relevant error in the decision.
 - c. The complaint fails for other good and sufficient reason to warrant further review.
2. The technical review officer shall obtain the record related to the underlying technical decision from the Office of Compliance. The Office of Compliance may file a written response to the technical complaint. The Office of Compliance must send a copy of any such response to the complainant.
3. A technical review officer is not authorized to conduct a hearing, but may contact or meet with the complainant or other interested parties to discuss the complaint.

C. Technical Review Decision.

1. The technical review officer shall review the record and decide the matter based on the submissions, agency records, Civil Service rules and regulations, and technical expertise. At the conclusion of the technical review, the technical review officer shall issue a final written technical review decision setting forth the review officer's material findings of fact, conclusions of law, and remedial orders, if any.
2. The decision of a technical review officer shall contain notice of the right of interested parties to file an application for leave to appeal to the Civil Service Commission, as provided in regulation 8.05.

5. Procedures

Responsibility	Action
Employee	1. Files technical complaint and all necessary supporting documentation with the Office of Technical Complaints at MCSC-OTC@mi.gov .
Office of Technical Complaints	2. Obtains record for technical decision from the Office of Compliance. 3. Reviews complaint, record, and any other filings and conducts any investigation deemed necessary. 4. Issues written decision to employee.

CONTACT

Questions on this regulation may be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at 517-284-0093; or to MCSC-OGC@mi.gov.