Staff and Administrative Compensation Procedures

A. Organization Pay Plan

Collin County Community College District (Collin College) maintains a position classification structure with pay ranges for staff and administrative positions within the college. Positions are grouped into one of the following six job families:

- Academic Services (ACA)
- Administrative Support (ADS)
- Facilities Services (FAS)
- Management Operations (MOS)
- Program Support Services (PSS)
- Technical Systems (TEK)

Definitions:

- **Job Family:** One of the six groupings of jobs, including ACA, ADS, FAS, MOS, PSS, TEK.

- **Job/Position:** The terms “job” and “position” are used interchangeably to designate a role within the college that is documented by a written description of the duties/responsibilities and the required knowledge, skills and abilities.

- **Classification:** The placement of a job/position within a job family and salary range/pay range.

- **Salary Range:** A salary range is represented by the minimum to maximum pay range for a group of positions. Positions are grouped based on review and consideration of the following criteria: (1) job qualifications and required skills; (2) job duties and responsibilities defined by the college; and (3) market value for the job.

Administrative Positions:

Positions that fall within the following Job Family/Salary Ranges are considered Administrative Level positions:

- ACA-5 and ACA-6
- MOS-5, MOS-6, MOS-7 and MOS-8
- TEK-9

General Guidelines:

- Individual employee compensation is established within the minimum and maximum of the appropriate salary range. (*An exception is in the rare instance that an employee was earning more than the salary range maximum prior to the adoption of the pay plan.*)

- Employee salaries advance through the established pay range based upon the general pay increases (GPI) approved by the Board. A general pay increase is considered each year by the Board of Trustees, but is not guaranteed. Any increase granted is effective with the beginning of the new academic year.
B. Job Classification

(1) Purpose and Authority

The Human Resource (HR) Department collects job information, evaluates jobs for the appropriate classification, and recommends salary range assignments. The Vice President of Organizational Effectiveness and Human Resources makes the final decision regarding job classifications.

(2) Classification of New Positions

New positions must have a written job description and must be classified in the pay system prior to opening and posting a position. The HR Department will establish the salary range classification of new positions based on (1) job qualifications and required skills; (2) job duties and responsibilities defined by the college; and (3) market value for the job.

(3) Reclassification of Positions

In 2008, TASB reviewed all of the college’s jobs and appropriately placed them within the college’s compensation structure. Therefore, the HR department will only consider requests for reclassification of positions when: 1) a department is being reorganized and the duties of the positions are being shifted, 2) there will be significant and sustained changes to the position, and/or 3) when the college is unable to recruit qualified applicants for the position because of its current classification. The HR department will schedule job classification reviews for all positions at one time, to be conducted generally every 6 to 7 years.

An employee in a position that is being reclassified may be automatically placed into the reclassified position if the reclassified position retains 50% or more of the overall responsibilities of the former position and the employee meets the minimum qualifications for the reclassified position. If the reclassified position retains less than 50% of the overall responsibilities of the former position, the reclassified position is considered a new position and must be posted.

Pay Rate reviews resulting from a job reclassification are conducted in accordance with the guidelines herein for promotional increases, lateral job changes or movement to a lower salary range, as appropriate.

C. Exemption Status

All positions are classified as exempt or nonexempt in accordance with the requirements of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). In order to be exempt, the employee’s primary duties must fall under one of the exemptions, as defined by federal regulations, and the employee must be compensated on a salary basis. All employees who do not meet the legal requirements for exemption are classified as nonexempt. See HR Procedures and Guidelines for more information regarding the Fair Labor Standards Act and timesheet requirements.
D. General Pay Increases

(1) Eligibility for General Pay Increase (GPI)

An employee is eligible to be considered for a General Pay Increase if he/she is in an active status or on an approved leave of absence at the time of issuance of the first payroll reflecting the pay increase. In addition, employees must meet applicable performance standards and be employed in a benefits-eligible position for at least 90 calendar days prior to the effective date of the General Pay Increase.

Additionally, an employee’s general pay increase is limited by the salary range maximum. For example, if an employee has already reached the salary range maximum, the employee will not receive a general pay increase. If applying the general pay increase would bring the employee’s salary to an amount that exceeds the salary range maximum, the general pay increase will be limited to an amount that will bring his/her salary up to, but not exceeding the salary range maximum. The college may consider annually whether to approve a cost-of-living type pay supplement that does not add to base pay for employees at the salary range maximum.

(2) Pay Structure Increases

If the salary range of a salary range is increased, the salaries of employees in the first quartile will be reviewed to identify any equity adjustments that may be required.

(3) Pay Increase Budget

The President will recommend a budget amount for general pay increases as part of the annual budget process, based on available revenue, job market data, and organization compensation objectives. Employee pay increases will be based on the budget approved by the college’s Board of Trustees.

E. Placement of External New Hires

The guidelines for placement in the pay structures are as follows:

(1) A new employee’s salary is the sum of the minimum of the salary range, plus an amount equal to one-tenth of the difference between the first quartile and the minimum of the salary range, times the number of years of job related experience (up to ten years within the last twelve years.)

(2) In limited circumstances for hard-to-fill positions, placement recommendations may be adjusted from these experience formulas upon recommendation by the Vice President of Organizational Effectiveness and Human Resources.

Please note that employment of Full-time staff is contingent upon approval of the Board at the next regular monthly Board meeting following the employee’s initial start date. Full-time Administrators must be approved by the Board prior to the initial start date. DDC (Local).
F. Pay Inequities

(1) Pay Inequities Resulting from New Hire

If the salary placement of a new hire within the compensation plan results in the new hire having a higher salary than one or more incumbent(s) with the same job title, and the same number or more years of job related experience (up to 10 years), then a pay equity analysis will be performed for all incumbents with the same job title. Equity adjustments will only be considered where there are two or more individuals that have the exact same job title and exact same essential job functions. Equity adjustments are not applicable for unique positions.

The equity analysis will be performed as follows:

(a) Any incumbent that has been with the college for one year or less, will receive the greater of; 1) his or her current salary, or 2) the salary that a new employee hired into that position with the same number of years of experience would receive.

(b) Any incumbent that has been with the college for more than one year, but less than ten years, will receive the greater of; 1) his or her current salary, or 2) the salary that a new employee hired into that position with the same number of years of experience would receive, plus 1% of that amount.

(c) Any incumbent that has been with the college for more than 10 years will receive the greater of; 1) his or her current salary, or 2) the salary that a new employee hired into that position with the same number of years of experience would receive, plus 2% of that amount.

(d) If an inequity still exists after the completion of steps 1 through 3 above, the College reserves the right to make additional adjustments as necessary to correct the pay inequity.

Any equity adjustments will be effective for all affected incumbents on the first day of employment of the new hire that caused the pay inequity.

(2) Pay Inequities Resulting from Reclassification of a Position

If a position is reclassified to an existing position at a higher salary level and the salary of any employee in the position being reclassified is equal to or higher than that of any incumbents in the existing position (with the same or more years of job related experience, and/or the same or more years of seniority in the position), then no adjustment to the salary of the employee’s salary will be made.

If a position is reclassified to an existing position at a higher salary level, and a promotional salary increase for any employee whose position is reclassified will result in a higher salary for the employee than any of the incumbents in the existing position (with the same or more years of job related experience, and/or the same or more years of...
seniority in the position), then any adjustment to the employee’s salary will be limited to maintain pay equity between the employee and any incumbents in the existing position.

*Equity adjustments that result in a change in title, job family and/or salary range require Board approval. Generally, equity adjustments that only result in an adjusted salary (no change in title, job family or salary range) do not require Board approval.*

G. Promotion Increases

1. Promotion Defined

A promotion occurs when an employee is assigned to a different job in a higher salary range. For promotions occurring at the beginning of an academic year, the salary increase is applied prior to the application of any general pay increase that may be granted for the academic year. The effective date of a promotion is established by the supervisor of the new position, consistent with payroll procedures and guidelines.

Employees must be in a position for six months or longer in order to be considered for a promotion opportunity. In rare instances, the college may consider an exception to this six-month period, as recommended by the appropriate Leadership Team member.

*All promotions are contingent upon approval by the Board of Trustees.*

2. Promotion Increase

Promotion increases are generally the greater of the salary that a new employee hired into that position with the same number of years of experience would receive or an increase equal to 5% of the new salary range midpoint added to their current salary.

Note: Police officers that submit proof that they have obtained a higher level of TCLEOSE Proficiency Certification (Basic, Intermediate, Advanced, or Masters) before September 1st of any year, will be eligible for a salary increase beginning the following academic year. Salary increases in this case will be calculated by adding the difference between the new salary range midpoint and the current salary range midpoint to the employee’s current salary.

3. Promotion Limits

Promotions will not result in a salary that is below the minimum or above the maximum of the promotion salary range.

4. Temporary/Acting Assignments

Temporary pay may be given to an employee who is assigned different duties on an interim (or acting) basis or because of the need for additional assignments associated with a special time-limited project, in the same or different position in the same or a higher salary range.

Temporary pay is a management-initiated practice paid at the discretion of the college. The effective dates for beginning and ending temporary pay are also at the college’s
discretion. The appropriate Leadership Team member may recommend temporary salary adjustments, with approval by the Vice President of Organizational Effectiveness & Human Resources.

Temporary pay is discontinued when the employee no longer performs the additional assignment(s). The amount of temporary pay shall not be the basis for computing promotion pay, or for calculating leave balance payments if the employee ends full-time employment with the college. A general pay increase received during a temporary assignment shall be based on the temporary salary through the end of the temporary assignment. Upon conclusion of the temporary assignment, the general pay increase will be recalculated based on the employee’s regular assignment salary.

H. Movement to a Lower Salary range

Movement to a lower salary range results in a pay reduction to a salary that is the same relative position within the lower pay range, measured as a ratio of the employee’s salary to the range midpoint. For example, if the employee’s base pay was 110 percent of the midpoint in the higher pay range, that person’s pay would be reduced to an equivalent 110 percent of the midpoint in the lower pay range. The pay adjustment will begin with the effective date of the new assignment.

I. Movement from Administrator to a Faculty Position

If an employee moves from an administrator level position to a faculty position, his/her faculty salary will be calculated as follows:

Step 1: Calculating the salary that a new faculty member with the same education and the same number of years of teaching experience would receive.

Step 2: Multiplying the annual experience credit received in Step 1 by the number of years of experience that exceeds the 10 years experience credit given in Step 1 above (up to a maximum of 15 additional years). (Note: This step only applies if the employee has been with the college for more than 10 years.)

Step 3: Add the results of Steps 1 and 2 (if applicable).

J. Lateral Job Change

Movement to a job in the same Job Family/Salary Range is considered a lateral job change. The employee’s salary remains the same.

Additionally, movement to a different Job Family/Salary Range that results in an annual salary adjustment of $300 or less (based on the salary calculation guidelines herein) is considered a lateral job change.

K. Position Elimination

When a position is being eliminated, the employee being displaced may be automatically placed into an open lateral position or an open lower level position if the employee meets the minimum requirements for the lateral or lower level position. To be considered for an open
position that is classified in a higher salary range, the employee must apply for the open position.

L. Adjusting Pay-Range Structures

The HR Department will review the compensation plan every two years; adjustments may be recommended as needed to maintain pay range alignment with external job markets.

M. Reinstatement after Break-in-Service

An employee who is rehired following a break-in-service that is less than 90 days shall be reinstated at the same salary previously paid if hired for the same or equivalent position. If rehired for a different position or rehired following a break-in-service greater than 90 days, the employee’s salary is calculated according to procedures for new hires.

N. Stipends and Incentives

Critical Skill Stipends may be developed and applied when market conditions for a position or classification are changing so rapidly that the compensation structure cannot adequately address the recruiting/retention needs. Any such critical skill stipends must be recommended by the appropriate Leadership Team member, the Vice President of Organizational Effectiveness and Human Resources and approved by the President.

O. Adjustments for Work Year Length

The salary ranges are established based on a 12-month annualized salary. Salary calculations are adjusted based on the number of days scheduled within a work year associated with an assignment. For example, the pay for a 9-month or 10-month assignment would be pro-rated based on the number of days in the reduced assignment compared to the number of days established for a 12-month assignment.