

COLORADO JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL RULES



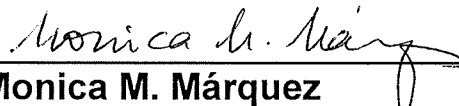
**Questions and/or Comments
State Court Administrator's Office
Human Resources Division
1300 Broadway, Suite 1200,
Denver, Colorado 80203**

Effective: July 1, 2026

ORDER ADOPTING PERSONNEL RULES

Pursuant to the authority vested by Article VI, Section 5(3) of the Colorado Constitution, and in fulfillment of the requirements of C.R.S. § 13-3-105(2) and C.R.S. § 13-3-105(3), the Colorado Judicial Department Personnel Rules effective July 16, 2025, are hereby repealed and replaced by the Colorado Judicial Department Personnel Rules effective July 1, 2026.

The Personnel Rules as attached are approved by the Colorado Supreme Court.

 6/26/26

Monica M. Márquez
Chief Justice, Colorado Supreme Court

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PART 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rule 1 – Citation

These rules shall be known and may be cited as the Colorado Judicial Department Personnel Rules, or C.J.D.P.R.

Rule 2 – Authority and Scope

2.A. Authority These rules are promulgated by the Supreme Court pursuant to the authority vested by section 5(3) of article VI of the state constitution, and in fulfillment of the requirements of section 13-3-105 C.R.S. and shall comply with state and federal law. The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall establish such procedures as may be necessary to implement these rules.

2.B. Scope These rules shall apply to all employees of the Judicial Department whose positions are within the job classification and compensation plan established by these rules pursuant to section 13-3-105, C.R.S. and section 5(3) of article VI of the Colorado constitution. Contract Employees are governed by these rules and their employment contract. Certain rights afforded by these rules are not applicable to all employees and the employee should check each rule for its applicability to that employee. Employees are responsible for reviewing and familiarizing themselves with these rules, including applicable [Chief Justice Directives](#), [Chief Judge Orders and Directives](#), policies, procedures, and guidelines. Employees are expected to abide by these provisions, regardless of whether they have reviewed them. It is the employee's responsibility to seek clarification from their Administrative Authority or the Division of Human Resources if they have any questions. Failure to adhere to these rules may result in appropriate action.

These rules shall not apply to persons who perform services for the Judicial Department as independent contractors. These rules shall not apply to employees of the Office of Administrative Services for Independent Agencies, Office of Attorney Regulation Counsel; Office of the Presiding Disciplinary Judge; Office of Judicial Performance; Board of Continuing Legal and Judicial Education; Board of Law Examiners; Office of Attorney Registration; Judicial Discipline Commission; Office of Alternate Defense Counsel; Office of the Child's Representative; Office of the Public Defender; Independent Ethics Commission; Office of Respondent Parents' Counsel; Office of the Child Protection Ombudsmen; Office of Public Guardianship or any other office established under an authority other than that vested in the Supreme Court by Colo. Const. art. VI, sec. 5(3).

Rule 3 – Local Policies or Procedures

3.A. Local Policies Local policies or procedures may not conflict with Colorado Judicial Department Personnel Rules. Employees in the district shall sign an acknowledgement regarding local policies or procedures and the acknowledgement shall be maintained in the personnel records system.

3.B. Dress Code Each district shall implement a dress code policy that addresses professionalism, safety in the workplace, and other work-related settings as it relates to the dress code. Employees in the district shall sign an acknowledgement regarding the dress code policy, and the acknowledgement shall be maintained in the personnel records system. It is encouraged that any proposed local policies or procedures be forwarded to the Division of Human Resources for review prior to implementation.

Rule 4 – Review of Personnel Rules

4.A. Review These rules may be revised by the Supreme Court as may be needed to aid the administration of the Judicial Department.

4.B. Personnel Rules Review The personnel rules shall be reviewed at a minimum annually, and recommendations submitted to the Chief Justice in accordance with procedures established by the State Court Administrator, or designee, and approved by the Chief Justice. Changes to Personnel Rules that occur outside of the standard review period may be updated at any time with the approval of the Chief Justice.

4.C. Membership The personnel rules advisory committee shall be composed of eight members who shall be appointed by the Chief Justice: the Human Resources Director who shall serve as chairperson, a Judge or Justice, a Court Executive, a Chief Probation Officer, a Clerk of Court, a certified non-exempt trial court employee, a certified non-exempt probation department employee and the State Court Administrator, or designee.

4.D. Terms of Members Initial appointment of members shall be for staggered terms of up to three years. Successive appointments shall be for up to 3 years. The Chief Justice shall appoint members to fill any unexpired terms. Committee appointees may be reappointed.

Rule 5 – Authority & Responsibility for Personnel Administration

5.A. Authority

5.A.1. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is the executive head of the Judicial Department and the Administrative Authority of the Chief Judges, the State Court Administrator, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court Librarian.

5.A.2. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals shall be the Administrative Authority of the Court of Appeals.

5.A.3. The State Court Administrator shall be the Administrative Authority of the Office of the State Court Administrator.

5.A.4. The Chief Judge of each Judicial District shall be the Administrative Authority of all district and county courts within the judicial district, including the probation department within the district, except that the Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District shall have no authority over the Denver County Court; the presiding Judges of the Denver Probate and Juvenile Courts shall have the same authority of a Chief Judge for their respective courts, including Denver Juvenile Probation Department.

5.A.5. Each Administrative Authority shall be responsible to the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court for all personnel matters for all employees within the jurisdiction.

5.A.6. The Administrative Authority may delegate responsibility for all personnel matters not otherwise prohibited by constitution, statute, Chief Justice Directive or these rules.

Such delegation need not be in writing so long as the Administrative Authority ratifies the action taken; such ratification is presumed unless the Administrative Authority takes specific action to countermand within a reasonable period of time.

5.A.7. The Administrative Authority or designee, if any, shall be known in these rules as the Administrative Authority.

5.B. Responsibilities The Administrative Authority is responsible for:

5.B.1. Implementing these rules and complying with the policies contained herein;

5.B.2. Recruitment, selection and appointment of employees;

5.B.3. Orientation and training of employees;

5.B.4. Review and appraisal of each employee's performance in accordance with these rules;

5.B.5. Corrective or disciplinary action, including termination, in accordance with these rules;

5.B.6. Maintaining personnel records for all employees.

5.B.6.a. Records belonging in the electronic personnel files shall be scanned and loaded into the files a minimum of every 15 calendar days.

5.B.6.b. For the purpose of transferring employee personnel files from one district to another, the district releasing the personnel file shall transfer the official electronic file to the district accepting the employee.

5.B.6.c. When hiring an employee from a Colorado State agency other than the Colorado Judicial Department, the district shall accept the transfer of the following documents: I-9, W-4, and documents related to open workers compensation claims, Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), Short Term Disability, Emergency Sick Leave, and any request for accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), if any. If the Colorado State agency sent the entire personnel file, the remainder of the personnel file shall be returned to the former state agency. When an employee transfers to a Colorado State agency other than the Colorado Judicial Department, the district shall send a copy of the following documents to the other agency: I-9, W-4, workers compensation documents related to open claims and all active FMLA paperwork or other paid sick leave under any policy, if any. The full personnel file shall remain with the Judicial Department.

5.B.7. Exercising the powers and fulfilling the responsibilities specified elsewhere in these rules and in other management directives.

PART 2

JOB CLASSIFICATION

Rule 6 – Job Classification Plan & Staffing Pattern

6.A. Job Classification Plan

6.A.1. General The Supreme Court hereby establishes, and the State Court Administrator, or designee, shall maintain a job classification plan for all positions covered by the personnel rules, which shall establish the qualifications and duties for each job position, and which may allocate each position to a job class having similar qualifications and duties.

6.A.2. Job Position Descriptions The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall prepare and maintain written descriptions for every job position in the classification plan. The job position descriptions shall be based on sound, systematic occupational analysis, and position evaluation conducted under the job classification plan, and shall contain elements sufficient to distinguish them among job classes. Job position descriptions describe the position as a whole and do not represent a comprehensive listing of duties for any individual position and may be covered in “other duties as assigned”.

6.A.3. Job Position Title The titles assigned to the job classification plan shall be the official titles for all positions for purpose of personnel transactions, compensation administration and budget administration.

Working or statutory titles may be used in the day-to-day business of the Judicial Department but shall not supersede the official job position title for classification or pay purposes.

6.A.4. Modification of the Job Classification Plan The State Court Administrator, or designee, may modify the job classification plan at any time.

An employee who is adversely affected by modifications to the job classification plan may initiate a job classification review appeal under the provisions of [Rule 8](#), except that an employee who is subject to layoff as a result of a decision under this rule shall have no right to appeal or review.

6.A.5. Assignment of Duties The inclusion of specific essential functions in a job position description shall not be construed to limit the power of the Administrative Authority to assign other related duties to a specific position.

Whenever there is a permanent and substantial change in the essential functions assigned to a position, the Administrative Authority shall forward to the State Court Administrator, or designee, a request to review the job classification as outlined in [Rule 7](#).

However, the Administrative Authority may not request a job classification review of the position when the permanent and substantial changes in the essential functions assigned to the position are part of an existing job position. Under these circumstances, the position shall be treated as a job opportunity and must be posted accordingly either through the competitive process or as a recommendation for job change.

6.B. Staffing Pattern The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall designate the staffing pattern for each location within the Judicial Department, which shall contain the number of full-time and part-time classified positions by job position class, the salary range of each position, the position number and official job position title, and such other information as the State Court Administrator, or designee, may determine. The State Court Administrator, or designee, may at any time revise the staffing pattern to accommodate

changing requirements for administration of the Judicial Department, and may authorize the elimination of positions or job classes due to lack of work or lack of funds in accordance with [Rule 31](#). All decisions regarding the staffing pattern shall be final and shall not be subject to the appeal or review procedures set forth in these rules.

Rule 7 – Job Classification Review of Positions

7.A. Authority for Job Classification Review Whenever the State Court Administrator, or designee, determines on the basis of investigation and analysis of the essential functions and responsibilities of any existing position, whether filled or vacant, that the position is improperly classified, the State Court Administrator, or designee, may reassign the position to a more appropriate job position title.

The State Court Administrator, Administrative Authority, or classified employee may request a job classification review for a qualified filled position at any time for the limited purpose of determining whether the position is appropriately allocated within the job classification plan based on its assigned essential functions and responsibilities. The employee occupying the filled position may be required to complete and submit a position description questionnaire to assist in the review.

A job classification review shall not be used as a mechanism for career progression, pay advancement, or reward for performance.

7.B. Request for Job Classification Review for Filled Positions

7.B.1. Permitted Basis for Review An employee may request a job classification review of a filled position only under the following circumstances:

(a) Classification Study Outcome When the employee's position is included in a classification study conducted by the State Court Administrator's Office and, based on analysis of the submitted position description questionnaire and related documentation, the position is allocated to a different job position title within the job classification plan, whether at a higher or lower level; or

(b) Out-of-Class Work/Career Development Career development is not considered a job opportunity and is an eligible basis for a request for job classification review for a filled position. Career development occurs when an employee's own job duties have grown over time and their job classification no longer reflects the work employee has been performing and will continue to perform. To be considered career development, the job duties cannot be part of an existing job classification. If the employee's job duties are part of an existing job classification, movement to that job classification is a job opportunity that must be posted.

7.B.2. Prohibited Basis for Review: A job classification review may not be requested or appealed when;

- The matter concerns career progression, professional development, or growth within an existing job class;
- The duties performed fall within the scope of an existing job class;
- The decision relates to a management determination regarding assignment of duties, work distribution, or promotional opportunity.

Such decisions are within the sole discretion of the Administrative Authority and are not subject to appeal under Rules 7 or 8.

7.B.3. The request for job classification review shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a completed position description questionnaire. The request shall include comments from the immediate supervisor charged with such responsibility, and by the Administrative Authority.

The State Court Administrator, or designee, may request additional documentation or clarification as necessary to complete the review.

7.B.4. Withdrawals of requests of a job classification review may only be made within 30 calendar days from the date of submitting the request to the State Court Administrator's Office.

7.C. State Court Administrator's Determination The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall submit a written determination following completion of the job classification review, identifying whether the position is appropriately classified or whether a modification to the position description is warranted. The determination shall be made within 90 calendar days after receipt of the request.

If the State Court Administrator, or designee, fails to provide a decision within that time, the requesting employee may petition the job classification review board for appropriate action under [Rule 8](#).

7.D. Effect of Job Classification Review Outcome If a job classification review results from a classification study or analysis conducted by the State Court Administrator's Office and the position is allocated to a different job class, the incumbent in a reviewed/impacted job classification/position will receive an individual salary adjustment that shall be treated as a change in position or job classification in accordance with [Rule 12](#).

7.E. Effective Date of Job Classification Review Outcome The effective date of any job classification change shall be the date of approval by the State Court Administrator, or designee, or the ruling by the job classification review board, except that the effective date may be deferred subject to availability of funds. In no event shall a job classification change be retroactive.

7.F. Request for Job Classification Review for Vacant Positions The Administrative Authority, or designee, may submit to change a vacant position to a different job classification at any time. A vacant job classification request form must be submitted and approved by the State Court Administrator, or designee, prior to the change of the position job class. In no event shall a job classification change be retroactive.

Rule 8 – Job Classification Appeals

8.A. Job Classification Review Board

8.A.1. There is established a Job Classification Review Board, which shall be comprised of 5 members appointed by the Chief Justice or by the State Court Administrator, or designee: a Trial or Appellate Court Judge who shall act as Chairperson, a Court Executive, a Clerk of Court, a Chief Probation Officer, and a designee of the State Court Administrator who is not an employee of the Colorado Judicial Department. State Court Administrator's Office may assign a subject matter expert(s) to the Board to provide process and policy information with regard to classification and compensation methodologies and best practices.

8.A.2. In any appeal involving an employee from the court or office of one of the board members, the member shall be disqualified, and the Chief Justice or the State Court Administrator, or designee, shall appoint a temporary replacement to hear the appeal. The temporary replacement shall be of the same job classification as the disqualified member.

8.A.3. The terms of members of the Board shall be 3-year terms, with no more than 2 terms expiring in any one year. Members may serve unlimited consecutive terms.

8.B. Right of Appeal Except as otherwise provided in these rules, an employee who is adversely affected by a modification of the job classification plan due to a classification study, or by a denial of a job classification review request under [Rule 7.B.1.\(b\)](#), and any employee whose request for job classification review has not received a timely decision by the State Court Administrator, or designee, under [Rule 7.C.](#), may appeal to the Job Classification Review Board.

8.C. Time Limit The appeal must be filed within 30 calendar days after official notice is given by the State Court Administrator, or designee, of the job class assignment after a classification study or denial of a job classification review request under [Rule 7.B.1.\(b\)](#), or within 30 calendar days after the State Court Administrator, or designee, fails to meet the decision deadline under [Rule 7.C.](#)

8.D. Transfer of Jurisdiction The filing of an appeal of the State Court Administrator's, or designee's, failure to make a timely decision under [Rule 7.C.](#) shall transfer jurisdiction for the review from the State Court Administrator, or designee, to the Job Classification Review Board.

8.E. Content of the Appeal The appeal must be made in writing setting forth the reasons why the employee believes the State Court Administrator's, or designee's, decision concerning modification of the job classification plan or denying a job classification review request under [Rule 7.B.1.\(b\)](#) to be in error, and shall include appropriate documentation in support of the employee's statement.

8.F. Appeal Procedure

8.F.1. The employee shall file a written appeal to the Administrative Authority. Employees seeking review under [Rule 7.C.](#) shall file the appeal directly with the Job Classification Review Board.

8.F.2. Within 10-business days after receipt of the appeal, the Administrative Authority shall transmit the appeal to the State Court Administrator, or designee, along with the Administrative Authority's written evaluation and recommendations concerning the appeal.

8.F.3. Within 30 calendar days after receipt of the appeal and accompanying documents, the State Court Administrator, or designee, shall submit the appeal and all accompanying documents to the Job Classification Review Board along with the State Court Administrator's, or designee's, evaluation and recommendations and a copy of all information and documentation related to the appealing employee which were relied on by the State Court Administrator, or designee, in making the decision under appeal. The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall provide a copy of all such materials to the appealing employee.

8.F.4. The Job Classification Review Board shall review the appeal in summary fashion on the basis of the written material filed by all parties as required by this rule, except that the Board may require any party to provide additional written information and may grant oral argument by the State Court Administrator, or designee, and by the appealing employee upon the Board's own motion or upon timely request by either the State Court Administrator, or designee, or the appealing employee. If the Board permits oral argument, each side shall be allowed to argue its position and to answer questions posed by the Board. No other information may be submitted to the Board and the parties shall not have an opportunity for rebuttal. The Board shall have the power to question the parties during oral argument and to request additional information from the parties to assist in its decision.

8.F.5. The Job Classification Review Board shall make its decision within 30 calendar days of receipt of an appeal, unless oral argument is permitted by the Board, in which case the Board shall make its decision within 30 calendar days after oral argument.

8.F.6. The Job Classification Review Board shall issue a written decision, which shall be final and shall not be subject to the appeal or review procedures set forth in these rules. The Board's authority is limited to the following remedies:

- (a) Uphold the determination of the State Court Administrator's Office, or designee, finding that the job classification review was conducted appropriately and the position is properly allocated within the job classification plan; or
- (b) Affirm the appeal, in which case the matter shall be remanded to the State Court Administrator's Office for remedy, including further analysis, employee's placement in a different job classification, clarification of job class allocation, or identification of alternative classification solutions consistent with the job classification plan and applicable laws and in accordance with [Rule 7](#).

The Board shall not direct specific pay outcomes or career progression actions.

PART 3

COMPENSATION

Rule 9 – Compensation Plans

9.A. Establishment The Supreme Court hereby establishes, and the State Court Administrator, or designee, shall maintain compensation plans in which each job classification covered by the personnel rules shall be assigned to a salary range based upon relative responsibilities of work, comparability to prevailing rates, and other pertinent salary and economic data.

9.B. Realignment of Job Classification Salary Ranges

9.B.1. The State Court Administrator, or designee, may reassign any job classification from one salary range to another salary range based on a study of job relationships, if such realignment is necessitated by changed circumstances. The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall conduct a salary range realignment study on each job classification a minimum of once every 3 years. In the event of unusual circumstances, the State Court Administrator may forego the realignment study. The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall determine the schedule of salary range realignment studies. Individual salary adjustments based on range realignments shall be made in accordance with [Rule 12](#).

9.B.2. Out of Cycle Salary Range Realignments When requested by the State Court Administrator, or designee, an Out of Cycle Salary Range Realignment study may be conducted on a job classification. Individual salary range realignments shall be made in accordance with [Rule 12](#).

The State Court Administrator, or designee, may conduct an Out-of-Cycle Salary Range Realignment in the following situations, subject to the availability of funds:

- a. Turnover rates in the affected class exceed 30% in a fiscal year;
- b. Demonstrated difference in mid-point upon initial review performed by the State Court Administrator's Office;
- c. Significant change in job duties in the affected class.

9.B.3. The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall provide notification of the results of range realignment studies to employees in the job classification for which the study was completed. Employees may request additional information regarding methodology. Specific salary data used in the study is considered proprietary information and is not able to be disseminated.

9.B.4. The decisions as to whether to undertake a study, as to the extent and manner of any such study, and as to the outcome of any such study shall be final and shall not be subject to the appeal or review procedures set forth in these rules.

Rule 10 – Appointment Rates

10.A. New Employees Any compensation rate offered shall be in accordance with the relevant compensation plan and subject to funding. The salary shall not exceed the range maximum.

10.B. Former Employees A person formerly employed in a position subject to the Colorado Judicial Department Personnel Rules, including a person being reinstated within 180 calendar days from the date of separation, shall be treated as a new employee for purposes of establishing initial rate of pay. The compensation upon reinstatement must fall within the relevant compensation plan and subject to funding. The salary shall not exceed the range maximum.

10.C. Current Employees Appointed into a Classified Position When an employee who is currently occupying a non-classified position is appointed into a similarly situated classified position, the compensation rate offered shall be in accordance with the relevant compensation plan and subject to funding. The salary shall not exceed the range maximum.

Rule 11 – Salary Computation

11.A. Annual Pay Plan Every employee in the classified system and non-classified employees shall be compensated at the appropriate rate established by an Annual Pay Plan. The State Court Administrator, or designee, in consultation with the Supreme Court, shall provide policies and procedures for the yearly computation of annual pay, including compensation upon separation from service, and shall make such policies and procedures available for inspection by any employee. All salary computations must be equitable in compliance with any Federal and/or Colorado State law as applicable. The Annual Pay Plan will be updated on a yearly basis with the effective implementation date of July 1 of each year.

11.B. Reporting for Annual Pay Plan Document Data used for compensation purposes within the Annual Pay Plan may include salary range realignment data compiled by Human Resources, common policy information from the legislature, and any other pertinent data needed for consideration of the Annual Pay Plan. The State Court Administrator will approve the resources used prior to completion of the Annual Pay Plan distribution.

Rule 12 – Individual Salary Adjustment

12.A. Salary Adjustments Salary changes shall be in accordance with the Annual Pay Plan and subject to funding.

12.A.1. Extra Pay Employees may receive individual non-base-building salary adjustments as provided by the Extra Pay Policy and Procedure document and with the required approval of the State Court Administrator, or designee, only when the district budget can accommodate the adjustment.

12.B Change of Position or Job Classification Upon any change in position or job classification, any salary changes shall be in accordance with the Annual Pay Plan and subject to funding.

12.B.1. Career Progression Employees in a job classification eligible for career progression may move from one job classification to another within the job series as provided by the Colorado Judicial Department Career Progression Notice and with approval of the Administrative Authority, or designee.

12.C. Range Adjustments from Range Studies When the salary range assigned to a job classification changes because of a salary range realignment study, or from an out of cycle range realignment study, any compensation rate offered shall be in accordance with the Annual Pay Plan and subject to funding. The new salary shall not exceed the range maximum.

12.D. Simultaneous Personnel Actions The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall establish procedures for individual salary adjustment when 2 or more actions affecting pay occur on the same effective date.

PART 4

APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEES

Rule 13 – Qualification for Appointment

13.A. Application to All Classified Employees All persons hired into positions within the classified system, including both at-will and non at-will employees, shall meet the qualifications established by the classification plan or as otherwise established in accordance with these rules.

13.B. Residency All persons hired into positions within the classified system shall reside in the state or shall reside within 30 miles of the Colorado state border. Persons hired into positions within the classified system who do not reside in the state of Colorado shall not be authorized to perform work at a remote location outside of the state of Colorado.

Requests for residency exception, or requests that employees be allowed to perform work at a remote location outside of the state of Colorado, must be submitted in writing to the State Court Administrator, or designee, and approved prior to appointment of an applicant or approval of a remote work location outside of the state of Colorado. A copy of the residency waiver shall be placed in the employee's personnel record. The decision of the State Court Administrator, or designee, shall be final and shall not be subject to the appeal or review procedures set forth in these rules.

13.C. Determination of Qualification The determination as to whether a person meets the qualifications established by the classification plan for appointment to any position shall be made by the Administrative Authority, after review of the person's academic credentials, work experience, examination results, if any, and other pertinent information.

13.D. Qualification Exceptions The State Court Administrator, or designee, may waive qualifications established by the job classification plan and may approve the substitution of alternative qualifications when necessary, and no such waiver or substitution shall be valid unless approved by the State Court Administrator, or designee. A copy of the approved waiver shall be placed in the employee's personnel record. The decision of the State Court Administrator, or designee, shall be final and shall not be subject to the appeal or review procedures set forth in these rules.

Rule 14 – Appointment of Employees

14.A. Employees of the Supreme Court

14.A.1. The Clerk of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court Librarian and the Counsel to the Office of the Chief Justice shall be appointed by the Supreme Court.

14.A.2. Other employees of the Supreme Court Clerk's office shall be appointed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

14.A.3. Other employees of the Supreme Court library shall be appointed by the Supreme Court Librarian with the approval of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

14.B. Employees of the Court of Appeals

14.B.1. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the Chief Staff Attorney and the Reporter of Decisions shall be appointed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals with input and feedback from the Court of Appeals' bench.

14.B.2. Other employees of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals office shall be appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals with approval of the Chief Judge.

14.B.3. Other employees of the Reporter of Decisions shall be appointed by the Reporter of Decisions with approval of the Chief Judge.

14.B.4. Other employees of the office of Staff Attorney of the Court of Appeals shall be appointed by the Chief Staff Attorney with approval of the Chief Judge.

14.C. Employees of the Office of State Court Administrator Pursuant to the Colorado Constitution (Article VI, Section 5(3)), the State Court Administrator shall be appointed by the Supreme Court. The employees of the office of the State Court Administrator shall be appointed by the State Court Administrator, or designee.

14.D. Employees of the Trial Courts

14.D.1. Court Executives shall be appointed by the Chief Judge with input and feedback from the bench.

14.D.1.a. Court Executives for Denver Juvenile and Denver Probate Court will be appointed by the Presiding Judge with input and feedback from the bench.

14.D.2 Clerks of the District Court, including clerks of special courts, shall be appointed by the Chief Judge with input and feedback from the district court bench.

14.D.3. Clerks of the County Court shall be appointed by the Chief Judge with input and feedback from the county court bench.

14.D.4. Clerks of Combined District and County Courts shall be appointed by the Chief Judge with input and feedback from the district and county court benches.

14.D.5. Pursuant to chapter 35 of the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure, Magistrates shall be appointed by the Chief or Presiding Judge; Water Referees shall be appointed by the Water Judge from a list of not less than three qualified persons to be submitted to the Water Judge by the Executive Director of the Department of Natural Resources.

14.D.6. Employees of the Clerk's Office shall be appointed by the Clerk of Court, and/or designee, with the approval of the Court Executive, and/or the Chief Judge. Other trial court employees shall be appointed by the Court Executive, with approval of the Chief Judge.

14.D.7. Pursuant to section 13-71-106, 6A C.R.S. as amended, Jury Commissioners for each county shall be appointed by the Chief Judge of the judicial district in which the county is located.

14.E. Probation Departments

14.E.1. Chief Probation Officers shall be appointed by the Chief Judge with input and feedback from the district's bench.

14.E.1.a. The Chief Probation Officer for Denver Juvenile Probation will be appointed by the Presiding Judge of Denver Juvenile Court with input and feedback from the bench.

14.E.2. Other employees of the probation department shall be appointed by the Chief Probation Officer, with the approval of the Chief Judge.

Rule 15 – Selection System

15.A. Application Process

15.A.1. Determination The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall determine which classes of positions in the Judicial Department require the acceptance of applications to establish eligibility for appointment and shall establish rules for the application process.

15.A.2. Announcement

15.A.2.a. The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall announce all scheduled application processes, and shall include sufficient information to identify the job classification for the application process commencement, the qualifications for eligibility for the application process, and any pertinent or required time limits.

15.A.2.b. The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall advertise application processes by posting in such places approved by the State Court Administrator, or designee.

15.A.2.c. When any substantial change is made in a job announcement of an application process, the State Court Administrator, or designee, shall notify current applicants of the change. The announcement shall be modified accordingly.

15.A.3. Eligibility

15.A.3.a. The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall determine the educational and experience qualifications for eligibility for the application process, and a person shall be eligible to submit an application for that job classification if the person meets those educational and minimum qualifications.

15.A.3.b. The State Court Administrator, or designee, may waive the established minimum qualifications and may approve substitution of alternative qualifications. The determination as to whether the qualifications have been met or whether alternative standards may be accepted shall be made by the State Court Administrator, or designee, upon recommendation by the Administrative Authority.

15.A.3.c. The State Court Administrator's, or designee's, decision as to such qualifications, waiver and substitution shall be final and shall not be subject to the appeal or review procedures set forth in these rules.

15.A.3.d. Veteran's Preference In the recruitment application screening process, a military veteran's preference will be awarded to applicants who are separated under honorable conditions and who, other than for training purposes, served in any branch of the armed forces of the United States during any period of any declared war, any undeclared war, other armed hostilities against an armed foreign enemy, or served on active duty in any such branch in any campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge is authorized. Veterans shall receive preference in the application screening. If a numeric scoring is used, a minimum 5-point increase shall be added to the total numeric score. If no numeric score is used, the applicant shall be added to the interview eligible list.

15.A.3.d.i. Applicants who, because of disability incurred in the line of duty, are receiving monetary compensation or disability retired benefits by reason of public laws administered by the Department of Defense or the Veterans Administration, or any successor thereto, are entitled to 10 points of preferential treatment pursuant to [Rule 15.A.3.d.](#); or

15.A.3.d.ii. Applicants who are the surviving spouse of any person who was or would have been entitled to additional points under section [Rule 15.A.3.d.](#) or [Rule 15.A.3.d.i.](#), or who is the surviving spouse of any person who died during such service or as a result of service-connected cause while on active duty in any such branch, other than for training purposes, are also entitled to 5 points or preferential treatment pursuant to [Rule 15.A.3.d.](#)

15.A.3.d.iii. To confirm the validity of veteran status and receive preferential treatment, applicants must provide a certificate from the department of defense or of the veteran's administration, such as DD214 documentation, at the time the initial application is submitted. An applicant requesting the veteran's preference as a spouse pursuant to [Rule 15.A.3.d.ii.](#) must provide the certificate of the department of defense or of the veteran's administration, or any successor thereto, for the applicant's former spouse as conclusive proof of death incurred in the line of duty during such service. In addition, the applicant requesting veteran's preference as a spouse must provide proof that he or she was the legally recognized spouse of the veteran. If an applicant fails to provide documentation to support their entitlement to veteran's preference, the applicant will not receive the preference. The applicant must provide the documentation while the vacancy is open.

15.A.3.d.iv. Applicants are entitled to up to 10 total points for veteran's preference. An applicant may qualify for more than one type of veteran's preference, but the total number of points given to an applicant shall not exceed 10 points.

15.A.4. Applications

15.A.4.a. All applications shall be submitted electronically using an applicant tracking system approved by the State Court Administrator, or designee. The State Court Administrator, or designee, may reject any application submitted in any other form, unless the application is submitted as an approved accommodation.

15.A.4.b. An applicant's signature on the application, or electronic signature if the application is submitted electronically, shall constitute certification that to the best of the applicant's knowledge, all information entered on the application is true.

15.A.4.c. An application must be submitted within the time specified in the announcement, except that at the discretion of the State Court Administrator, or designee, a late application may be accepted upon a finding of reasonable justification.

15.A.5. Comparative Analysis Process

15.A.5.a. The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall establish a comparative analysis process based on objective criteria in which to evaluate candidates based on the job elements of the class for which the analysis is conducted.

15A.5.a.i. In determining the content of the comparative analysis, the State Court Administrator, or designee, shall ensure that the analysis and criteria does not create an additional advantage or disadvantage for applicants from protected groups beyond what is required by the job elements themselves.

15A.5.b. In determining the content of the comparative analysis, the State Court Administrator, or designee, may consult with Judges and appropriate court personnel and may establish advisory committees to assist in the determination of the analysis process.

15A.5.c. The State Court Administrator's, or designee's, determination of the comparative analysis process shall be final and shall not be subject to the appeal or review procedures set forth in these rules.

15.A.6. Conduct The comparative analysis process shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and procedures to be established by the State Court Administrator, or designee.

15.A.7. Confidentiality The comparative analysis process materials and results shall be confidential and shall be so handled in accordance with P.A.I.R.R.

15.B. Discretionary Testing and Interviews

15.B.1. Determination An Administrative Authority may in its discretion require testing and/or interviews for any job classification to assist in the determination of fitness to perform competently in the job classification.

15.B.2. Content

15.B.2.a. Discretionary testing and/or interviews may be written or oral, or a combination of both.

15.B.2.b. The Administrative Authority may prepare or select their own testing and/or interview material, except that the State Court Administrator, or designee, may provide standardized written testing and/or interview material, and may require the use of such standardized material by the Administrative Authority as needed.

15.B.2.c. The State Court Administrator, or designee, may provide lists of questions to serve as guides for boards conducting discretionary testing and/or interviews.

15.B.2.d. The content of discretionary testing and/or interviews shall be based on the job elements of the job classification for which the testing and/or interviews are conducted.

15.B.2.e. The Administrative Authority shall maintain a copy of all written testing and/or interviews that they have prepared or selected and shall submit a copy to the State Court Administrator, or designee, upon request.

15.B.2.f. All decisions as to content of discretionary testing and/or interviews shall be final and shall not be subject to the appeal or review procedures set forth in these rules.

15.B.2.g. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with procedures established by the Administrative Authority to meet the personnel needs of the Administrative Authority's jurisdiction.

15.B.3. Interviews

15.B.3.a. If an interview is held for a position, the Administrative Authority, or designee, shall select a panel of qualified interviewers.

15.B.3.b. When an interview is announced as limited to the best qualified applicants determined by preliminary screening or testing, admission to the interview may be restricted to the top-ranking applicants.

15.B.3.c. The Administrative Authority shall prepare lists of questions to serve as guides for boards conducting interviews, except that the Administrative Authority may use lists of questions prepared by the State Court Administrator, or designee.

15.B.3.d. The interview board shall rank applicants according to qualifications and suitability for the position, indicating applicants considered not qualified.

15.B.3.e. If a panel of interviewers is selected, the Administrative Authority, or designee, shall make a reasonable effort to select qualified interviewers that embody a diverse demographic makeup, including employees from protected groups, without overburdening particular employees with additional responsibilities.

15.B.3.f. Confidentiality Interview materials and results shall be confidential and shall be so handled by all persons who have access to the material.

15.C. Selection Process The State Court Administrator, or designee, and Administrative Authority shall maintain records of any testing and/or interviews that may be given, including test results, applications and test papers for each applicant, names of interviewers, summary data on number of applicants and test results and such other information as the State Court Administrator, or designee, may deem pertinent, for a period of 3 years from the date of testing and/or interviews.

Rule 16 – Employment Talent Pools

16.A. Establishment of Talent Pools

16.A.1. If an Administrative Authority or designee wishes to create a talent pool, they shall indicate it in the job posting. If a talent pool is generated, it must be submitted to the Director of Human Resources, or designee, within 90 calendar days from the closing date of the position announcement.

16.A.2. An employment talent pool shall consist of the names of persons who have been evaluated and have been found to meet the qualifications of the position for which they have applied, and shall show the name of the person, the last known address, the position for which eligibility has been established, and the date eligibility was established.

16.A.3. A talent pool shall be valid for 10 months from the closing date of the job posting unless the Administrative Authority has indicated a shorter time in the job announcement.

16.B. Use of Talent Pools

16.B.1. When a vacancy occurs in the position for which the talent pool was established or in another position in the same job class in the same district, it may be filled from applicants on the talent pool without further examination or evaluation of credentials and without advertising the position.

16.B.2. The Administrative Authority may at any time pass over any applicant on the talent pool who fails to respond to an official communication from the Administrative Authority, or designee.

16.B.3. Nothing in this rule shall require the hiring from a talent pool, nor shall it preclude an Administrative Authority at any time from advertising or re-advertising a position that is vacant or anticipated to become vacant.

Rule 17 – Recruitment & Filling Positions

17.A. Recruitment

17.A.1. Announcing Vacancies When a vacancy exists or is anticipated in any classified position, the Administrative Authority shall notify the State Court Administrator, or designee, who shall announce the vacancy using the official electronic recruitment system for a minimum period of 3 calendar days in accordance with procedures to be established by the State Court Administrator, or designee. Mailed applications accepted as an approved form of accommodation must be postmarked by the closing date and time of the job announcement. Electronic applications must be submitted by the closing date and time of the job announcement. No announcement is required if the position is being filled from a classified position talent pool established in accordance with provisions of [Rule 16](#), or if a decision is made to not post the position.

17.A.2. Internal Judicial-Only Announcements

17.A.2.a. Internal Only within the Judicial Department When requested by the Administrative Authority and approved by the State Court Administrator, or designee, a position which requires Colorado Judicial Department experience may be designated and announced as "Internal only within the Judicial Department", in which case only a person who is currently employed by the Judicial Department, either in a classified or contract position, or who is eligible for reemployment shall be considered.

17.A.2.b. Internal Only with the Judicial District (Competitive Reclassification) Upon approval of the State Court Administrator, or designee, an Administrative Authority may post a position in the Judicial Department job announcements as "Internal only within the judicial district." "Internal only within the judicial district" announcements shall only be used in instances where the Administrative Authority intends to reclassify a currently filled position utilizing the competitive process that allows all employees in the judicial district to compete for the opportunity to be reclassified.

17.A.3. Equal Employment Provisions

17.A.3.a. Recruitment of Protected Groups Positive efforts by the Administrative Authority and the State Court Administrator, or designee, shall be made in recruitment to advertise employment opportunities to protected groups and to agencies specializing in the placement of protected group members, and to seek out, contact, and employ qualified members of protected groups.

17.A.3.b. Advertisement At a minimum, such recruitment efforts shall include local posting and may also include use of media outlets that reach protected and underrepresented groups and posting through professional affiliation groups for protected groups.

17.B. Appointment and Career Opportunities

17.B.1. Appointment to all classified positions shall be made from the top 3 applicants for the position as determined by a review of the qualifications of each applicant.

17.B.2. Criminal History Checks

17.B.2.a. All classified employees, contract employees, interns and volunteers shall be subject to a criminal history check by the Human Resources Division and must be deemed “suitable” prior to starting in the position per the Criminal History Check procedures promulgated by the State Court Administrator. A criminal history check shall not be requested nor performed until the district determines that an individual is a final candidate. All offers of employment must have issuance of a “suitable” determination on the criminal history check. All offers of employment must be made in writing following the “suitable” determination.

All classified employees who receive a change in position or job classification to another court, probation department or division shall be subject to a criminal history check before being offered the new position if a criminal history check has not been completed within the last 3 years. The Administrative Authority or designee will reach out to the Human Resources Division to verify the necessity for the new background check. Any change in position or job classification to another court, probation department or division within the Judicial Department is dependent upon the employee’s entire criminal history being identified as suitable for the new position, as determined by the Administrative Authority. The Judicial Department reserves the right to conduct a criminal history check at any time for business reasons.

17.B.2.b. Criminal history check suitability determinations shall be made by an authorized member of the Human Resources Division. There shall be three determination categories:

- i. Category 1: “Suitable” determinations shall be considered recommendations and left to the Administrative Authority’s discretion whether to hire the individual.
- ii. Category 2: “Not Suitable” determinations shall be considered final decisions in the hiring process but may be appealed by the Administrative Authority, individual, or designee, to the Director of the Human Resources Division.
- iii. Category 3: “Not Required” determinations shall be rendered when a criminal history check is deemed not required at that time.

17.B.2.c. If an individual is deemed “Not Suitable”, they are ineligible for employment.

17.B.2.d. All criminal history checks for employment, or any criminal history check performed on current employees, may only be conducted by an authorized member of the Division of Human Resources.

17.B.2.e. Confidentiality Criminal history checks forms and results shall be maintained as confidential by all persons who have access to the material.

17.B.3. Family Relationships No applicant may be appointed to a position in the Judicial Department if a member of the applicant's family:

17.B.3.a. Would directly or indirectly exercise supervisory, appointment, or dismissal authority or be in a position to take disciplinary action over another family member;

17.B.3.b. Would audit, verify, receive or would be entrusted with monies received or handled by another family member;

17.B.3.c. Would have access to the employee’s confidential information, including payroll and personnel records.

17.B.4 No employee shall be hired into the classified system in excess of the number of full-time equivalent positions designated in the staffing pattern, or outside the job classes or salary ranges designated by the personnel job classification plan.

17.B.5. No employee shall work in a classified or contract position, or any combination thereof, in excess of 1 full-time equivalent (1.0 FTE) position.

17.B.6. All employees, volunteers, and interns shall be required to complete an application and policy acknowledgement checklist prior to the completion of the first day of work.

17.C. Reinstatement of a Former Certified Employee The Administrative Authority may rehire a former certified employee into the same job classification the employee was assigned at date of separation and provided that the employee was in good standing at date of separation. The employee must be reinstated within 180 calendar days after separation. Requests for reinstatement shall be sent to the Administrative Authority filling the vacancy and must be received by the Administrative Authority on or before the closing date for the position. In cases where a talent pool has been created, an employee may request to be placed on the talent pool as a reinstatement, if reinstatement qualifications have been met.

Rule 18 – Probationary Period

18.A. Probationary Status

18.A.1. A newly appointed, employee shall serve a 1-year probationary period commencing on the date of employment into the classified position to which the employee is appointed, except that the appointment of a current certified employee to a different position or job classification within the classified system shall not be governed by this rule.

18.A.2. An at-will employee moving to a position within the classified system shall serve a 1-year probationary period in the new position.

18.A.3. A newly appointed employee from another state agency shall serve a 1-year probationary period commencing on the date of employment with the Colorado Judicial Department.

18.B. Performance Appraisal

18.B.1. At the conclusion of the probationary period, the employee shall be given a performance appraisal by the supervisor in accordance with [Rule 28.C](#). However, only one performance appraisal is needed in the first year of employment. If an appraisal is completed prior to end of the probationary period and the supervisor is still in agreement with the appraisal at the end of the probationary period, no further appraisal is necessary.

18.B.2. At the conclusion of the probationary period, if the employee has received a [Rule 18.B.1](#) performance appraisal with an overall rating of 2.76 or above, the employee shall be certified in the class and shall be notified of such certification. At-will employees are not eligible to be certified in the position.

18.B.3. If the employee receives a [Rule 18.B.1](#) performance appraisal with an overall rating of 2.75 or below, the employee shall not be certified and shall be terminated in accordance with [Rule 18.C](#).

18.B.4. Nothing in this rule shall preclude the appraisal of performance of a probationary employee prior to the completion of the full probationary period, but in no event may an employee be certified until the completion of 1 year of employment. One year shall be considered the same calendar date of the following year, unless that date occurs on a holiday or weekend, then the following business day at 5:00 p.m. the employee will become certified.

18.C. Termination

18.C.1. An employee on probationary status may be terminated with or without cause at any time during the probationary period and shall be terminated in the event of a score of 2.75 or below on the performance appraisal under [Rule 18.B.3](#).

18.C.2. The probationary employee shall have no right of a pre-termination meeting under [Rule 29.C.5](#).

18.C.3. The decision to terminate a probationary employee shall be final and shall not be subject to the appeal or review procedures set forth in these rules.

18.C.4 The Administrative Authority will also consult with the Human Resources Division before administering any termination under this rule.

PART 5

MANDATORY EDUCATION

POLICY

Rule 19 - Mandatory Education Policy

19.A. Purpose The Colorado Judicial Department is committed to lifelong learning and education of employees. While the type of education and training may vary from person to person within the Department, certain training and education is essential for all Judicial Department employees. Education and training are essential to keep pace with changes to the business practice and technology of the court system as well as to increase knowledge and improve relationships with people both within and outside the Department.

The education requirements listed in this policy are mandatory for all employees unless otherwise directed by the Chief Judge. For new employees, the following courses should be completed within the first 30 days of employment but shall be completed no later than 6 months after employment unless otherwise specified.

19.A.1. Training Required for All Employees All Judicial Department employees shall attend:

Employees:

- a. Code of Conduct;
- b. Equity, Diversity and Inclusion; and
- c. Anti-Harassment and Anti-Discrimination for Employees
- d. Accessibility Foundations (one-time requirement)
- e. Personnel Rules (one-time requirement)
- f. Security Awareness (annually)

Employees who Supervise:

- a. Code of Conduct;
- b. Equity, Diversity and Inclusion for Supervisors; and
- c. Anti-Harassment and Anti-Discrimination for Supervisors
- d. Accessibility Foundations (one-time requirement)
- e. Personnel Rules (one-time requirement)
- f. Security Awareness (annually)

The Anti-Harassment and Anti-Discrimination for Employees/Supervisors, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion for Employees/Supervisors, and Code of Conduct training courses offered by the Division of Human Resources must be repeated by all employees within 3 years of the previous training so that all employees are aware of updates and changes to the training and to Judicial Department policies.

19.A.2. Additional Training Required for All Supervisors In addition to the trainings listed in [Rule 19.A.1.](#), All Judicial Department employees who supervise employees shall attend the following classes within the first 2 years of employment as a supervisor:

- a. Disciplinary Process for Supervisors
- b. Hiring Manager
- c. Human Resource Law
- d. Performance Management for Supervisors
- e. Basic Management Skills

19.A.3. Employees who are reinstated in accordance with [Rule 30.E.](#) shall receive credit for mandatory training previously taken.

PART 6

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Rule 20 – Employee Conduct Policies

20.A. Purpose of All Employee Conduct Policies

20.A.1. Purpose It is essential to the proper functioning of the Judicial Department that all employees observe high standards of conduct to maintain professionalism in the workplace and public confidence in the integrity and independence of the judicial system. Judicial Department employees must discharge their duties in a manner that creates confidence, ensuring the judicial system is fair and impartial. Judicial Department employees should always endeavor to foster respect and credibility within the Judicial Department and the communities in which they work by adhering to the following principles:

- a. Maintain high standards of conduct in the areas of customer service, job performance, personal integrity, and professional responsibility;
- b. Align behavior with the Judicial Department's mission, vision, and value statements;
- c. Avoid not only impropriety but the appearance of impropriety;
- d. Avoid misuse of their positions to obtain unauthorized benefits.

20.A.2. Provisions that Apply to All Employee Conduct Policies

20.A.2.a. Eligibility The policies and provisions contained in Rule 20 govern the conduct of all Judicial Department employees, consistent with [Rule 2](#).

20.A.2.b. Violation Violation of any policy and failure to comply with any policy found in Rule 20 may result in corrective or disciplinary action found in [Rule 29](#), up to and including termination of employment.

20.A.2.c. Supervisory Responsibility It is the responsibility of all management and supervisory personnel to implement these policies, to follow these policies to ensure fair and consistent application throughout the Judicial Department, and to report violations of any of these policies.

20.A.2.d. Investigation After Report of Violation In addition to any provision related to reporting stated in other sections of this rule, a report of a violation of an employee conduct policy may result in an investigation by the Administrative Authority or the Human Resources Division.

20.A.2.e. Retaliation The Judicial Department will not tolerate retaliation, which is a serious violation of Rule 20. Retaliation can refer to a variety of behaviors designed to punish another in the workplace who has harmed them or who they believe has harmed them. Such behaviors can include but are not limited to, firing an employee in retaliation for filing a complaint, changing or reclassifying an employee's position in retaliation for reporting harassment, reducing an employee's hours in retaliation for speaking out about working conditions, or engaging in inappropriate conduct as a consequence of an employee filing a complaint. Reasonable supervision by a supervisor is not retaliation.

Retaliation is prohibited against any individual who has filed a report or complaint, witnessed a violation of any policy listed herein, and/or assisted or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing pursuant to a policy or provision of the personnel rules. Any employee who believes they have been retaliated against under this policy should submit a report pursuant to [Rule 20.A.2.f](#). Any act of retaliation may result in appropriate corrective or disciplinary action, which may include termination of employment.

20.A.2.f. Complaint Procedure

20.A.2.f.i. Reporting Any violation or appearance of violation of any part of the personnel rules shall be promptly reported to any of the following individuals for filing a report: the person's own supervisor or any other supervisor; the Court Executive; the Chief Probation Officer; the Division Director; Chief Judge of the District, and/or the Human Resources Director, or any Human Resources Analyst of the State Court Administrator's Office. Alternatively, any report may be filed through the Safe Reporting System.

Employees with supervisory responsibilities who become aware of violations or appearance of violation of the personnel rules shall report the matter within 3 business days of learning of the violation to the Court Executive, the Chief Probation Officer, the Division Director, the Chief Judge of the District, and/or the Human Resources Director, or any Human Resources Analyst of the State Court Administrator's Office. Alternatively, any report may be filed through the Safe Reporting System.

20.A.2.f.ii. Form of the Report The initial report may be either written, verbal or submitted through the Safe Reporting System. Reports should include the date, time, location, and a description of the event or behavior complained of, as well as the names of the parties involved and any witnesses. A report should be submitted by the complaining party ("reporter"). The recipient of a report must provide copies of, or a summary of, the report (marked personal and confidential) to:

1. the Chief Judge, Court Executive, or Chief Probation Officer; Division Director; and/or
2. the Human Resources Division of the State Court Administrator's Office.

If the report alleges a violation by the Chief Judge, a Judicial Officer, the Court Executive, the Chief Probation Officer, or the Division Director, a copy shall be provided to the Human Resources Director of the State Court Administrator's Office.

20.A.2.f.iii. Confidentiality All reports shall be kept in confidence as much as possible, but there is no guarantee of confidentiality for any report. The investigator will share information regarding the report only as necessary to investigate the report, and the information related to a report pursuant to this policy may be shared as needed to respond to any legal and/or administrative proceedings arising out of or relating to the report. All reports made pursuant to this rule and the outcome and findings resulting from any investigation thereof are to be kept in accordance with [Rule 2 Public Access to Administrative Records](#) of the Judicial Branch.

20.A.2.f.iv. Investigation Reports of violation of the personnel rules, including retaliation for making a complaint pursuant to the personnel rules, may be referred to the Court Executive, the Chief Probation Officer, the Division Director, the Chief Judge of the District, and/or the Human Resources Director, or any Human Resources Analyst of the State Court Administrator's Office for investigation. Any party involved in a complaint may submit any documentation they believe to be relevant to the matter at issue to the investigating authority.

If a report is made against a Judge or Justice, the Human Resources Division of the State Court Administrator's Office shall follow Colorado Revised Statutes and [Chief Justice Directive 22-01](#) and notify the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline regarding the report and the allegations made. The Human Resources Division of the State Court Administrator's Office shall provide the Commission with all information concerning the report including information regarding the reporting party or parties and witnesses.

20.A.2.f.v. Recommendations and Outcomes The Human Resources Division of the State Court Administrator's Office will make findings and will recommend appropriate action to resolve the matter to the Administrative Authority. Such action may include, but is not limited to, mediation, education, corrective and/or disciplinary action for employees, up to and including termination of employment. Any complaint received by Human Resources resulting in a finding that a person has maliciously or recklessly made false accusations against another may subject the reporting party to corrective and/or disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

20.A.2.f.vi. Notice of Status of Investigation The reporter will be advised when the investigation has been completed. If no information has been provided to the reporter within 45 days of the initial report of the complaint, the reporter may contact the Director of the Human Resources Division. The Human Resources Division will determine the status of the investigation, will begin its own investigation if necessary, and will provide a status report to the reporter. When the investigation has been completed, the investigator will notify the reporter. Investigation findings are not subject to appeal or review procedures set forth in these rules. The respondent of the investigation will be notified when the investigation is complete.

20.B. Anti-Harassment and Anti-Discrimination Policy

20.B.1. Purpose The Judicial Department will not tolerate, condone, or allow harassment by any employee of the Judicial Department, contract employees, volunteers, interns, Judicial Officers, customers, or any other individual conducting business at or with the Judicial Department. All employees are encouraged to [report any violations of this policy](#). Supervisors are required to report any violations of this policy pursuant to the Complaint Procedure found at [Rule 20.A.2.f.](#)

This policy prohibits conduct or communication that is harassing, discriminatory, or retaliatory in the workplace or during any work-related activity, as well as harassing, discriminatory, or retaliatory conduct or communication that impacts the workplace in any way, including through social media. Judicial Officers are subject to the provisions of [Chief Justice Directive 08-06](#) Concerning Colorado Judicial Department Policies for Independent Contractors, Other Persons Conducting Business with the Judicial Department and Judicial Officers.

20.B.2. Definitions

20.B.2.a. Discrimination

Any treatment or distinction in favor of or against a person based on the person's actual or perceived race, color, national origin, ancestry, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, childbirth, and related conditions, religion; age, genetic information, protective hairstyles, marital status, disability or veteran status. Discrimination also includes treating someone unfavorably because the person is married to or otherwise associated with a person belonging to any of the protected classes listed above.

20.B.2.b. Harassment

Any unwelcome or offensive conduct, verbal or physical, based on a person's race, color, national origin, ancestry, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, childbirth, and related conditions, religion, age, genetic information, protective hairstyles, marital status, veteran status or disability if such conduct adversely affects that person's work performance or employment status, or otherwise creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. Examples of prohibited conduct include derogatory comments, remarks, gestures, or jokes, including

the same contained in electronic communications and media, relating to a person belonging to any of the protected classes listed above.

Such conduct is a violation of this policy if an individual engages in any unwelcome physical or verbal conduct or any written, pictorial, or visual communication directed at an individual or group of individuals belonging to any protected classes listed above. Such conduct is a violation of this policy when it is subjectively offensive to the person alleging harassment as well as being objectively offensive to a reasonable person who is a member of the same protected class as the person alleging harassment.

20.B.2.c. Sexual Harassment Any type of unwelcome or offensive conduct based on an individual's sex, whether or not the conduct is sexual in nature, where: 1) submission to the conduct or communication is explicitly or implicitly made a term or condition of the individual's employment; 2) submission to or rejection of this conduct by an individual is used as a factor in decisions affecting hiring, evaluation, change in position or job classification or other aspects of employment; or 3) this conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a person's employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

Examples of prohibited sexual harassment include: derogatory comments, remarks, gestures or jokes about a particular sex; demands for sexual favors in exchange for favorable treatment or continued employment; unwanted sexual advances or propositions; unwelcome touching; graphic, verbal commentary about an individual's body, sexual prowess or sexual deficiencies; repeated sexual comments, sexual gestures, sexual jokes, leering, whistling, or other verbal abuse of a sexual nature; the display in the workplace of sexually suggestive objects or pictures; and using electronic media and communications to send or receive sexually suggestive messages and/or images.

20.C. Code of Conduct

20.C.1. Standards of Conduct (On and Off Duty) Employees shall:

- a. Uphold the constitutions and laws of the United States of America and the State of Colorado;
- b. Serve the public with respect, concern, courtesy and responsiveness in the performance of all job duties providing procedural assistance as needed without giving legal advice;
- c. Demonstrate high standards of professionalism in the workplace that includes interacting with the public, co-workers and management in a civil, courteous, and respectful manner;
- d. Demonstrate the highest standards of personal integrity, truthfulness, and honesty;
- e. Uphold state-wide and local policies and procedures including providing full cooperation, and truthfulness when participating in an internal investigation of wrongful conduct;
- f. Use state resources, time, property and funds prudently and in accordance with prescribed procedures and local policies including limiting personal use of the internet, electronic communications, media and applications while on the Judicial Department computer network, consistent with [Chief Justice Directive 07-01, Electronic Communications Usage Policy: Technical, Security, and System Management Concerns](#), and limiting the personal use of personal cell phones and personal electronic media devices while on work time;
- g. Perform all duties without favoritism and without improper influence by family, social or other relationships. Avoid any involvement in the processing of any matter before the courts or probation in which the employee has a personal, business or family interest and immediately inform the Administrative Authority of the existence of such conflict of interest;
- h. Behave in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judicial system;
- i. Avoid impropriety or any activity that gives the appearance of impropriety;

- j. Avoid any activity that would appear to lend the prestige of the court to advance the private interests of the employee or others; and
- k. Promote the integrity of court records.

20.C.2. Confidential Information An employee shall not:

- a. Disclose or use confidential information acquired during the performance of job duties for any purpose not connected with official duties. Confidential information includes, but is not limited to, information relating to cases that is not a matter of public record including, without limitation, the communications and work product of any Judicial Officer, law clerk, staff attorney, legal research attorney or other employee;
- b. Disclose to any unauthorized person for any purpose any confidential information acquired during the course of employment, or knowingly acquired through unauthorized disclosure of another;
- c. Comment publicly or express personal opinions about a case or matter before the court to any person not an employee of the Judicial Department except in the performance of official duties.; or
- d. Disclose orally or in writing or disseminate in any manner any emails or written resources, any contents of the emails/resources or any other communications with or guidance provided to employees or Judicial Officers by the Office of General Counsel, counsel to the Office of the Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court, Chief of Staff to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, or the Colorado Attorney General's Office to any individual or entity not employed by the Colorado Judicial Department without the written permission of the Chief Justice or the attorney-author of the communication/guidance.

20.C.3. Conflicts of Interest A conflict of interest occurs when an employee's personal interests, including family, friendships, financial, or social factors could affect their judgment or decisions, or has an adverse effect on the confidence of the public in the integrity of the judicial system. The Administrative Authority shall determine whether a conflict of interest exists. An employee shall not:

- a. Solicit or accept any fee, compensation, gift, payment or expenses, or any other thing of monetary value under circumstances in which the acceptance may appear to improperly influence the employee's job performance or the integrity of the courts. This provision shall not include the receipt of any gifts of historical or significant value donated by any person or group for the benefit of the court system provided such gift is received on behalf of the courts by the appropriate designated authority;
- b. Use authority or influence to secure anything of value for private gain, including using or attempting to use the employee's position, or the prestige of judicial affiliation, to secure an unwarranted privilege, advantage, or exemption for the employee or others;
- c. Use state time, property, equipment, or resources for private gain including, without limitation, accessing court or probation records for non-official or personal purposes;
- d. Use undue influence to gain, or attempt to gain, personal advantage or advantage for a family member or friend before the courts. A Judicial Department employee shall not influence or attempt to influence the assignment of cases, or perform any discretionary or ministerial function of the court in a manner that improperly favors any litigant or attorney, nor shall a Judicial Department employee imply that they are in a position to do so;
- e. Obtain a contract with the Judicial Department in which the employee, a member of the employee's family, or a business, organization, or person with which the employee is associated has an interest, unless granted in the same manner applied to other interested contractors;
- f. Contract for services with known and current defendants, litigants, or probation clients which creates a conflict of interest or has an adverse effect on the confidence of the public in the integrity of the judicial system;

- g. Attempt to influence an official decision of the Judicial Department from which the employee, a family member, or a business or organization with which the employee is associated may derive a benefit; or
- h. Engage in any activity or business, which creates a conflict of interest or has an adverse effect on the confidence of the public in the integrity of the judicial system.
- i. Fail to notify the Administrative Authority in writing no later than 3 business days after an employee becomes aware of the existence of a potential conflict of interest with any case filed in any judicial jurisdiction. The employee shall avoid any involvement in the processing of the matter before the court or probation, including electronically accessing the case, where the employee does not have a legitimate business need.

20.C.4. Outside Activities Employees shall conduct any activities outside normal working hours in a manner that avoids any negative impact on the courts and/or the employee's ability to perform assigned duties. If an outside activity involves regular appearances or interactions with the courts, or if the activity concerns the law, the legal system or administration of justice, the employee shall first consult with the Administrative Authority to determine whether the proposed activity is consistent with this provision. Any volunteer activities and outside employment must be approved pursuant to [Rule 21.B.](#)

20.C.5. Improper Use of Software Applications Employees are strictly prohibited from using Judicial Department or other Non-Judicial Software Applications to access information for which they have no legitimate business purposes and/or pursuant to which access is made available using authority granted to them as a Judicial Department employee. Impermissible access includes, but is not limited to, reviewing or accessing information related to court cases or probation records for individuals with whom an employee has a potential conflict of interest, or on individuals who are well known to the public, whether the information is publicly available or not. Any use of Software Applications that is not related to an employee's job duties is an improper use of Software Applications and a violation of the [Rule 20.C.](#) as well as [Chief Justice Directive 07-01, Electronic Communications Usage Policy: Technical, Security, and System Management Concerns.](#)

20.D. Drug Free Workplace Policy

20.D.1. Purpose The Judicial Department has a vital interest in maintaining a safe, productive and efficient working environment for its employees, clients, and the public. When employee performance is impeded by alcohol or other drugs, including prescription and non-prescription medications, it can have a negative impact on the efficient operation and integrity of the courts and probation departments and may pose safety and health risks. This policy is enacted to address those issues in compliance with the provisions of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 as well as these Rules.

20.D.2. Policy To ensure a safe, effective, productive, and efficient working environment, as well as to comply with federal and state law, it is the policy of the Judicial Department that during work hours all employees of the Judicial Department are prohibited from using or being under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs, including marijuana, or any medically unauthorized prescription drugs while at any Judicial Department work site, state owned parking lot, at any off-site location during work related activities or other state business or in any state owned/leased vehicle. The unlawful possession, manufacture, dispensation, use, sale, purchase, storage or transfer of controlled substances, or drug paraphernalia, at any Judicial Department work site, at any off-site location during work related activities or other state business or in any state owned/leased vehicle also is prohibited.

"Controlled substances" are those substances listed in Schedules I-V of Section 202 of the Controlled Substance Act, 21 U.S.C. § 812, as amended. "Drug paraphernalia" is any equipment, product or material primarily intended or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, concealing, producing,

processing, preparing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance.” The use of illegal drugs off-duty also is strictly prohibited as is the off-duty abuse of over the counter or prescription drugs, state authorized marijuana, or alcohol where such use adversely affects job performance.

Any employee taking over the counter or prescribed medications is responsible for consulting with the prescribing treatment provider to determine whether the medication might interfere with their performance on the job. If the use of a medication could compromise the employee’s performance or safety at work or compromise the safety of co-workers or the public, it is the employee’s responsibility to take leave consistent with local policy practices rather than report to, or remain, at work in an impaired state.

This policy permits the responsible use of alcohol in moderation by persons of legal drinking age while attending work functions at which alcohol is served after normal work hours and which Judicial Department employees are expected or encouraged to attend. Judicial Department employees who attend an after-hours work function where alcohol is served are expected to maintain professional conduct and behavior throughout the function in accordance with Rule 20. Any behavior that does not meet the requirements of professional conduct consistent with this Rule will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

20.D.3. Reasonable Suspicion If an employee's behavior or performance supports a reasonable suspicion of impairment, the employee may be asked to submit to a drug and/or alcohol test. Supervisors who suspect such impairment must advise their Administrative Authority immediately. (See Judicialnet – [Reasonable Suspicion Report](#)). The Administrative Authority will determine whether to request testing. If testing occurs during working hours, the employee must be transported to an approved offsite testing facility. All test results arising from this policy shall ensure privacy, proper chain of custody, and remain confidential. Any testing where the outcome is a positive result shall be verified through a confirmatory method. If a positive test is verified through a confirmatory test, the employee will be deemed in violation of this policy.

Reasonable suspicion may be established if an employee exhibits any physical symptoms of intoxication or drug use; the employee is observed in possession of or using drugs or alcohol; an employee exhibits a pattern of abnormal conduct or erratic behavior; or reliable reports of drug or alcohol use are received from credible sources, or the employee admits to such use. (See Judicialnet – [Reasonable Suspicion Report](#) for an inclusive list of examples)

If reasonable suspicion is established based on the information above, it is considered a violation of this policy for an employee to refuse to submit to testing. Refusal may result in referral to mandatory treatment and/or in corrective or disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment. In the case of mandatory treatment, it is the employee's responsibility to verify compliance to their Administrative Authority. For employees paid from federal funds, where federal laws or regulations are more stringent than those contained in this policy, the federal regulations and procedures supersede this policy.

20.D.4. Duty to Report Each employee is required to inform their Administrative Authority in writing within 3 business days of being arrested or charged with any offense involving drugs or alcohol. Failure to report may result in corrective or disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment. The Administrative Authority shall immediately notify the Judicial Department's Human Resources Division. A felony conviction of any criminal drug statute will result in termination of employment.

20.D.5. Self-Referral Employees, or a family member acting on the employee’s behalf, wishing to obtain assistance for the treatment of an alcohol or drug-related problem are encouraged to talk to their supervisor, the Administrative Authority, a member of the Human Resources Division, or seek assistance from the Colorado State Employee Assistance Program (C-SEAP). C-SEAP can provide short-term,

confidential counseling free of charge as well as treatment referrals based upon available resources, area of residence, and cultural background. Should an employee undergo voluntary or mandatory alcohol/drug treatment any absence from work will be handled in accordance with existing leave policies and benefit plans, if applicable. It remains the responsibility of the employee to meet established work standards and perform the essential functions of their position. Individuals recovering from alcohol or drug problems may be eligible for reasonable accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

20.E. Policy for Maintaining a Non-Violent Workplace

20.E.1. Purpose The Judicial Department strives to maintain a work environment that is free from intimidation, threat, or acts of violence including domestic violence. It is with this commitment in mind that this policy is developed and enforced. Employees should review local safety and security policies in addition to this policy.

The Judicial Department will not tolerate violent behavior or the threat of violent behavior at any Judicial work site, at any off-site location during work-related activities or other state business, or in any state owned/leased vehicle. Violent behavior directed by anyone toward clients, members of the public, vendors, co-workers, contract workers, volunteers, interns, employees, supervisors, managers, or any other person is unacceptable and will not be tolerated. Further, the Judicial Department will not tolerate prohibited behaviors conducted off-duty where the behavior arises from the workplace, has a negative impact on the workplace, and/or has a negative impact on the individual's ability to perform assigned duties. Violent behavior will not be tolerated against a work site or any state owned/leased property.

20.E.2. Prohibition on Weapons Weapons are prohibited from being brought into any judicial department work site, state or county owned/leased parking lot, any off-site location during work related activities or other state business, or any state owned/leased vehicle.

A "weapon" includes any firearm or facsimile, whether operable or not, and any device, instrument, material, or substance capable of inflicting injury when used either offensively or defensively.

20.E.3. Exceptions to Prohibition on Weapons

20.E.3.a. Administrators of Judicial Security Exception to Weapons Prohibition The Administrators of Judicial Security are permitted to carry a weapon.

20.E.3.b. Possession of Concealed Handgun with Permit Pursuant to C.R.S. §18-12-105.3, if an employee has a valid concealed carry permit for a handgun or a temporary emergency permit, they may possess a concealed handgun in a parking area adjacent to a courthouse or in a parking area adjacent to any other building or portion of a building used for court proceedings. The authorization required in Rule 20.E.3.c is not required for this purpose. However, any handgun permitted in a parking area adjacent to a courthouse or in a parking area adjacent to any other building or portion of a building used for court proceedings must be stored in accordance with C.R.S. §18-12-114.5 if it is stored in an unattended vehicle. Handguns shall not be stored in any state owned/leased vehicle.

20.E.3.c. Possession of Firearm and other Weapons Pursuant to C.R.S. §18-12-105.3, an employee is prohibited from possessing a firearm, whether loaded or not loaded, in a courthouse or in any other building or portion of a building used for court proceedings. An employee performing work-related functions, and with appropriate legal authority to possess a firearm or other weapon, may possess a firearm at any location other than a courthouse or other building or portion of a building used for court proceedings or possess a weapon other than a firearm at any location when:

- i. Possession of the firearm or other weapon by the employee is necessary for the purpose of carrying out legitimate duties and functions of their job; and
- ii. Possession of the firearm or other weapon is authorized by these rules, a Chief Justice Directive, the Standards for Probation in Colorado, or both the Administrative Authority and Chief Justice.

Any authorization by the Administrative Authority and Chief Justice must be in writing for a specific time and for a specific reason or purpose. Such authorization may be revoked at any time without reason.

20.E.3.d. Possession of Cutting Instrument and Personal Defense Agent The Chief Judge or Administrative Authority may authorize possession of the following for an employee of the judicial district:

- i. A knife or other cutting instrument designed and possessed for kitchen use; or
- ii. A material agent designed and carried for personal defense.

20.E.4. Reporting Requirements

20.E.4.a. Employee Convicted of Crime Involving Violent Behavior or Restrained Party to a Protection Order Any employee who is convicted of a crime involving violent behavior or is the restrained party to a temporary or permanent protection order shall immediately, but not later than the next business day, notify their Administrative Authority and/or the Human Resources Division.

20.E.4.b. Employee Victim of Domestic Violence or Recipient of Protection Order Any employee who is a victim of domestic violence or who is the protected party to a protection order is encouraged to report the incident/situation to their supervisor or the Administrative Authority and to the Human Resources Division so precautionary measures can be taken for workplace safety. Use of paid time off or leave without pay may be available in accordance with state law for purposes of seeking a civil protection order, obtaining medical care or mental health counseling, securing a home away from the perpetrator, and/or seeking legal assistance to address the domestic violence.

20.F. Policy Concerning Personal Relationships in the Workplace

20.F.1. Purpose The Judicial Department strives to provide and maintain a professional, supportive work environment for all of its members. Supervisors shall maintain objectivity in their supervision of subordinate employees. Probation Officers shall maintain objectivity in the supervision of probation clients.

20.F.2. Prohibited Relationships Between Employees Personal relationships of a romantic and/or sexual nature between supervisors and their subordinates can create problems in the workplace including conflicts of interest, the appearance of favoritism or preferential treatment, and an increased potential for claims of harassment, coercion or retaliation.

It is therefore the policy of the Judicial Department that where employees and/or Judicial Officers are married to each other, living together, or otherwise engaged in a romantic and/or sexual relationship, they shall not hold a position in which:

- a. One party would directly or through the chain of command:
 - i. Exercise supervisory, appointment or dismissal authority over the other person, or
 - ii. Be in a position to take disciplinary action against the other person, or
 - iii. Otherwise have a direct effect on the terms and conditions of the employment of that person;

- b. One party audits, verifies, receives or is entrusted with money handled by the other, or has access to confidential information, including payroll; or
- c. Where employees and/or judicial officers are married to each other, living together, or otherwise engaged in a consensual romantic and/or sexual relationship, they shall not hold a position in which the judicial officer would directly or through chain of command:
 - i. Exercise Supervisory, appointment or dismissal authority over the other person, or
 - ii. Be in a position to take disciplinary action against the other person, or
 - iii. Otherwise have a direct effect on the terms and conditions of the employment of that person.

Where a romantic and/or sexual relationship exists between 2 persons as described in Rule [20.F.2.a.-c.](#) above, both parties involved shall immediately notify the Administrative Authority or the Human Resources Director. The Administrative Authority shall, within 30 days of the notification or otherwise becoming aware of a relationship, attempt to accommodate the relationship, if necessary and practical, by altering the reporting structure or by reassigning 1 or both persons so that the conflict of interest no longer exists. If no opportunity exists for reassignment or voluntary change in position or job classification, one of the parties shall be requested to resign from their employment with reinstatement rights as provided by the Colorado Judicial Department Personnel Rules.

20.F.3. Prohibition on Relationships Between Probation Officer and Probation Clients

Personal relationships of a romantic and/or sexual nature between probation staff members and probationer clients can also create problems in the workplace including conflicts of interest, impropriety or the appearance of impropriety, and an increased potential for claims of harassment, coercion or retaliation. Therefore, it is the policy of the Judicial Department that probation staff are prohibited from entering into a romantic or sexual relationship with any probation client supervised in that same district while the individual is on probation and for a period of 6 months following termination of probation by the court. Should the probation staff member have supervised the client, directly or indirectly, this restriction shall apply for the entire period the probationer client remains on probation, whether in that same district or in another district, and for a period of 1 year following termination of probation by the court.

Should an individual with whom an employee has an existing personal romantic and/or sexual relationship be sentenced to probation, in that district or in another district, the employee shall immediately inform the Administrative Authority so appropriate accommodations may be considered to avoid any conflict of interest and/or appearance of impropriety, including transferring supervision of the probation client to another district as practicable and ensuring the probation staff member is aware of the [Rule 20.C](#) restrictions on accessing the file and/or otherwise influencing probation supervision of the client. The Administrative Authority shall notify General Counsel and the Director of Human Resources of the SCAO prior to taking action in relation to this policy.

20.G. Policy on the Use of Social Media

20.G.1. Purpose The purpose of this policy is to:

- a. Recognize the use of social media by the Judicial Department and its employees;
- b. Recognize the value of social media networks as a means for data gathering in furthering the business needs of the courts and probation;
- c. Address the risks of social media activity and the need to adhere to the Colorado Judicial Department [Code of Conduct](#) and other applicable Department policies when using social media both at work and off duty in order to preserve public confidence in the integrity, propriety and impartiality of the judiciary; and
- d. Avoid loss of productivity and distraction from employees' job performance and duties.

20.G.2. Definitions For the purpose of this policy, the term social media will be given broad interpretation and includes without limitation:

- a. Electronic, web-based technologies that allow instant, widespread and interactive communication; and
- b. Activities on the internet that involve posting by the employee, examples include, but are not limited to: blogging; podcasting; hosting or updating any form of website; posting comments, photos, other graphics, documents, links, status updates, or multimedia materials to a third party hosted website; saving website bookmarks to a public site; filling out surveys; sharing or participating in any other way on a social networking or a micro blogging site; developing or contributing to a wiki or a virtual world.

20.G.3. Risks of Social Media Activity Online communications may be perceived by court customers, vendors and the public generally as a representation of the communicator's character, judgment and values and could have an adverse effect on the confidence of the public in the integrity, professionalism and impartiality of the judiciary regardless of intent.

20.G.3.a. Social Media posts should be presumed public and permanent. Social Media posts can be copied, forwarded or subpoenaed. Such posts are easily reproduced, can be difficult to eradicate, and may be seen by wide and unintended audiences.

20.G.3.b. Once posted, there is little to no control over a post's dissemination or ultimate use. Posting some types of information on social media may be misleading (even though it is not so intended) and may jeopardize the person's professional image or reputation and, by extension, the Colorado Judicial Department. Employees should be especially careful when posting or sharing photographs and personal information, and be similarly cautious when sharing political, religious or social opinions.

20.G.3.c. Employees are personally responsible for comments posted on social media and can expose themselves to liability and/or corrective or disciplinary action for comments that are defamatory, obscene, discriminatory or otherwise offensive or unlawful.

20.G.3.d. Employees should be careful to comply with all copyright laws and reference or cite sources appropriately as laws against plagiarism can apply to online postings.

20.G.4. Compliance with Other Policies Social media shall never be used in a way that violates the constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Colorado, court rules, or any Judicial Department policy, including the Code of Conduct, Anti-Harassment and Anti-Discrimination Policy, the Electronic Communications Usage Policy, or [Rule 22](#).

20.G.5. Official Business and Employment Related Use of Social Media Use of social media for official Judicial Department business related purposes is permitted only when approved by the Administrative Authority, State Court Administrator, Chief Information Officer or Director of Human Resources. Employees shall have no expectation of privacy associated with use of social media related to official business or employment purposes even where private technology resources are used.

20.G.6. Personal Use of Social Media on Personal Time

20.G.6.a. The Colorado Judicial Department respects the right of employees to use social media as a vehicle for self-expression and public conversation. However, employees are required to comply with the following restrictions when using social media on personal time both at work and while off duty: When posting on social media an employee may identify themselves as an employee of the Colorado

Judicial Department generally but may not post information or express opinions regarding employees, managers, Judicial Officers, clients or customers of the courts and probation, cases, policies or procedures of the Judicial Department.

20.G.6.b. Employees shall be responsible for regularly reviewing the social media and websites they create or host and promptly remove third-party posts that (1) compromise court security or the safety of Judicial Officers or employees; (2) reveal non-public court records or other confidential judicial information or (3) contain information that the employee could not have posted personally under this policy or [Rule 20.C.](#)

20.G.6.c. Employees must obey the law and the rules of the website or social network site in which they participate. Further, even if not explicitly directed by this policy, they should obey other applicable legal and ethical rules.

20.G.7. Prohibited Activities Notwithstanding any other provision of this policy, employees are prohibited from engaging in the following social media activities, whether the activity is done on or off duty and whether the activity is using personal or Colorado Judicial Department technology resources and regardless of whether Colorado Judicial Department employment is identified.

20.G.7.a. Confidential or Non-Public Court or Probation Information Disclosure of sensitive, confidential or non-public court or probation information, to include photos, for any purpose not connected with official duties, including disclosure of information relating to a case that is not a matter of public record.

20.G.7.b. Comment about Public Information Posting personal opinions about a case or matter before the courts or probation; making statements which create, or give the appearance of, a conflict of interest as set forth in [Rule 20.C.](#); and making statements which negatively reflect on the professionalism of the courts and probation or which otherwise have an adverse effect on the confidence of the public in the integrity, propriety and impartiality of the judicial system and/or probation departments.

20.G.7.c. Political Activities Making statements on social media which violate the Judicial Department's restrictions on political activities. Employees must comply with the requirements of [Rule 22.](#)

20.G.7.d. Seal and Logos The seal, logos, trademarks or service marks of the Colorado Courts collectively, and any Individual court or judicial department or committee, may not be used in any manner without express permission from the Administrative Authority or State Court Administrator.

20.G.7.e. Job Performance Use of social media at work must not take time or focus away from work assignments, customer service or professional interactions with clients, customers or coworkers or create the perception thereof.

20.G.7.f. Judicial Process Employees must refrain from discussing any of the Judicial Department's internal processes and procedures, whether they are confidential or not, including scans, photos, or reproductions of emails or text messages.

20.G.7.g. Dishonest Communications Employees must avoid deceptive behavior and misrepresentations online. This provision does not apply to the routine and accepted practice on the internet of employing a nickname or other opaque username to create an account or make a posting,

provided the username is not misleading or deceptive in the context used or would not otherwise violate any provision of this policy had the employee's true identity been disclosed.

20.G.8. Monitoring Employees' Use of Social Media The Colorado Judicial Department reserves the right to visit and monitor public social media sites to ensure that employees are not violating this or other Judicial Department policies. As a condition of continued employment, the Colorado Judicial Department may request employees to cooperate in any investigation regarding a complaint alleging a violation of this policy.

20.H. Policy on the Use of Recording Devices by Judicial Department Employees

20.H.1. Purpose The purpose of this policy is to protect the safety and privacy of Judicial Department Employees, and to protect the integrity of Judicial Department business, by prohibiting the inappropriate use of recording devices.

20.H.2. Prohibition on Recording Except as authorized by this rule, Judicial Department Employees are prohibited from using any recording device in their capacity as a Judicial Department employee or while performing duties on behalf of the Judicial Department. This includes recording, photographing, or filming the voice, movements, actions or property of any person, papers or property in an electronic, magnetic, digital or any other format.

20.H.3. Authorized Recordings Pursuant to Policy Recording devices are authorized only in the following circumstances:

20.H.3.a. By Human Resources During the Formal Disciplinary Process Employees from the Human Resources Division of the Office of the State Court Administrator will use overt recording devices to record meetings held during the formal disciplinary process found in [Rule 29](#) of the Colorado Judicial Department Personnel Rules, including during Pre-Disciplinary Action Notice meetings and Pre-Corrective Action Notice meetings. Human Resources may also record meetings between employees and administrative authorities to deliver Corrective Actions or Disciplinary Actions.

20.H.3.b. By Human Resources as Part of an Investigation Employees from the Human Resources Division of the Office of the State Court Administrator will use overt recording devices to record interviews with employees as part of an investigation pursuant to Judicial Department policy.

20.H.3.c. By Human Resources as Part of Informal Discipline Employees from the Human Resources Division of the Office of the State Court Administrator may, at the request of the meeting participants, use overt recording devices to record meetings between supervisors and employees being held to discuss performance issues, or to discuss possible discipline.

20.H.3.d. By Probation Employees as Part of Training and Educational Opportunities Probation employees, as a part of official training and educational opportunities within their district may use overt recording devices to record interactions with defendants and/or other staff after the approval of all involved parties has been obtained. It is best practice to obtain the stated approval of parties involved on the recording itself in addition to any necessary consents. Specific examples include probation officer appointments with defendants, mentor appointment with mentees, coach appointments with staff being coached and supervisor appointments with staff.

20.H.3.e. For ADA Accommodations An individual who has requested and received an accommodation pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act to record conversations to enable them to perform the essential function(s) of their job, may record communications at work as an accommodation, but all such recordings must be overt.

20.H.3.f. Training The creation and delivery of training or training content by Judicial Department Employees may be recorded for the purpose of making this training or training content available at a later time or as a reference. Training provided by outside vendors or subject matter experts but sponsored by the Judicial Department and for the benefit of Judicial Employees may also be recorded subject to the vendor or subject matter expert's prior written authorization. Any recording must be agreed to by the meeting organizer(s) prior to the start of the meeting, and all meeting participants should be made aware that the recording is taking place.

20.H.3.g. Meetings Meetings conducted by and between Judicial Department Employees may be recorded for legitimate business purposes such as making the meeting available at a later time or as a reference. Any recording must be agreed to by the meeting organizer(s) prior to the start of the meeting, and all meeting participants should be made aware that the recording is taking place prior to the start of the meeting.

20.H.3.h. Performance Appraisals Judicial Department Employees may use recording devices for purposes of performance appraisal and/or feedback when agreed to by the person being recorded.

20.H.3.i. Legitimate Business Purpose Judicial Department Employees may use recording devices for legitimate business purposes when agreed to by the person(s) being recorded and when approved in advance by the Administrative Authority. The consent and approval requirements do not apply if the recording is required by a court order, federal statute or regulation, state statute, court rule, Chief Judge Order or Chief Justice Directive.

20.H.3.j. Probation Officers Probation Officers when performing their official duties may record sessions with probation clients when that client requests that the meeting be recorded or if the client is themselves recording the meeting.

20.H.4. Process to Request Copy of Recording by Human Resources An employee who is recorded by Human Resources pursuant to 20.H.3.a-c., may request and will receive a copy of their own recording, so long as the request is made within two years of the recording. Any request for a copy of the recording must be in writing to the Human Resources Director, or designee. Employees may not request copies of any other recordings by Human Resources. An Administrative Authority may request and will receive a copy of a recording authorized under Rule 20.H.3.a., so long as the request is made within two years of the recording. The Administrative Authority must make the request in writing to the Human Resources Director, or designee.

Rule 21 – Outside Employment & Volunteer Activity

21.A. Principal Vocation of Employees Judicial employment shall be the principal vocation of employees. Employees must provide notice and obtain approval from their Administrative Authority before beginning any volunteer opportunity or secondary employment. Any request for approval is subject to all requirements in [Rule 21.B](#). Pursuant to [Rule 21.B.6](#) Employees must sign an attestation that any volunteer activity or secondary employment meets the conditions of Rule 21.B and will not overlap or conflict with the Department work schedule. Failure by an employee to provide notice of and obtain approval for volunteer activities or secondary employment may result in a corrective or disciplinary action.

21.B. Conditions of Outside Employment/Volunteer Activities An employee may engage in outside employment and volunteer activities if the following conditions are met:

1. The outside employment/volunteer activity does not interfere with job performance;
2. The outside employment/volunteer activity does not conflict with the interest of the Judicial Department or the State of Colorado;
3. The outside employment/volunteer activity is not the type which could reasonably give rise to criticism or suspicion of conflicting interest or duties; and
4. The employee has obtained prior written approval from the Administrative Authority. Each outside employment/volunteer activity request shall be submitted on a separate form. The [Request for Outside Employment/Volunteer Activity form](#) can be found in the Human Resources section of Judicialnet under “Forms”.
5. If the employee is requesting employment with another Colorado State agency in accordance with [Rule 17.B.5.](#), prior approval is required, and the Director of Human Resources shall be informed prior to work commencing.
6. If any terms or conditions of the outside employment/volunteer activity change, the employee must re-submit the request for outside employment/volunteer activity and receive proper approval.
7. Employees are prohibited from applying for and/or accepting an appointment to independent agency judicial boards or commissions unless otherwise specified in statute. Independent agency judicial boards or commissions include, but are not limited to, the Judicial Nominating Commission, Judicial Performance Commission, Judicial Discipline Commission, the Public Defender Commission, Child Protection Ombudsman Board of Directors, Office of Respondent Parents’ Council Commission, Office of Child’s Representative Board of Directors, and the Independent Ethics Commission. New employees joining the branch who are currently appointed to one of the aforementioned commissions or boards must step down from service within 90 calendar days from the first date of Judicial employment. Employees currently appointed to one of the aforementioned commissions or boards as of July 1, 2018, must step down from their position within 90 calendar days from July 1, 2018, and may not seek or accept another term of service. Any exceptions to this rule must be granted by the Chief Justice or the State Court Administrator, or designee.

Rule 22 – Political Activity

22.A. Political Activity

22.A.1. Employees who are not restricted pursuant to [Rule 22.B.](#) may engage in activities of both a partisan and non-partisan nature as individuals, except:

- a. Judicial employees may not run for or hold any office which requires declaration of a political affiliation, even if the employee participates as an unaffiliated party.
- b. Judicial employees must not compromise the integrity and independence of the judiciary,
- c. Judicial employees must not engage in any political or non-partisan activity while on Judicial Department time or using any Judicial Department equipment or resources,
- d. Judicial employees may not display buttons, stickers, pictures, or other campaign paraphernalia while at work or on Judicial Department time,
- e. All judicial employees within the judicial district where a case is filed or heard concerning a campaign, election or initiative must cease activity as to that campaign, election, or initiative.

22.A.2. No Judicial employee may represent the Judicial Department's position before members of the state general assembly or with an individual state legislator without permission of the Chief Justice or Legislative Liaison. An employee may not take a public position on court or probation related matters in letters to the editor or in correspondence to elected officials. In political correspondence concerning non-judicial/non-probation matters, employees may not identify themselves as an employee of the Judicial Department, local court or local probation office.

22.A.3. Employees cannot take actions that might be construed as speaking on behalf of the judge or the judge's chambers, or that bring the judiciary into disrepute.

22.B Restricted Employees

22.B.1. Certain employees are restricted from engaging in political activity by virtue of their close association with a Judicial Officer. These positions include Magistrates, Water Referees, Staff Attorneys to the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, Assistant Reporter of Decisions, Law Clerks, Judicial Clerks who work closely with a Judicial Officer, Bailiffs or Court Reporters. In some jurisdictions, there may be additional employees who would be closely aligned with a Judicial Officer so as to fall within this category of employee. The decision as to whether an employee falls into the restricted category will be decided by the Administrative Authority of the district in consultation with the Director of Human Resources.

22.B.2. In addition, other positions within the judicial department are similarly restricted by virtue of their identity as a policy maker. These positions include, but are not limited to Court Executives, Deputy Court Executives, Clerks of Court, Chief Probation Officers, Deputy Chief Probation Officers, State Court Administrator, Division Directors at the State Court Administrator's Office, General Counsel, Public Information Officer, Counsel to the Office of the Chief Justice, Chief Staff Attorney to the Court of Appeals, Chief of Staff to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Chief Communications Officer, Legislative Liaison, Reporter of Decisions, and other similarly situated employees of the Judicial Department.

22.C. Restricted Activities Employees categorized as restricted in [Rule 22.B.](#) are prohibited from taking an active role in partisan politics by:

1. Publicly endorsing a partisan political candidate or organization by authorizing use of the employee's name, making speeches, or participating in a partisan political convention or fund-raising activity, including participation in a partisan political caucus;
2. Publicly endorsing a partisan political candidate or organization by displaying a campaign picture, sign, sticker, badge or button for a partisan political candidate or organization whether at work or other location, including at the employee's home;
3. Initiating or circulating a nominating petition for a candidate in a partisan political election;
4. Participating in a campaign in support of or in opposition to a candidate in a partisan political election;
5. Soliciting funds for or contributing to a partisan political organization, candidate, or event;
6. Taking an active role in other activities, by:
 - a. Acting as a recorder, watcher, challenger, election judge or similar officer at the polls in a partisan political election;
 - b. Initiating, signing, or endorsing referendums, petitions, recalls, and ballot initiatives.

22.D. Leave Without Pay Leave without pay to engage in political activity or to serve in an elected office shall not be granted.

Rule 23 – Employee Organizations

Judicial Department employees shall have the right to join employee associations or unions of their own choosing and at their own expense. Membership in an employee association or union is not a required condition of employment in the judicial personnel system. No employee may be coerced into joining or not joining any such organization against the employee's wishes nor may the employee be contacted by a representative of any employee organization during working hours for the purpose of soliciting membership.

Rule 24 – Employee Representation

24.A. An employee shall have the right to legal counsel at the employee's own expense at any time that the following proceedings are available to the employee under these rules:

1. Review of a disciplinary action or involuntary termination under [Rule 35](#);
2. Disciplinary action under [Rule 29.C.5](#); and
3. Involuntary termination due to mental or physical disability under [Rule 32](#).

24.B. In any circumstance in which an employee has a right to legal counsel, the Judicial Department may also be represented by legal counsel.

PART 7

TIMEKEEPING, LEAVE & BENEFITS

Rule 25 – Hours of Work & Overtime

25.A. Time Worked and Workweek

25.A.1. The normal workweek for a full-time employee shall be 40 hours in any established 7-day period, which shall be from Monday at 12:00am to the following Sunday at 11:59pm.

25.A.2. The supervisor or Administrative Authority shall establish work schedules for all employees and may consider alternative schedules according to business needs of the district. Hours of work is time that an employee is working, and does not include time off for holidays, paid leave or unpaid leave. Hours worked shall be counted in 15-minute increments for the purpose of time reporting. Employee time from 1 to 7 minutes shall be rounded down to the nearest quarter hour, and employee time from 8 to 14 minutes shall be rounded up to the nearest quarter hour. The expectation is that employees shall strictly adhere to established work schedules and nothing in this rule shall prohibit a supervisor or Administrative Authority from addressing attendance and punctuality concerns with an employee.

25.A.3. Periods of time engaged in the participation in Judicial Department workplace mediation, participation in tests and interviews for Judicial Department positions, and attendance at approved job-related trainings shall be counted as part of the normal workweek with prior notice and approval of a supervisor or Administrative Authority.

25.B. Overtime

25.B.1. Overtime is time a non-exempt employee is directed or permitted to work in excess of 40 hours in the established 7-day work period.

25.B.2. All employees shall obtain approval of their supervisors prior to working overtime. Supervisors may approve overtime work only upon authorization by the Administrative Authority. Failure to request such approval prior to working overtime may result in corrective or disciplinary action pursuant to these rules.

25.C. Eligibility for Compensation at Premium Pay The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall determine those job classes of employees eligible for, and excluded from, overtime compensation at premium pay. The decision of the State Court Administrator, or designee, shall be final, and shall not be subject to appeal or review.

25.D. Overtime Compensation Only non-exempt employees working over 40 hours shall be compensated for overtime at premium pay, which shall be the rate of time-and-one-half for each overtime hour, in either compensatory time off or pay in accordance with the following provisions:

25.D.1. Compensatory Time Off as Compensation

25.D.1.a. Overtime for each eligible employee shall accrue as compensatory time off up to a maximum of 60 hours of compensatory time (representing 40 hours of overtime work), except as provided for in [Rule 25.D.2.c.](#)

25.D.1.b. Every effort shall be made to schedule compensatory time off within 30 calendar days following the payroll period in which the overtime was worked. Compensatory time must be taken before other types of leave except for administrative leave.

25.D.2. Monetary Compensation

25.D.2.a. When 60 hours (representing 40 hours of actual overtime work) of compensatory time has been earned, subsequent overtime hours shall be compensated at premium pay on the next available payroll.

25.D.2.b. If the Administrative Authority is unable to grant compensatory time off within 30 calendar days following the payroll period in which the overtime was worked, then the employee shall be compensated at premium pay on the next available payroll.

25.D.2.c. Overtime Project Exception to Compensatory Time Accrual Subject to the availability of funds, the Administrative Authority may pay a non-exempt employee for overtime on the next payroll period in which the overtime was worked for work done pursuant to an overtime project. If a non-exempt employee performs work for an overtime project, the employee shall not accrue compensatory time when they have been paid for the overtime on the next payroll.

25.D.2.c.i. Requirements for an Overtime Project An overtime project must be work that is done for the benefit of the district and must be done before or after an employee's regular work hours. An overtime project shall not include work that an employee is expected to perform during the employee's established work schedule. The Administrative Authority shall determine in writing (1) the job classes eligible for the overtime project and the duties to be performed; (2) an estimate of the number of hours available; and (3) the location where the work will be performed.

25.D.2.c.ii. Notice of Overtime Project to Employees The Administrative Authority or designee shall provide notice to all employees in the eligible job classes of the overtime project, the duties to be performed for the overtime project, and the number of hours available. Notice must be given for each overtime project.

25.D.2.c.iii. Notice from Employees of Interest Employees who wish to work on the overtime project shall send written notice of their interest in, and availability for, the overtime project as directed by the Administrative Authority or designee.

25.D.2.c.iv. Determination of Eligibility The Administrative Authority or designee shall evaluate the employees who indicated interest in the overtime project to determine if the employee is eligible for the overtime project, meaning that the employee has indicated a willingness to work outside of their normal schedule and the employee can perform the duties required for the overtime project. The Administrative Authority or designee shall also determine the number of overtime hours available to each employee. The Administrative Authority or designee shall provide written notice to employees who qualify for the overtime project of:

1. the number of hours that the employee may work for the overtime project;
2. when the employee may work the additional hours; and
3. that any accrued overtime as a result of the overtime project shall be paid to the employee on the next payroll period and shall not be available to the employee as compensatory time off.

25.D.2.d. Upon separation from employment, the employee shall be paid out for any remaining unused compensatory time.

25.E. On-Call Pay From time to time, or pursuant to a set schedule, an employee who is non-exempt may be required to be available for work outside of regularly scheduled work hours. An employee will be paid for all hours worked as required by state and federal law, the Colorado Judicial Department Personnel Rules, and pursuant to the Compensation Plan.

25.E.1. Designation of On-Call Status

25.E.1.a. The Administrative Authority or designee may identify positions and employees who are required as a condition of employment to be available to perform work duties outside of regularly scheduled work hours. During the period of time an employee is required to be available to perform work duties outside of regularly scheduled work hours, the employee shall be required to maintain an on-call status.

25.E.1.b. Employees who are required to maintain an on-call status must be informed of this requirement in writing, and the Administrative Authority or designee shall indicate to the employee:

- i. the frequency of the need to maintain an on-call status; and
- ii. whether or not an employee must be available to perform work duties while maintaining on-call status in a way that restricts an employee's activities to the point where the employee's on-call period is designated as limited on-call status, as defined below in [Rule 25.E.2.](#)

The Administrative Authority or designee must consult with the Human Resources Division of the Office of the State Court Administrator before designating positions, or employees, for on-call status to determine whether the nature of the work duties expected to be performed by the employee during the on-call period require the on-call status to be designated as general on-call status or a limited on-call status.

25.E.1.c. General On-Call Status An employee who is required to maintain an on-call status, but who can otherwise spend their time as the employee wishes, shall be on general on-call status. If an employee is required to maintain general on-call status, the employee is not subject to specific limitations on the activities the employee may engage in. However, the employee must be available to perform job duties consistent with the requirements of [Rule 20.D.](#) An employee may be required to report to the worksite infrequently while maintaining general on-call status, but the employee will have at least 90 minutes to do so.

25.E.1.d. Limited On-Call Status If an employee is required to maintain an on-call status with expected frequent work interruptions (hourly or more), and/or the employee is required to stay at the work site or report to the worksite in 30 minutes or less, the employee's on-call period shall be designated limited on-call status. The Administrative Authority, or designee, must inform the employee in writing that the employee is required to maintain limited on-call status, and the specific limitations that the employee is subject to. While on limited on-call status, the employee shall be paid the employee's regular rate of pay for all time spent maintaining limited on-call status.

25.E.1.e. Stand-by Pay Pay an employee receives for time spent maintaining general on-call status that is not for performing work duties, and that is given as an incentive for accepting on-call status, shall be designated as on-call pay. If an employee's job class is designated as stand-by pay eligible,

the employee may be eligible for stand-by pay. An employee shall be paid at a rate set by the Administrative Authority for all stand-by employees but stand-by pay is only available for employees on general on-call status, and will not be paid for time spent engaging in work activities.

25.E.2. Compensation for Work Performed During On-Call Status If an employee is required to maintain on-call status, and if the employee is not on limited on-call status, the employee shall record time spent performing work in 15-minute intervals, rounding up to the benefit of the employee. If an employee is required to travel to the worksite, the employee shall record time to and from the worksite as work time. An employee shall record at least 2 hours as work time if the employee is required to travel to the work site, or the time spent at the work site, whichever is greater. An employee shall record the greater of 15 minutes or the actual time spent responding to work-related emails or phone calls while maintaining on-call status. Failure to do so is a violation of this policy and may subject the employee to discipline pursuant to [Rule 29](#).

Non-exempt employees who are required to maintain an on-call status may be compensated by being paid overtime, receiving compensatory time off, or working a flexible schedule in the same work week. Overtime shall be paid at 1½ times the hourly rate for any hours worked over 40 in a work week. Compensatory time may be given in lieu of overtime pay. Compensatory time shall be granted at 1½ hours for each hour worked over 40 in a work week. Every effort shall be made to schedule compensatory time within 30 calendar days following the payroll period in which the overtime was worked. Compensatory time must be used within 30 calendar days following the payroll period in which the overtime was worked pursuant to [Rule 25.D](#). The Administrative Authority shall have discretion to require employees to work a flexible schedule, so that on-call hours worked do not exceed 40 hours in a workweek.

25.F. Records All non-exempt employees must complete a timecard for all time worked and leave taken in the timekeeping system. Part-time exempt employees who work above their allocated FTE must also enter time for additional hours worked. It is expected that employee timecards are completed by the employee and approved by a supervisor no later than the 10th business day of the following month.

Additionally, any employee completing grant-related work shall complete a timecard in the timekeeping system for both non-exempt and exempt employees where the Colorado Judicial Department is the recipient. Grant-related timecards must be completed by the employee and approved by a supervisor no later than the 5th business day of the following month.

When completing and approving a timecard in the timekeeping system, the employee and supervisor are certifying to the best of their knowledge and belief the information recorded on the timecard is true, complete and accurate.

Rule 26 - Leave

26.A. Paid Time Off and Extended Sick Leave

26.A.1. Accrual

26.A.1.a. Effective February 28, 2022, a newly appointed classified employee's accrual rate for paid time off and extended sick leave will be calculated based upon the date of initial employment with the State of Colorado, per [Rule 26.A.1.c.](#), as follows:

Paid Time Off and Extended Sick Leave

Years of Service based on accrual start date	PTO Accrual Rate Per Hour Worked	PTO Annual Accrual Amounts	Max PTO Accrual per year	ESL Annual Accrual Amount	Extended Sick Leave Rate/hour worked	Maximum ESL Accrual per year
1st year	0.081 hours	168	168	48	0.023 hours	48
2nd-4th	0.093 hours	193	336	48	0.023 hours	192
5th-10th	0.099 hours	205	352	48	0.023 hours	360
11th-15th	0.116 hours	241	384	48	0.023 hours	360
16th +	0.127 hours	264	432	48	0.023 hours	360
For those hired prior to 1988 and having a sick leave balance of more than 360 hours	0.127 hours	264	336 + 1/4 Sick leave at the time of conversion up to 360 hours of sick leave, whichever is less.	48	0.023 hours	The remainder of the sick leave balance, or 360 hours, whichever is more.

PTO and ESL Annual Accrual Amounts based on 1.0 FTE

- On July 1, 2008, Colorado Judicial moved from the State of Colorado leave system into its own timekeeping and leave system (Judicial Employee Time and Records System, JETRS). The February 28, 2022, date reflects the date Colorado Judicial moved from the JETRS system into a new system and began the accrual policy as explained in C.J.D.P.R. 26.A.1.a.
- PTO and ESL Annual Accrual Amounts based on 1.0 FTE
- Hours Worked – see [Rule 25.A.2.](#)

26.A.1.b. A part-time employee shall earn and accrue extended sick and paid time off on a prorated basis. Part-time employees may accrue leave up to the limits established in section A.1.a. of this rule. If the employee's status changes affecting the percentage of FTE, the accrual rates for paid time off and extended sick leave will change effective the first of the month following the change in status.

26.A.1.b.i. Employees who hold a classified position of less than .3 FTE and a position governed by contract shall accrue leave on both their classified and contract positions. For non-medical leave, such employees may apply either LWOP or PTO accrued on their FTE for time off taken for their contract position.

26.A.1.b.ii. Employees who hold a classified position of equal to or greater than .3 FTE and a position governed by contract may not accrue additional leave on the contract portion of their position. For non-medical leave, such employees may apply either LWOP or PTO accrued on their FTE for time off taken for their contract position.

26.A.1.b.iii. Employees who do not hold a classified position and only hold a position governed by a contract shall accrue leave in accordance with their contract.

26.A.1.c. A year of service for purposes of this rule shall be 12 months of continuous employment with the State of Colorado, which includes continuous employment in any State of Colorado position and shall be deemed completed on the first day of the calendar month following one year from the date of initial employment, except that if that year is completed on the first working day of the calendar month, that day shall be the completion date. Time spent working on a Colorado Judicial Department employment contract may be included in determining the initial employment date as long as there was no break in service longer than 90 calendar days prior to appointment to the classified position. Periods of interruption in leave accrual shall result in adjustment of the length of service date provided in these rules.

26.A.1.d. A former employee who returns to work for the Judicial Department shall earn and accrue paid time off and extended sick leave treating the date of return as the date of initial employment, except that employee who returns by reinstatement as defined in these rules shall have their prior paid time off accrual rates restored.

26.A.1.e. To accrue paid time off or Extended Sick Leave, for any week, an employee must either work or be on authorized qualified leave. Leave earned shall be credited to the employee on a weekly basis and available for use once credited. For purposes of this provision, the term qualified leave is defined to only include periods of paid time off, extended sick leave, funeral leave, designated holiday leave, jury and witness leave, administrative leave, victim protection leave, furlough leave, military training leave, paid or unpaid FMLA leave, paid or unpaid FAMLI leave or compensatory leave.

26.A.1.f. An employee shall not earn paid time off or extended sick leave during any periods of disciplinary suspension or during any period of leave without pay except as otherwise provided in these rules.

26.A.1.g. An employee may earn paid time off and extended sick leave above the maximum permitted under this rule. However, the amount of unused paid time off or extended sick leave shall be limited to the maximum accrual amount as of February 1 at 12:01 a.m. Employees shall make every effort to use excess accumulated paid time off as it is earned throughout the year in accordance with the conditions for paid time off usage provided by these rules to avoid exceeding the allowed maximum at the end of the year, at which point, leave will be capped. Employees are encouraged to maintain a balance of paid time off.

26.A.1.h. The Administrative Authority and supervisors shall work with employees to grant the use of accrued paid time off throughout the year to avoid the loss of accrued paid time off by employees under their supervision. Employees shall monitor their accrued PTO throughout the year to avoid losing hours that extend beyond the maximum annual accrual at the end of the year.

26.A.1.i. Each February 1, the accrued paid time off and extended sick leave balances of each employee shall never exceed the maximum amount permitted under this rule.

26.A.1.j. Forfeiture of accrued paid time off as a disciplinary action is prohibited.

26.A.1.k. Requiring an employee to have a specified leave balance is prohibited except as specified in these rules.

26.A.1.l. Through error, an employee may accrue more leave than is due. When the error is detected (regardless of where or how the error was made), any excess leave shall be removed from the employee's PTO and/or ESL balances. If an existing leave balance is insufficient to reduce the entire number of hours owed, the balance shall be reduced in amounts over a period of time to be determined by the Division of Human Resources and the Administrative Authority in consultation with the affected employee.

If the employee's leave balance exceeds their maximum accrual hours, the reduction of the leave balance should occur before the year-end leave conversion on February 1. If an over-accrual error goes undetected for more than 3 years, the maximum liability for reduction in hours shall be limited to the total amount of the over accruals for the last 3 years.

26.A.2. Paid time off Provisions

26.A.2.a. An employee may request to use paid time off for any reason. Use of paid time off must be authorized by the appropriate Administrative Authority, or designee, who may establish periods during which no paid time off may be taken, if necessary, to maintain the efficient function of the courts, except under circumstances of unforeseen illness or injuries.

26.A.2.b. An employee who wants to use paid time off shall request written authorization in advance where practicable. At the discretion of the Administrative Authority, or designee, leave taken without prior authorization may be charged as leave without pay.

26.A.2.c. An employee shall not be granted the use of paid time off during any period of disciplinary suspension.

26.A.2.d. Sharing of Paid Time Off

26.A.2.d.i. The Administrative Authority, with approval of the Human Resources Director, may approve the transfer of accrued paid time off from one employee to another under all the following circumstances:

- a. The employee in need of donated paid time off must make a written request to the Administrative Authority; and
- b. The employee in need of donated time, cannot be receiving workers' compensation, short-term disability or long-term disability benefits; FMLI benefits; and
- c. The employee in need of donated time must be on FMLA leave; and

- d. The employee in need of donated time must have exhausted all paid time off and extended sick leave; and
- e. The employee or a member of the employee's immediate family must be experiencing a traumatic injury or illness.

26.A.2.d.ii. Parties interested in donating paid time off may do so when qualifying circumstances exist within the same district. The donating party shall notify the Administrative Authority, indicating the number of hours they are willing to donate. Leave will not be transferred from one party to another until needed.

26.A.3. Extended Sick Leave Provisions

26.A.3.a. Use of Extended Sick Leave

26.A.3.a.i. Effective January 1, 2024, except for employees whose leave is governed by [Rule 26.O](#) of these rules, extended sick leave may only be used for serious health conditions related to FMLA, serious health conditions related to FAMLI, and Safe Leave related to FAMLI. ESL may not be used for bonding time, a qualifying exigency, or other FMLA related matters that are not a serious health condition.

The subsequent completed medical certification form must be provided to verify the serious health condition within the time period specified or the employee's ability to access extended sick leave will be delayed.

26.A.3.a.ii. An employee who uses or requests extended sick leave shall comply with the requirements of these rules and with local policies governing the reporting and requesting of extended sick leave.

26.A.3.a.iii. An employee shall not be granted the use of extended sick leave during any period of disciplinary suspension.

26.A.3.b. Exhaustion of Extended Sick Leave When an employee has exhausted all accrued extended sick leave and is still unable to return to work due to any of the causes recited in [Rule 26.A.3.a.i.](#), the Administrative Authority shall grant use of accrued paid time off up to the maximum time off allowed under the FMLA leave provisions of these rules or consult with Human Resources to determine what other options may be available to the employee.

26.A.4. Transfer of Extended Sick Leave and Paid Time Off An employee who is appointed to a position in the Judicial Department classified system from a position in another state agency or whose non-classified job in the Judicial Department is brought into the classified system may be credited for accrued annual leave balances by converting hours directly to paid time off, up to the maximum annual accrual allowed under [Rule 26](#). One quarter of accrued sick leave balance (maximum transfer of 90 hours) shall also be converted directly to paid time off, up to the maximum annual accrual allowed. Remaining accrued sick leave balances shall be converted to an extended sick leave balance, up to the maximum annual accrual allowed.

26.A.5. Compensation for Accrued Leave

26.A.5.a. Upon separation from employment, including retirement, move to a contract position, an employee shall:

- i. Be compensated for all unused accrued paid time off (as defined in [Rule 26](#)) and subject to the maximum annual accrual allowed under [Rule 26](#).
- ii. Not be compensated for unused accrued extended sick leave upon termination of employment

Upon the death of an employee, compensation for unused accrued paid time off, subject to the limitations of section A.1. of this rule shall be paid to the beneficiary.

26.A.6. Medical Certification

26.A.6.a. The Administrative Authority or designee may request medical certification in the event an employee is absent for four or more consecutive workdays, before approval of paid time off or extended sick leave. The Administrative Authority or designee may deny the use of paid time off or extended sick leave if the employee fails to provide such medical evidence.

26.A.6.b. An employee who is denied the use of paid time off or extended sick leave for an absence, or who inappropriately uses extended sick leave for a non-medically certified absence, may be placed on leave without pay and ordered to return to work by a specific date or be subject to disciplinary action. An employee who has abused the use of paid time off or extended sick leave for an absence may be placed on leave without pay and ordered to return to work by a specific date or be subject to disciplinary action.

26.A.7. Fitness-To-Return Certification A completed and signed Fitness-to-Return Certification form may be required to verify an employee's ability to return to work following any absence for four or more consecutive workdays due to the employee's serious health condition, or for any absence where reasonable job safety concerns exist. Failure to provide this form may result in a delay of the employee's return to work.

26.B. Holiday Leave

26.B.1. Holiday Designation

26.B.1.a. Holidays are designated in section 24-11-101, 10A C.R.S. (1988) and any applicable Chief Justice Directive.

26.B.1.b. A special day of observance declared by the President of the United States or by the governor shall not be considered a holiday for purposes of this rule, unless it is extended to the Colorado Judicial Department by order of the Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court.

26.B.2. Granting of Holiday Leave

26.B.2.a. Full-time employees shall be granted 8 hours of holiday leave for every designated holiday. Part-time employees shall be granted a prorated amount of holiday leave.

26.B.2.b. An employee who is required to work on a designated holiday may be granted an equal period of holiday leave at a time determined by the Administrative Authority or may have hours worked on the holiday added to their weekly total of hours worked. Every effort shall be made to schedule this holiday time within 60 calendar days following the payroll period in which the holiday time was worked.

26.B.2.c. If an employee's scheduled hours on the holiday exceed the holiday hours granted, the employee must make up that difference in hours by either working additional hours or using paid leave in that work week.

26.B.2.d. An employee who is on qualified leave as defined by these rules on a designated holiday which falls on a regular workday shall not be charged any PTO, ESL, Compensatory Time, or LWOP for that day.

26.B.3. Other Conditions and Limitations

26.B.3.a. To be granted holiday leave, an employee must work or be on qualified leave the last scheduled working day before and the first scheduled working day after the holiday.

26.C. Administrative Leave with Pay The Administrative Authority may grant paid leave to employees for reasons determined within the current personnel rules and also may be granted for the good of the state that reflect prudent use of state funding and business needs of the department. Administrative leave may not be used when imposing discipline pursuant to [Rule 29](#). The employee shall be compensated for full pay and service credit for the period of administrative leave with pay.

An employee may be placed on administrative leave with pay during the period of investigation of the employee's conduct relative to pending disciplinary action when there is reason to believe that the employee's continued presence may endanger the safety or welfare of the public, the Judicial Department's employees, facilities, or property, or when there is reason to believe that the employee's presence may impair the investigation. The Administrative Authority shall provide the employee with written notice of the administrative leave with pay and the reasons therefore by certified mail, email or by personal delivery to the employee.

26.C.1. Grants for Administrative Leave Documentation of time taken and reason for the administrative time grant must be entered into the official Judicial timekeeping system. Any time granted past 20 consecutive working days for an employee shall be reported by the Administrative Authority or designee to the Director of Human Resources within 5 calendar days of the grant. The expected duration of the administrative leave past 20 days shall be documented by Administrative Authority, or designee, within the written notification to the Director of Human Resources.

26.C.1.a. Disaster Relief Administrative Leave With the exception of employees deemed essential to operation of the courts and/or probation services, an Administrative Authority shall grant paid administrative leave for up to 15 working days per calendar year to employees called to duty on a civil air patrol mission or as a qualified volunteer with a qualified volunteer emergency services organization as determined by the state Department of Local Affairs for the purpose of assisting in a disaster as directed by a county, sheriff, local government, local emergency planning committee or state agency, so long as the service is satisfactorily performed and the employee returns to their position the next scheduled workday after being relieved from service. An exception may be made if the employee is unable to return to work due to injury or circumstances beyond the employee's control if the employee notifies the employer as soon as practicable, but prior to the next scheduled workday. If such exception applies, additional leave shall be granted. Certified disaster volunteers of the American Red Cross may be granted up to 5 workdays of paid administrative leave to respond to a disaster. Written documentation of the dates and times volunteer services were rendered shall be provided by the employee to the Administrative Authority upon return to work.

26.C.1.b. Volunteer Day of Service As provided for under the Volunteer Service Day guidelines, eligible employees are allowed to take the equivalent of 1 regularly scheduled workday per calendar year.

26.C.1.c. Employee Recognition Leave may be granted for merit pay, special accomplishments or contributions to the department.

26.C.1.d. Wellness Leave Administrative leave with pay may be granted to support employee wellness and morale as a result of exposure to especially distressing materials or critical incidents. Eligible employees may receive up to sixteen (16) hours of such leave per calendar year, prorated for part-time employees, which may be used in full or partial-day increments. The Administrative Authority, or designee, will determine when this leave may be granted based on department needs and prudent use of state resources.

26.D. Leave Without Pay

26.D.1. Granting of Leave Without Pay

26.D.1.a. Up to 240 hours of leave without pay within a calendar year may be granted to an employee at the discretion of the Administrative Authority, or designee, except as otherwise provided in these rules.

26.D.1.b. When recommended by the Administrative Authority, or designee, and approved by the State Court Administrator, or designee, an employee may be granted leave without pay for justifiable personal reasons for a period not to exceed a total of 12 months leave.

26.D.2. Conditions and Limitations

26.D.2.a. Unless otherwise specified in these rules, leave without pay shall not be granted until all accrued paid time off has been exhausted. Use of leave without pay must be authorized by the appropriate Administrative Authority, or such authority's designee, prior to being taken if the leave is not associated with qualified leave as defined in [Rule 36](#) or leave as a form of accommodation.

26.D.2.b. Periods of leave without pay shall not be credited as service for purposes of calculating accrual rates of paid time off or other benefits, unless otherwise specified in these rules. Length of service dates are adjusted 1 month forward for every 173 hours of leave without pay accumulated in the calendar year.

26.E. Funeral Leave

26.E.1. The Administrative Authority, or designee, shall grant funeral leave with pay to attend the funeral or memorial service of a: spouse, domestic partner, child, parent, grandparent, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandchild, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, or first cousin. The employee may request authorization from the Administrative Authority for the use of funeral leave for other persons.

26.E.2. Normally, funeral leave may be granted for bereavement, to arrange for, travel to, attend, and return from the funeral or memorial. However, an Administrative Authority may grant up to a maximum of 40 hours, prorated for part-time employees, depending upon the relationship of the employee to the

deceased, even though these activities do not require the full amount of time. Funeral leave may not be granted for the settlement of estates.

26.F. Jury and Witness Leave

26.F.1. Upon presenting a summons for jury duty, or subpoena to appear as a witness in a case arising in the course of employment or within the scope of the employee's job duties, an employee shall be granted leave with pay for the duration of such compulsory service. Upon conclusion of jury service, an employee is required to provide a jury certificate to their supervisor or Administrative Authority. Jury and/or witness leave available under this rule shall be paid for the actual hours served. The employee shall contact their supervisor at the conclusion of service to determine if the employee needs to return to work or if PTO shall be used.

Any time spent testifying as an expert witness is subject to approval by the Administrative Authority as outside employment under [Rule 21](#). An employee shall request PTO in writing and obtain authorization in advance where practicable. At the discretion of the Administrative Authority or designee, leave taken without prior authorization may be charged as leave without pay.

26.F.2. The employee who takes jury or witness leave shall remit to the Judicial Department any and all compensation for such service except for any travel reimbursement.

26.G. Office Closure Leave Office closure leave with pay may be granted by the Administrative Authority as set forth in the Office Closure Guidelines when the office is closed due to weather or other emergency reasons. Such leave may only be granted for employees who are approved to work from home, physically present or scheduled to be physically present at the time of the closure and shall not apply to those who are either not scheduled to work or are on leave at the time of the closure.

26.H. Victim Protection Leave Victim protection unpaid leave shall be granted for up to 24 work hours (prorated for part-time employees) per calendar year for victims of stalking, sexual assault, domestic abuse or any other crime the underlying factual basis of which has been found by a court of record to include an act of domestic violence. An employee must have 1 year of continuous state service to be eligible and shall substitute paid time off to cover the absence if available. Victim Protection Leave is available for the following purposes: to seek a civil protective order; to obtain medical or mental health treatment for the employee and/or the employee's children; to secure safe housing; or to obtain legal assistance. All information related to a request for such shall be held confidential and maintained in a separate file other than the employee's personnel file with limited access.

26.I. Public Health Emergency Leave When a Public Health Emergency (PHE) has been declared, an employee shall be granted a one time allocation of 80 hours (prorated for part-time classified employees) of Public Health Emergency Leave (PHEL) to use during the duration of the declared health emergency and until 4 weeks after the PHE is suspended or terminated for the following reasons:

1. self-isolating or work exclusion due to exposure, symptoms, or diagnosis of the communicable illness in the PHE;
2. seeking a diagnosis, treatment, or care (including preventive care) of such an illness;
3. being unable to work due to a health condition that may increase susceptibility to or risk of such an illness; or
4. caring for a child or other family in category (1)-(3), or whose school or childcare is unavailable due to the PHE.

This time is separate from other earned or given leave types and is only available once during the duration of the declared PHE in effect. Documentation is not required to take this leave type.

26.J. Volunteer Firefighter Leave The Administrative Authority shall allow the absence of an employee who is a volunteer firefighter to respond to an emergency summons so long as the employee is not deemed essential to the operation of court and probation services. To qualify for such leave, the employee must have previously provided written documentation from the Fire Chief notifying the Administrative Authority of the employee's status as a volunteer firefighter; the emergency must be within the response area of the Fire Department for which the employee volunteers and of such magnitude that the emergency summons issued requires all firefighters of the Department to respond; and the employee must provide the Administrative Authority with a written statement from the Fire Chief verifying the time, date and duration of the employee's response. All leave taken shall be in accordance with [Rule 26](#), if applicable.

26.K. Furlough Leave

26.K.1. Mandatory Furlough Leave At the State Court Administrator, or designee's discretion, mandatory furloughs may be imposed at any time.

26.K.2. Voluntary Furlough When the need arises due to budget constraints as determined by the State Court Administrator, or designee, an employee may request voluntary furlough with the approval of the Administrative Authority and the State Court Administrator, or designee.

26.K.3. Conditions and Limitations

26.K.3.a. Furlough leave may be taken prior to any other leave being taken.

26.K.3.b. An employee's position shall not be filled by any means for such time that an employee is on furlough leave.

26.K.3.c. Requests for furlough will only be considered when authorized by the Administrative Authority because of budget constraints. An employee on furlough shall earn paid time off and extended sick leave and continue to receive service credit as if the furlough had not occurred.

26.K.4. Leave Benefits No adjustment in computing length of service dates, seniority, earning of paid time off, extended sick leave, or leave accrual rates shall be made as a result of any such leave taken. These and other service benefits shall not be adversely affected except that retirement service credit and final average salary shall be determined in accordance with PERA rules and regulations.

26.L. Sabbatical Leave The State Court Administrator, or designee, may at times enact a policy related to sabbatical leave as a form of unpaid leave.

26.M. Military Leave

26.M.1. In accordance with The Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA) 38 U.S.C. §§ 4301-4333, an employee who is a member of the National Guard or Armed Forces Reserve shall be granted military leave for training or service.

26.M.2. Of this amount of time, a maximum of the equivalent of 4 weeks of work on the employee's regular work schedule in any calendar year shall be granted as military training leave with pay, which shall not be charged as any part of paid time off or other compensatory leave.

26.M.3. After military leave with pay has been exhausted, military leave without pay shall be granted for the entire period of service plus any period of additional service imposed by law up to a total maximum of 5 years. Such leave is not a break in service.

26.M.4. At the request of the employee, accrued paid time off shall be used before the employee is placed on active military leave without pay, regardless of the employee's length of service.

26.M.5. The employee must provide to the Administrative Authority reasonable advance notice of the need for military leave, unless notice is impossible, unreasonable or precluded by military necessity, and provide a copy of the official, written military orders in order to establish eligibility for protection under USERRA.

26.M.6. Prior to returning to work, an employee on military leave shall submit a written request for reinstatement and provide a copy of their honorary discharge or other form of military release indicating the military service was satisfactory. An employee who fails to return at the time set forth below shall be deemed to have resigned:

26.M.6.a. 1 to 30 calendar days: Not later than the beginning of the first regularly scheduled workday following the end of the military duty and the expiration of 8 hours, plus reasonable commuting time from the military duty station to home.

26.M.6.b. 31 to 180 calendar days: Written request for reinstatement must be submitted not later than 14 days after completion of military duty.

26.M.6.c. 181 or more calendar days: Written request for reinstatement must be submitted not later than 90 days after completion of military duty.

26.M.7. An employee who is discharged from military service under honorable conditions shall be reinstated immediately and shall be entitled to the following position:

- a. 1 to 90 calendar days: Exact job
- b. 91 or more calendar days: Exact job or a position of like seniority, status and pay
- c. An employee may continue benefits coverage or cancel benefits coverage while on leave without pay and upon reinstatement shall be entitled to reinstatement of benefits coverage as well.
- d. Reinstated employees shall have no adjustments in computing length of service dates or seniority as a result of military leave taken.

26.N. Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) Leave

Leave That May Run Concurrently											
	ESL	Comp Time	PTO	Admin Leave	LWOP	Paid Sick Leave ¹	Holiday	PHEL	FMLA	FAMLI	STD/LTD
Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)											
FMLA - Employee's Own Serious Health Condition	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X
FMLA - Family Member's Serious Health Condition	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	
FMLA - Military Caregiver	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	
FMLA - Bonding, Placement for Adoption or Foster Care, Qualifying Exigency			X		X				X	X	

1. Paid Sick Leave only applies to contract employees in accordance with their employee contract.

26.N.1. Purpose FMLA leave is a period of unpaid leave of absence that is granted to an eligible employee under circumstances and conditions specified below. FMLA leave provide time off work, but do not provide for pay continuation during that time. Any continuation of pay during a period of FMLA leave will occur only if a pay continuation provision also applies during that time.

26.N.2. Eligibility To be eligible for FMLA leave, an employee must have been employed at least a total of 12 months with the State of Colorado on the date the leave is to commence and must have worked at least 1,250 hours during the 12 months preceding the date on which the leave is to commence. Actual work hours do not include any paid or unpaid leave as defined by these rules. The 12 months of total employment need not be consecutive months, and employment for any part of a week counts as a week of employment.

26.N.2.a. Notification of FMLA Eligibility The Administrative Authority, or designee, shall provide the FMLA Poster to the employee upon hire, or upon transfer to the Colorado Judicial Department. Additionally, within five business days of the initial request for leave or when the Administrative Authority, or designee, acquires knowledge that an employee leave may be for an FMLA-qualifying reason, an FMLA Poster and Notice of Eligibility & Rights and Responsibilities shall be provided to the employee in writing by the Administrative Authority or designee.

26.N.3. Granting of FMLA Leave Employees shall provide proper medical certification, including additional medical certificates and fitness-to-return certificates as set forth in these rules. If the employee

does not provide the required medical certificates, the Family Medical Leave Act request may be denied. An eligible employee will be granted FMLA leave for one or more of the following reasons:

- a. Inability of the employee to perform the functions of their position due to a serious health condition;
- b. Attendance at birth of the employee's own child or at the birth of a child to be placed with the employee for adoption or foster care;
- c. Bonding time with the employee's newborn or newly placed child if within 12 months after birth or placement;
- d. Absences which are required before the placement of a child with the employee for adoption or foster care as necessary for the placement to proceed;
- e. Serious health condition of employee's child, spouse, domestic partner or partner in a civil union, parent, including parents not living in the employees' home;
- f. Qualifying exigency due to a spouse, domestic partner or partner in a civil union, child or parent being on or being called to active duty in the Armed Forces, including the National Guard and Reserves for deployment to a foreign country in support of a contingency operation. Please refer to [Rule 36 \(85\)](#) for a list of activities covered under qualifying exigency;
- g. Care of employee's spouse, domestic partner or partner in a civil union, child, parent or next of kin who is a member of the Armed Service, including the National Guard and the Reserves or covered veteran within 5 years of service, with a serious injury or illness incurred in the line of duty while on active duty or which existed before the beginning of the service member's active duty and was aggravated by service in the line of duty while on active duty. A covered veteran is one who has been discharged or released under conditions other than "dishonorable" within 5 years of the day the employee first takes leave for their care.

26.N.4. Maximum Length of FMLA Leave With the exception of leave taken to care for an injured military service member, the maximum combined total time allowed for FMLA leave is 12 work weeks in an event year basis, except in certain circumstances where both spouses work for the Judicial Department. A total of 26 workweeks of leave (including any other approved FMLA leave in a single 12-month period) are available to care for an injured or ill family member serving in the Armed Forces, as provided under this rule. For purposes of FMLA, an event year is defined as the 12-month period measured forward from the date of an employee's first FMLA leave. If eligible for FMLA, an employee would be entitled to 12 weeks of leave during the year beginning on the first date FMLA leave is taken; the next 12-month period would begin the first time FMLA leave is taken after completion of any previous 12-month period.

A workweek for full-time employees is 40 hours in an established 7-day period. For part-time employees a workweek is a proportional amount of 40 hours based on the number of hours normally worked in an established 7-day period.

Where both spouses work for the Judicial Department, the spouses are limited to 12 workweeks of leave in total during an event year for leave that is taken for the birth of a child, for the placement for adoption or foster care of a child, for the care of a child after birth or placement or for the care of an employee's parent with a serious health condition. Spouses are limited to an aggregate total of 26 workweeks of leave in a single 12-month period (including any other family and/or medical leave during that same period) for the care of a seriously injured or ill family member serving in the Armed Forces, as provided under this rule.

26.N.5. Substitution of Paid Leave Periods of FMLA leave shall run concurrently with any applicable accrued leave and/or any payment continuation plan to which the employee is eligible. The employee shall notify the Administrative Authority at the time a benefit application is submitted to the short-term disability carrier in accordance with [Rule 27](#). Employees are required to use all available accrued leave, prior to taking leave without pay, as provided for under the Judicial Department's accrued leave plan.

When FMLA and FMLI are running concurrently, employees have the choice to be made whole. FMLA leave is without pay when available pay-continuation benefits are exhausted or not accessible.

Paid time off and extended sick leave will accrue during periods of unpaid FMLA leave. Designated holidays are granted during unpaid FMLA leave.

26.N.5.a For employees who hold a classified position and a position governed by contract, when FMLA is utilized without FMLI, all applicable accrued leave will be applied for both the classified and contract positions.

26.N.6. Request for Leave The employee should inform the supervisor of the need for leave through the regular request and authorization for leave of absence process. If the necessity for the leave is foreseeable, the employee must notify the supervisor of the request for leave 30 calendar days in advance, or as soon as practicable, before the leave is to commence. If the leave is unforeseeable, the employee should give notice to the supervisor of the need for leave as soon as practicable under the circumstances, normally within 1 or 2 working days.

The Administrative Authority will designate leave, paid or unpaid, as qualifying for FMLA leave based on information provided by the employee. In the event that the Administrative Authority does not have sufficient information about the reason for an employee's use of requested leave, the Administrative Authority may inquire further to ascertain whether the requested leave may qualify as FMLA leave. FMLA leave may be approved conditionally pending receipt of required documentation.

Upon notification of the need for FMLA leave, the Administrative Authority shall inform the employee in writing that they may also be eligible for FMLI Leave. The Administrative Authority shall provide the employee with a link to or a copy of the FMLI Program Notice.

Upon a determination that the requested leave may qualify as FMLA leave, the supervisor will so notify the employee and will request that the employee complete and submit such additional forms as are required for FMLA leave. The employee must complete the forms and provide appropriate documentation, as may be requested, to verify the reasons for the leave. Any request for leave based on a serious health condition, whether it involves the employee or a family member, must be supported by appropriate medical certification.

Failure of the employee to provide notification and appropriate medical certification within 15 calendar days may result in delayed approval. In all cases of leave for serious health condition, the Judicial Department reserves the right to request a second medical opinion at the department's expense and may request additional certifications at 30-day intervals, if appropriate.

26.N.7. Intermittent Leave/Reduced Work Schedule In limited circumstances as described below, an employee who is eligible for FMLA leave may be permitted to work a reduced schedule of hours per workweek or hours per workday or may take intermittent leave of separate blocks of time rather than one continuous period of time.

In cases of a serious health condition of the employee or a family member, such leave will be permitted only in circumstances when it is medically necessary. Appropriate medical certification will be required.

Where a reduced work schedule or intermittent leave is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment, the Judicial Department reserves the right to move the employee temporarily to another position with equivalent pay and benefits that better accommodates the employee's recurring periods of leave.

Employees who are eligible for FMLA leave to bond with a newborn or newly placed child must take the leave in a continuous block of time unless approved for intermittent leave or a reduced work schedule by the Administrative Authority. The Administrative Authority may review the individual circumstances involved in considering such requests and may take into account the employee's length of service, number of requests, duties, workload and employee's job performance in making such decisions.

Any leave granted, based on a reduced work schedule or intermittent leave, will be treated in the same manner as other absences of FMLA leave.

26.N.8. Continuation of Benefits An employee on unpaid FMLA leave will be retained on the Judicial Department's group insurance plans the same as active employees, except that the employee must make arrangements with the person who processes payroll for the payment of the employee's portion of the insurance premiums. The Judicial Department will continue to pay the employer's share of the premiums throughout the unpaid FMLA leave period.

If the employee is able but does not return to work after the expiration of the leave, the employee will be required to reimburse the Judicial Department for any payment of employer shares of insurance premiums paid on their behalf by the Judicial Department during the FMLA leave.

26.N.9. Return from FMLA Leave An employee returning from FMLA leave will be reinstated to the same or an equivalent position. An equivalent position is one having virtually identical pay, benefits and working conditions and involving the same or substantially similar duties and responsibilities.

A completed and signed Fitness-to-Return Certification form is required to verify an employee's ability to return to work following any hospitalization, or absence of more than 3 working days due to the employee's serious health condition, or for any absence where reasonable job safety concerns exist. Failure to provide this form may result in a delay of the employee's return to work. Once a health care provider has certified that an employee on FMLA leave is physically able to perform their work duties, the Administrative Authority or designee may require that the employee return to work by a specific date, unless continued time away from work is authorized under other provisions of these rules. Failure to report to work on the specified date may result in disciplinary action.

26.O. Workers' Compensation Leave Effective July 1, 2013, an employee who suffers an injury or occupational illness or disease in the line of duty, or has an open workers' compensation claim, compensable under the Colorado Workers' Compensation Act shall be granted the option of being "made-whole" when receiving workers' compensation wage replacement benefit payments as set forth below.

Leave That May Run Concurrently											
	ESL	Comp Time	PTO	Admin Leave	LWOP	Paid Sick Leave ¹	Holiday	PHEL	FMLA	FAMLI	STD/LTD
Workers' Compensation											
Workers' Compensation	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		

1. Paid Sick Leave only applies to contract employees in accordance with their employee contract.

26.O.1. Workers' Compensation

26.O.1.a. First Report of Injury All injuries suffered on the job shall be reported in writing immediately, but no later than 10 working days from the date of injury, by the employee to the employee's direct supervisor, the Administrative Authority, Human Resources or designee (the "designated coordinator"). The supervisor will notify the Administrative Authority, Human Resources or designee within 24 hours. Upon notification the Administrative Authority, Human Resources or designee shall complete a "First Report of Injury" form immediately, but no later than 10 working days from the date of injury and submit the form to the workers' compensation third-party administrator to report the employee's injury.

26.O.1.b. Designated Medical Provider When an employee is injured on the job, the employee shall be provided, in writing, the full list of designated providers for the district (at least 4 physicians or 4 corporate medical providers (or combination thereof)) from which an injured employee may select to seek medical attention. If fewer providers are available in the area, consult the Human Resources Division. The list of providers shall be updated in consultation with Human Resources. The injured employee shall inform the designated coordinator in writing of their choice of medical provider. All medical treatment shall be authorized and provided by a district designated medical provider in order to be covered by the workers' compensation third party administrator except in the case of an emergency, where life or limb is threatened, the injured worker may seek medical attention from the nearest medical facility. Further follow-up care must be coordinated through one of the district's designated medical providers. The Workers' Compensation third-party administrator may not pay for medical expenses incurred by the injured employee if he or she seeks unauthorized treatment from a non-designated medical provider. Time off for medical appointments shall be requested and taken in accordance with the regular leave policies of these personnel rules.

26.O.1.c. Medical Status Reports A copy of the medical provider's physician status report shall be provided by the employee to the designated coordinator within 24 hours of a medical visit, as practical.

26.O.1.d. Work Status Updates The designated coordinator shall maintain regular contact with the injured employee and request updated work status reports, including updated physician reports regarding work restrictions.

26.O.1.e. Missed Work Reports The designated coordinator will submit weekly reports to the workers' compensation third-party administrator of missed time after the first 3 days (24 cumulative hours or 3 consecutive shifts), not including the date of injury, for the processing of wage replacement benefits to the employee.

26.O.1.f. Work Restriction Updates An injured employee shall inform the designated coordinator of any updated work restrictions. The Administrative Authority may provide a modified duty job offer at any time prior to an injured employee reaching maximum medical improvement (MMI).

26.O.1.g. Modified Duty Temporary modified duty may be offered to an employee up to a maximum of 6 months to accommodate an employee's medical restrictions with a release to work, consistent with the work force and business needs of the office and until the injured employee is released to full duty or reaches maximum medical improvement (MMI). An employee may decline the modified duty assignment. Declining a modified duty assignment will impact an employee's wage replacement benefit. Modified duty may be terminated if modified duty work is no longer available or necessary. Modified duty assignments shall be documented by the designated coordinator in writing, in consultation with the Human Resources Division, in order to ensure compliance with the State Division

of Workers' Compensation Rules and Procedures. An employee's wage may be adjusted as appropriate to reflect the work performed.

26.O.1.h. Modified Duty Oversight Modified duty assignments shall be reviewed after each visit to the Authorized Treating Physician (minimally at least once a month) to address the employee's ability to perform the modified duty and any performance issues, including any opportunities for increasing work duties.

26.O.1.i. Modified Duty Wage Reports During any modified duty period, the designated coordinator shall provide to the workers' compensation third-party administrator record of wages paid to the injured worker. If the injured worker is receiving full wages during the modified duty period, the designated coordinator shall so inform the workers' compensation third-party administrator and no ongoing provision of pay records is required.

26.O.1.j. Required Medical Documentation The Administrative Authority, or designee, may at any time request or require a physician's status report for verification of the employee's ability or inability to work.

26.O.1.k. Job Performance on Modified Duty An employee shall be evaluated based on the modified duty tasks assigned while on Modified Duty.

26.O.2. Leave Provisions

26.O.2.a. Wage Replacement Options Within 3 working days from date of notification of the injury on the job, an employee shall provide in writing to the designated coordinator the employee's choice of wage replacement and leave usage as defined in sections [Rule 26.O.2.e.](#) and [Rule 26.O.2.f.](#) If the employee does not designate either being made 'whole' or 'unwhole', Human Resources will make the determination.

26.O.2.b. Family and Medical Act Leave (FMLA) If the employee is eligible for FMLA leave (FMLA) and the leave qualifies as FMLA, the designated coordinator shall initiate (FMLA) for the employee as of the first absence following the date of injury. If applicable, leave taken due to an on-the-job injury will be applied as set forth in [Rule 26.N.](#) Workers' compensation leave and FMLA leave shall run concurrently with any workers' compensation absence as of the first absence following the date of injury.

Once the employee reaches maximum medical improvement, if the employee has a continuing medical need due to the on-the-job injury and FMLA has not been exhausted, the employee may be eligible for FMLA as set forth in [Rule 26.N.](#), and extended sick leave as set forth in [Rule 26.A.3.](#)

26.O.2.c Workers' Compensation Leave and the Date of Injury After first report of injury, when an employee is injured on-the-job, the employee shall be allowed to use administrative leave on the date of injury.

26.O.2.d. Workers' Compensation Leave and the First 3 Days of Missed Time The first 3 days (24 cumulative hours or 3 consecutive shifts) of lost time due to an on-the-job injury, not including the date of injury, an employee shall be allowed to use extended sick leave or compensatory time, if available. The first 3 days (24 cumulative hours or 3 consecutive shifts), not including the date of injury, are not subject to wage replacement until 14 calendar days (80 cumulative hours) or a pro-rated equivalent amount of time for a part-time employee are missed from work.

26.O.2.e. Workers' Compensation Leave; Wage Replacement Provisions and Supplemental Income When an employee has missed 3 days (24 cumulative hours or 3 consecutive shifts) and receives workers' compensation wage replacement benefits, an employee shall have the option of supplementing the workers' compensation wage replacement by charging 1/3 of the total missed time due to an on-the-job injury to extended sick leave, then compensatory time, and then paid time off (if available) when extended sick leave is exhausted. The remaining 2/3 of the missed time will be recorded as leave without pay.

Employees whose 2/3 wage replacement amount exceeds the State Division of Workers Compensation maximum benefit rate and who ordinarily would not receive the full 2/3 workers' compensation wage replacement shall be allowed to use accrued extended sick leave, then compensatory time, then paid time off (if available) when extended sick leave is exhausted, to make up the remaining 2/3 payment. Such leave shall be reported to payroll for employee to receive pay.

If the employee is unable to return to work after exhausting extended sick leave and paid time off and has been afforded all rights to FMLA, and no reasonable accommodation is available for the employee to return to work, the Administrative Authority may, in consultation with the Human Resources Division, proceed according to the provisions for involuntary termination under [Rule 32](#).

26.O.2.f. Workers' Compensation Leave, Wage Replacement Provisions and Leave Without Pay If an employee does not choose to supplement workers' compensation wage replacement income or if an employee has exhausted all accrued leave, the designated coordinator shall report the entire missed time for the on-the-job injury as "leave without pay." If the employee is unable to return to work after exhausting all accrued extended sick leave and paid time off, and has been afforded all rights to FMLA, and no reasonable accommodation is available for the employee to return to work, the Administrative Authority may, in consultation with the Human Resources Division, proceed according to provisions for involuntary termination under [Rule 32](#).

26.O.2.g. Continuation of Benefits Continuation of benefits shall be in accordance with [Rule 27](#), if applicable.

26.P. Family and Medical Leave Insurance (FAMLI) Leave

Leave That May Run Concurrently											
	ESL	Comp Time	PTO	Admin Leave	LWOP	Paid Sick Leave ¹	Holiday	PHEL	FMLA	FAMLI	STD/LTD
Family and Medical Leave Insurance (FAMLI)											
FAMLI - Self serious Health Condition	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X
FAMLI - Family Serious Health Condition	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	
FAMLI - Safe Leave	X	X	X		X	X				X	
FAMLI - Bonding, Placement for Adoption or Foster Care, Qualifying Exigency		X	X		X				X	X	

1. Paid Sick Leave only applies to contract employees in accordance with their employee contract.

26.P.1. Purpose In the event of a qualified circumstance that prevents an employee from working, the FAMLI Division of the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment provides eligible employees with FAMLI benefits which pays a portion of the employee's average weekly wage as determined by the FAMLI Division. Under FAMLI, employees have the choice to apply for FAMLI benefits but cannot be required to do so. FAMLI leave is designed to run concurrently with FMLA related leave. If FAMLI leave is used for a reason that also qualifies as leave under FMLA, and FMLA leave is available, then the leave will count as FMLA and will run concurrently with FMLA.

26.P.2. Notification of FAMLI Eligibility The Administrative Authority, or designee, shall provide the FAMLI Program Notice to the employee in writing upon hire, or upon transfer to the Colorado Judicial Department. Additionally, after either learning of an employee experiencing an event that may trigger FAMLI eligibility or receiving a request for FAMLI and/or FMLA, the Administrative Authority, or designee, shall provide the FAMLI Program Notice in writing to the employee within five calendar days.

26.P.3. Qualified FAMLI Circumstances Employees may apply for FAMLI Benefits for the following circumstances:

- To care for a new child within the first year after birth, adoption or placement through foster care
- To care for a family member with a serious health condition;
- For employee's own serious health condition;
- For qualifying exigency leave;
- For safe leave to address immediate safety needs and impact of domestic violence/sexual assault.

26.P.4. Filing a FAMLI Application Employees shall apply for FAMLI benefits directly with the FAMLI Division of the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment. If benefits are approved, the Administrative Authority, or designee, will receive notification from the FAMLI Division.

26.P.5. Request for Leave The employee should inform the supervisor of the need for leave through the regular request and authorization for leave of absence process. If the necessity for the leave is foreseeable, the employee must notify the supervisor of the request for leave 30 calendar days in advance,

or as soon as practicable, before the leave is to commence. If the leave is unforeseeable, the employee should give notice to the supervisor of the need for leave as soon as practicable under the circumstances, normally within one or two working days.

26.P.6. Maximum Length of FAMILI Leave FAMILI benefits are available for up to 12 weeks. The length of benefits may be extended as defined and determined by the FAMILI Division.

26.P.7. Wage Replacement Options The portion of leave paid by FAMILI benefits is considered leave without pay. However, an employee may use accrued leave in accordance with these rules to supplement the FAMILI benefit payments (being made “whole”) to receive pay for the portion of leave not paid by FAMILI benefits, or the employee may choose to use leave without pay for the portion of leave not paid by FAMILI benefits.

Within 7 business days from date of notification of benefits approval from the FAMILI division, an employee shall provide in writing to the designated coordinator the employee’s choice of wage replacement and leave. If the employee does not make a designation within 7 business days of being approved for FAMILI benefits, that time will be designated as leave without pay. When FAMILI and FMLA are running concurrently, employees have the choice to be made whole.

If an employee is overpaid wages for FAMILI benefits, the overpayment will be collected from the employee.

26.P.7.a When utilizing FAMILI, or when Short-term Disability is concurrent with FMLA or FAMILI, employees who hold a classified position and a position governed by contract have the choice between using LWOP or accrued leave to cover the contract portion of their time off.

26.P.8. Continuation of Benefits Continuation of benefits shall be in accordance with Rule 27.E.2.c., if applicable.

26.P.9. Coordination of Benefits

26.P.9.a. FMLA Leave FMLA Leave, as defined in Rule 26, shall run concurrently with leave related to FAMILI Leave.

26.P.9.b. Short Term Disability Insurance/Long Term Disability Insurance If the need for leave qualifies for benefits under both FAMILI and a short- or long-term disability insurance policy, benefits shall run concurrently. State disability insurance benefits are offset by FAMILI benefits.

26.P.9.c. Workers’ Compensation FAMILI benefits may not be taken with Workers' Compensation benefits for the same work-related injury or occupational illness or disease.

26.P.9.d. Return from FAMILI Leave An employee who has been employed by the State of Colorado at least 180 days prior to the commencement of FAMILI benefits will be restored to the same position held by the employee when the leave commenced, or to an equivalent position with equivalent employment benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment.

This chart shows all leave that may be available to an employee, if eligible,
and leave that may run concurrently with that leave depending on the situation.

Leave Available to Employees	Leave that may run Concurrently											
		ESL	Comp Time	PTO	Admin Leave	LWOP	Paid Sick Leave¹	Holiday	PHEL	FMLA	FAMLI	STD/LTD
	Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)											
	FMLA - Employee's Own Serious Health Condition	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X
	FMLA - Family Member's Serious Health Condition	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	
	FMLA - Military Caregiver	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	
	FMLA - Bonding, Placement for Adoption or Foster Care, Qualifying Exigency			X		X				X	X	
	Family and Medical Leave Insurance (FAMLI)											
	FAMLI - Self serious Health Condition	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X
	FAMLI - Family Serious Health Condition	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	
	FAMLI - Safe Leave	X	X	X		X	X				X	
	FAMLI - Bonding, Placement for Adoption or Foster Care, Qualifying Exigency		X	X		X				X	X	
	Disability											
	Short-term Disability	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Long-term Disability ²					X						
	PERA Disability ³					X						
	Workers' Compensation											
	Workers' Compensation	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		
	Other Leave											
	Holiday Leave							X				
	Funeral Leave				X							
	Jury & Witness Leave				X							
	Office Closure Leave				X							
	Victim Protection Leave					X						
	PHEL								X			
	Volunteer Firefighter Leave				X							
	Furlough Leave					X						
	Sabbatical Leave					X						
	Military Leave			X	X	X						
	Disaster Relief				X							
	Employee Recognition				X							
	Volunteer Day of Service				X							

1. Paid Sick Leave only applies to contract employees in accordance with their employee contract.
2. Long Term Disability only applies to employees who have enrolled in the State's Long Term Disability benefit.
3. PERA Disability only applies to employees who are vested PERA Defined Benefit members.

Rule 27 – Benefits

27.A. General Principles This rule applies to all employees eligible for the State of Colorado benefits plan. The Colorado Judicial Department reserves the right to add, modify, or discontinue any state group benefits as deemed necessary.

27.B. Employee Responsibilities Employees are responsible for knowing, understanding, and adhering to benefit plan rules, reading benefit plan documents for the terms and conditions of coverage, and understanding eligibility and enrollment requirements to make timely and informed choices. Plan documents can be found on the [State of Colorado Department of Personnel & Administration](#) benefits website.

27.C. Eligibility Employees and their dependents must meet the eligibility requirements as defined in state law, plan documents, and applicable personnel rules to qualify for enrollment in the state group benefit plans. Plan documents can be found on the [State of Colorado Department of Personnel & Administration](#) benefits website.

27.D. Benefits Effective Dates, Deadlines, Termination of Coverage Benefits effective dates, deadlines, and termination of coverage are defined in plan rules, plan documents, and applicable personnel rules. For further information, see the [State of Colorado Department of Personnel & Administration](#) benefits website.

27.E. Payment of Contributions The employee's contribution is deducted from the employee's pay or, under certain circumstances, paid by personal payment for the selected state group benefit plan. Employees are responsible for benefit premiums from the effective date of the coverage. If it is discovered that benefit premiums in whole or in part were not withheld from the employee's paycheck, a deduction for the amount will be taken from subsequent paycheck(s) or paid by the employee through personal payment.

An enrolled employee who works or is on qualified leave one or more regularly scheduled, full workdays in a month is eligible for the full employer benefit contribution. When an employee is on leave, the Judicial Department shall continue to pay the employer contribution for noncontributory, fully paid benefits (e.g., life and short-term disability) as long as the employee remains on the payroll, regardless of status. When an employee is being paid by the long-term disability insurance carrier, the employee is responsible for the employee and the employer contribution portions of their benefits. Employees being paid by the long-term disability provider cannot use their leave balances to pay for their benefit premiums unless they are on FMLA leave or FAMLI leave.

27.E.1. During qualified leave or mandatory furlough, the employee contribution continues to be paid through payroll deduction and the Judicial Department continues to pay the employer contribution.

27.E.2. During unpaid leave the employee shall pay the total premium (employee and employer contributions) to the Judicial Department within the month of coverage, except as follows:

27.E.2.a. During unpaid FMLA leave, the employer shall continue to pay the employer contribution as long as the employee continues to pay the employee contribution by the due date specified in the FMLA leave notice. If the employee fails to pay the employee contribution when due, coverage may be terminated but shall be reinstated upon return to work. In the event any contributions are owed upon the employee's return to work or should the employee fail to return to work, such contributions shall be collected from the employee. If the employee fails to return after the leave, any contributions due may be recovered as specified by federal regulations.

27.E.2.b. While an employee is on voluntary furlough, receiving short-term disability insurance benefits / PERA Short-term Disability benefits (for up to six months from date of disability), workers' compensation leave, or disciplinary suspension, the employer shall continue to pay the state contribution as long as the employee continues to pay the employee contribution in a timely manner. If the employee fails to pay the employee contribution by the due date, coverage may be terminated, and the employee must wait for the next annual open enrollment to re-enroll.

27.E.2.c. While an employee is on FMLI Leave, the employer shall maintain any health care benefits the employee had prior to taking such leave for the duration of the leave as if the employee had continued in employment continuously from the date the employee commenced the leave until the date the FMLI benefits terminate. The employee shall continue to pay the employee's share of the cost of health benefits as required prior to the commencement of the leave.

27.E.3. An employee on unpaid military leave will be retained on the employers group insurance plans the same as active employees, except that the employee must make arrangements with the person who processes payroll for the payment of the employee's portion of the insurance premiums. The employer will continue to pay the employer's share of the premiums throughout the duration of unpaid military leave.

27.F. Appeal Procedures Appeals of eligibility for state group benefit plans must be submitted in writing to the State Personnel Director, who will issue a final written decision. Appeal documents and procedures can be found on the [State of Colorado Department of Personnel & Administration](#) benefits website.

27.F.1. Appeals of denied claims under any of the state group benefit plans shall follow the specific appeal process defined in the specific contract, plan document, summary plan descriptions, or regulated entity. The provider will issue a final written decision in accordance with its process.

27.G. Colorado State Employee Assistance Program Services provided include, but are not limited to, counseling services, crisis intervention, consultations with supervisors and managers, facilitated groups, trainings, and workshops. All Judicial Department employees may participate in the program.

27.H. Crisis Intervention Services

Crisis intervention services may be approved to provide brief, short-term support to employees following a work-related event that causes significant emotional distress or impairs functioning. Services are intended only to stabilize the employee and assist in returning to normal functioning, are limited to five (5) sessions per incident, and are subject to available operating funds. The event must be directly related to the employee's work duties or workplace environment. Participation is confidential to the extent permitted by law, and employees are not required to disclose private therapeutic information to obtain approval. These services do not create an ongoing mental health benefit and do not replace Colorado State Employee Assistance Program or any health-insurance benefits; employees should be informed of those resources when appropriate.

27.I. Short-Term Disability Insurance

27.I.1. General Information In the event of an injury or illness that prevents an employee from working, benefit-eligible employees may apply for Short-Term Disability Insurance benefits. Employees shall notify the Administrative Authority, or designee, if they have an injury or illness that may qualify for Short-Term Disability Insurance benefits. Applications should be filed within 30 days of the start of applicable leave.

27.I.2. Wage Replacement When FMLA and/or FAML I are running concurrently with Short-Term Disability Insurance benefits, an employee may I use accrued leave during the Short-Term Disability Insurance benefit waiting period and to augment the disability payments (be “made-whole”) to receive pay for the portion of leave not paid by the Short-Term Disability Insurance carrier. The make whole provision ends when the Short-Term Disability Insurance benefits end or exhaust. The make whole provision does not apply when FMLA and/or FAML I are running concurrently with Colorado PERA Short-Term disability benefits (if eligible) or State long-term disability benefits (if approved for coverage).

27.I.3. Continuation of Benefits Continuation of benefits shall be in accordance with [Rule 27.D.](#), if applicable.

27.I.4. Coordination of Benefits

27.I.4.a. Family and Medical Leave (FMLA) - As defined in [Rule 26](#), FMLA may run concurrently with leave related to short-term disability.

27.I.4.b. Family and Medical Leave Insurance (FAML I) Leave – If FAML I leave also qualifies for STD/LTD, both leaves will run concurrently.

PART 8

EMPLOYEE APPRAISAL & DISCIPLINE

Rule 28 – Performance Appraisal of Employees

28.A. Annual Performance Appraisals

28.A.1. The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall establish a system for annual appraisal of the job performance of all employees, excluding contract employees. The annual appraisal period shall be January 1 through December 31. This period shall be considered the annual appraisal period, except for Magistrates and Water Referees who will be evaluated separately at an earlier date. An employee must be employed by December 31st of the appraisal year in order to be included in the annual performance appraisal process.

The annual appraisal period for Magistrates and Water Referees shall be September 1 through August 31. Magistrates and Water Referees must be employed by August 31st of the appraisal year to be included in the annual performance appraisal process.

28.A.2. The job performance of each employee shall be appraised in accordance with procedures established by the State Court Administrator, or designee.

28.B. Appraisal Report Content

28.B.1. The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall provide appraisal report forms, which shall include, but not be limited to, the rating of the employee's overall performance.

28.B.2. The report shall include, but not be limited to, appraisal of the employee's performance in specific areas related to the job as measured against standards established by the State Court Administrator, or designee, as well as recommendations for improvement where appropriate. An evaluator shall also include comments on each scoring criteria which provides information regarding strengths and weaknesses.

28.B.3. Scoring Evaluators may not give an overall perfect score of 6 on the performance appraisal. However, the evaluator may score a 6 on individual criteria. When an evaluator provides a perfect score on all criteria, the appraisal shall be rejected and returned for revision. The Administrative Authority shall oversee the second appraisal for compliance.

28.B.4. Failure to complete a performance appraisal The responsibility for completing performance appraisals shall be assigned to the supervisor, except that when no performance appraisal has been completed by the supervisor, the Administrative Authority or designee shall complete the appraisal. To be deemed "completed," a supervisor must complete the appraisal and also meet with and discuss the appraisal with the employee by June 30th of the appraisal year. If an employee is on authorized leave during this time, the supervisor must meet with the employee within 15 calendar days of the employee's return. Appropriate corrective or disciplinary action shall be considered for failure of a supervisor to complete an appraisal.

28.C. Appraisal Procedure

28.C.1. The appraisal of an employee shall be made by the supervisor to whom the performance appraisal has been delegated and approved by the Administrative Authority.

28.C.2. Essential functions scores and any comments may be altered or eliminated after the completion of the appraisal by the supervisor if approved and requested by the Administrative Authority.

28.C.3. A copy of the performance appraisal shall be provided to the employee. An appraisal meeting shall be held between the evaluator and the employee. The Administrative Authority may elect to attend the meeting. All participants shall sign the performance appraisal cover page. The employee's signature on the performance appraisal cover page, or electronic acknowledgement through the performance appraisal software, shall indicate that the employee has seen the appraisal, but not necessarily that the employee agrees with the content.

28.D. Employee Request for Review An employee may request a review of the appraisal in writing to the Administrative Authority within 5 business days after the appraisal meeting. The Administrative Authority shall review the appraisal, soliciting input from the party's direct supervisor, as deemed appropriate.

The Administrative Authority shall render a decision in writing within 30 calendar days after receipt of the request for review, which shall be final and shall not be subject to the appeal or review procedures set forth in these rules.

28.D.1. An employee whose performance appraisal is completed by the Administrative Authority may request a review of the appraisal in writing to the next line of authority within 5 business days after the performance appraisal meeting. If no next line of authority exists, the employee may request a review by the Director of Human Resources. The Director of Human Resources shall review the appraisal and may provide recommendations to the Administrative Authority within 30 calendar days after receipt of the request for review. This review shall be final and shall not be subject to the appeal or review procedures set forth in these rules.

Classified employees, except for those employees found under Colorado Judicial Department Personnel [Rule 35.B.](#), may file a request for review of their performance appraisal for the following reasons:

- a. The performance appraisal comments could be construed as discriminatory in nature;
- b. A certified employee was placed on performance probation as a result of a score of 2.75 or below;
- c. The employee did not receive a performance appraisal;
- d. No comments were provided in order to substantiate the numerical scores given;
- e. Performance activity that is documented in a performance appraisal which did not occur during the performance appraisal period in which the employee was to be evaluated.

28.E. Effect of Appraisal

28.E.1. Satisfactory Appraisal If a classified employee's overall performance rating is 3.0 or above on the annual performance appraisal, the employee's performance shall be considered satisfactory.

28.E.2. Unsatisfactory Appraisal

28.E.2.a. Employees who receive a performance rating of 2.76-2.99 shall be considered unsatisfactory. Employees scoring 2.75 or below shall be placed on performance probation for a period of 90 calendar days. The employee's performance shall be re-evaluated by the supervisor, with final approval of the appraisal by the Administrative Authority at the conclusion of the 90-calendar day probationary period. An employee on performance probation retains their status as a certified employee during the performance probation period.

28.E.2.b. If at the end of the period of performance probation a certified employee's performance is evaluated as 2.75 or below, the employee shall be subject to corrective or disciplinary action.

28.F. Performance Documentation The performance appraisal cover page shall be placed in the employee's personnel file. All other reports provided to the employee are for the employee and supervisor's purposes of professional development and shall not be placed in the personnel file. The performance appraisal shall be stored in the Colorado Judicial Department Performance Management System and shall be considered a part of the employee's personnel file.

Rule 29 – Corrective & Disciplinary Actions

29.A. Responsibility

29.A.1. The responsibility for administering corrective and disciplinary actions shall be vested in the Administrative Authority. As the foremost Administrative Authority for the Judicial Department, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may take corrective or disciplinary action over any employee within the Judicial Department, consistent with these rules. At-will employees, including those listed under [Rule 35.B.](#), are not subject to the procedures for corrective or disciplinary action set forth in this rule.

29.A.2. In determining whether to administer a corrective or disciplinary action, the Administrative Authority may consider the nature, extent, seriousness and effect of the act, error or omission committed; the type and frequency of previous undesirable behavior; the period of time that has elapsed since a prior offensive act; the previous performance appraisal of the employee; an assessment of information obtained from the employee; and any mitigating circumstances. The Administrative Authority will also consult with the Human Resources Division before administering any corrective or disciplinary action.

29.B. Corrective Action

29.B.1. A corrective action is a written warning, reprimand or censure which is taken to correct and improve an employee's job performance or behavior, and which does not affect the employee's current pay, status or tenure.

29.B.2. Actions may be administered for the causes listed [Rule 29.D.1.](#) of this rule.

29.B.3. Corrective actions may be administered concurrently with disciplinary actions.

29.B.4. Except for those employees listed in [Rule 35.B.](#), prior to administering a corrective action the Administrative Authority shall meet with the employee involved to present information regarding the reasons for considering corrective action and to give the employee the opportunity to respond or present mitigating evidence. This meeting is not a formal hearing and there shall be no right to legal counsel or other any other representative.

29.B.5. A corrective action shall be in writing and shall contain the following information:

- a. The area(s) of needed improvement;
- b. The specific corrective action being imposed, and the reasons for its imposition, including specific details of the offense and policies or rules that were violated;
- c. The remedial step(s) the employee must take to make the improvement(s);
- d. The time allotted to the employee to make the improvement(s);
- e. The consequences the employee will face for failure to improve;
- f. The signature of the Administrative Authority administering the corrective action;
- g. The signature of the employee acknowledging receipt of the corrective action.

29.B.6. A signed copy of the corrective action, if available, shall be placed in the employee's personnel file. A copy shall also be forwarded to the Director of Human Resources.

29.B.7. The corrective action may, at the discretion of the Administrative Authority, be removed from the employee's personnel file after a period of 2 years of satisfactory performance following a corrective action, including satisfactory performance in the areas identified in the corrective action, upon written request of the employee. A corrective action may contain a statement that the action may be removed from the employee's personnel file after a specified period of time less than 2 years if the employee satisfactorily complies with the terms of the corrective action. A copy of any corrective action removed from an employee's personnel file may not be a basis for any subsequent corrective or disciplinary action but may be considered as evidence that the employee was on notice of the problems identified therein. Any removed corrective action shall be clearly marked as such and maintained, along with the request for removal, by the Administrative Authority in the Personnel Records System. The copy of the corrective action on file in the Human Resources Division will not be removed upon the same circumstances.

29.B.8. The decision of the Administrative Authority with regard to corrective actions is final and is not subject to the appeal or review procedures set forth in these rules.

29.C. Disciplinary Action

29.C.1. A disciplinary action is an action taken to penalize an employee for an offensive act or poor job performance. A disciplinary action adversely affects the current pay, status or tenure of the employee, and may include suspension, change in position or job classification, dismissal, or any other appropriate action affecting the current pay, status or tenure of an employee.

29.C.2. Disciplinary actions may be administered concurrently with corrective actions and may be administered whether or not any corrective action has been taken prior to the disciplinary action.

29.C.3. The disciplinary action of dismissal may be administered whether or not disciplinary action of a lesser nature was taken prior to the dismissal.

29.C.4. Disciplinary actions may be administered for causes listed [Rule 29.D.1.](#)

29.C.5. Except for those employees listed in [Rule 35.B.](#), prior to administering a disciplinary action, the Administrative Authority shall issue a pre-disciplinary action letter and schedule a meeting with the employee involved to present information regarding the reasons for considering discipline and to give the employee an opportunity to respond or to present mitigating evidence. This meeting is not a formal hearing; however, the participants shall have the right to be represented by legal counsel at the employee's own expense, but no other representative, in accordance with [Rule 24.](#) A 10-calendar day notification period shall be provided to the employee before a pre-disciplinary meeting can be held. If the employee chooses, the employee may respond in writing rather than attend the meeting. Any written response shall be received by the Administrative Authority by the scheduled meeting time.

29.C.6. If the Administrative Authority is contemplating a disciplinary action but reasonable efforts to notify the employee of the pre-disciplinary meeting fail, the Administrative Authority shall send the pre-disciplinary action letter and notice of meeting to the last known email and/or mailing address of the employee indicating the possible need to administer disciplinary action and the reasons, therefore. If the employee fails to appear at the pre-disciplinary meeting or respond in writing by the scheduled meeting time, the Administrative Authority may proceed with the disciplinary action.

29.C.7. If disciplinary action is imposed, the Administrative Authority shall advise the employee in writing. The notice shall include:

- a. The specific disciplinary action being imposed, and the reasons for its imposition, including specific details of the offense;
- b. The remedial action to be taken, if any;
- c. Notification that a second disciplinary action will result in termination, if appropriate; and
- d. A statement of the employee's right, if any, to appeal the disciplinary action, including the time limit in which an appeal must be filed, and the name and address of the person with whom it is to be filed;
- e. The signature of the Administrative Authority administering the disciplinary action;
- f. The signature of the employee acknowledging receipt of the disciplinary action.

29.C.8. One copy of the disciplinary action notice shall be placed in the employee's personnel file and shall not be removed. A copy shall also be forwarded to the Director of Human Resources.

29.C.9. Except for the employees listed in [Rule 35.B.](#), an employee who has received a disciplinary action pursuant to this rule may request review of the action as provided in [Rule 35.](#)

29.D. Causes for Corrective or Disciplinary Action

29.D.1. Corrective or disciplinary action may be administered for causes, which shall include but not be limited to:

- a. Failure to comply with requirements for acceptable job performance.
- b. Misconduct, which includes, but is not limited to, violation of any department or local rule, procedure or policy.
- c. Insubordination.
- d. Failure or inability to perform duties assigned. For purposes of this rule, inability to perform duties assigned does not include inability for physical or mental reasons, which is covered by [Rule 32.](#)
- e. Leave without pay without the proper authorization of the Administrative Authority, or inappropriate use of paid leave for a non-medically certified absence, if applicable.
- f. Violation of any federal, state or local criminal code when such offense adversely affects the employee's ability or fitness to perform duties assigned or may have an adverse effect on the Judicial Department if the employee continues such employment. Any corrective or disciplinary action imposed under this section shall be in addition to suspension imposed under [Rule 29.E.](#)
- g. False statement of any material fact, or practice or attempted practice of deception or fraud, including such misconduct occurring in the application, examination, or interview process for employment.
- h. Violation of any Colorado Judicial Department rule, policy, or Chief Justice Directive including, but not limited to, [Chief Justice Directive 07-01, Electronic Communications Usage Policy: Technical, Security, and System Management Concerns.](#)

29.D.2. The employee shall be dismissed upon conviction of any felony. Conviction shall include a plea of no contest (nolo contendere) or acceptance of a deferred sentence.

29.E. Suspension of Employees under Disciplinary Investigation or Charged with a Crime

29.E.1. Notification An employee who is arrested or charged with any felony, any misdemeanor, or any traffic offense involving drugs or alcohol, or petty offense involving drugs or alcohol, shall notify their Administrative Authority within 3 business days of being arrested or charged. Within 3 business days, the employee must notify the Administrative Authority of any updates to the charges, court dates, status of the case, and upon final resolution of any filed charges.

29.E.1.a. Suspension An employee charged with a felony shall be suspended and allowed to use accrued paid time off from the date of the suspension. Employees charged with a misdemeanor, or traffic offense involving drugs or alcohol, or petty offense involving drugs or alcohol may be suspended at the Administrative Authority's discretion dependent upon the type of work the employee performs and the impact of the evidence presented in the underlying charge on the employee's ability to perform in the position. An employee shall be allowed to use accrued paid time off from the date of the charge. After the exhaustion of paid time off, the employee shall be informed of the exhaustion of all paid time off and placed on leave without pay pending the outcome of the action, including any appeal, or may separately be subject to corrective or disciplinary action. If the employee is not convicted, and if the employee has not otherwise been dismissed pursuant to the procedures of these rules, the employee shall be restored to the position and granted full pay and service credit for the period of suspension. If the employee is convicted, the employee shall not be compensated for the period of suspension. Conviction includes any plea or finding of guilt, including a plea of no contest (*nolo contendere*) or acceptance of a deferred judgment and sentence. If the charges are dismissed and the employee has not separated from employment, the employee shall be compensated for the period of suspension and any used paid time off during the suspension shall be restored to the employee's accruals.

29.E.2. An employee may be given administrative leave with pay in accordance with [Rule 26.C.](#)

29.F. Corrective and Disciplinary Action Limitations

29.F.1. An employee may not be corrected or disciplined more than once for a single specific act or violation but may be corrected or disciplined for each additional act or violation of the same or similar nature.

29.F.2. No more than 2 corrective actions shall be imposed on an employee in any consecutive 12-month period. Disciplinary action shall be taken for any further violation or offense during the same period.

29.F.3. Suspension of an employee without pay for the purpose of disciplinary action shall be limited to 30 calendar days, except as follows:

- a. If the board or hearing officer reverses a dismissal, but finds valid justification for the imposition of a disciplinary action, the board or hearing officer may substitute a suspension for the period of time up to the time of the decision;
- b. In a case of suspension or administrative leave pursuant [Rule 29.E.](#), the period of suspension is not limited.

PART 9

SEPARATION FROM SERVICE

Rule 30 – Resignations

30.A. Resignation Procedure

30.A.1. In order to resign, an employee shall submit a written resignation to the supervisor or the Administrative Authority at least 10 working days prior to the date the resignation is to be effective.

30.A.2. The Administrative Authority may for good cause accept a lesser period of written notice than required by [Rule 30.A.1.](#)

30.A.3. Failure of an employee without good cause to submit a resignation in accordance with [Rule 30.A.1.](#) may result in the separation being administered as a dismissal.

30.A.4. Either the Administrative Authority or the employee may request an exit interview.

30.A.5. The effective date of resignation shall be deemed to be the employee's last day at work unless a different date is determined by agreement between the Administrative Authority and the employee.

30.B. Withdrawal of Resignation At the discretion of the Administrative Authority, the employee may for good cause withdraw the resignation at any time prior to its effective date.

30.C. Resignation While under Disciplinary Action An employee who resigns in lieu of disciplinary action or while under suspension or while awaiting disciplinary action shall forfeit all rights to any appeal or review concerning the suspension or disciplinary action.

30.D. Absence Without Approved Leave An employee who is absent without approved leave for a period of 3 or more consecutive scheduled working days may, at the discretion of the Administrative Authority, be deemed to have resigned at the close of working hours on the 3rd day.

30.E. Reinstatement

30.E.1. If within 180-calendar days following resignation or involuntary layoff, a certified employee who resigned for non-disciplinary reasons or an employee subject to involuntary layoff in accordance to [Rule 31](#) is hired back into the same job classification in which the employee was employed at the time of the resignation or involuntary layoff, the employee shall have status as a reinstated employee, and shall regain the certification to that job classification.

30.E.2. For a reinstated employee the rate of compensation shall be governed by provisions of [Rule 10.B.](#), length of service date shall be established in accordance with [Rule 36.A.64.](#), and paid time off shall be earned and accrued in accordance with [Rule 26.A.1.d.](#)

Rule 31 – Staff Reduction

31.A. Separation by Layoff A classified employee may be involuntarily separated from service in the classified system because of reorganization due to budgetary considerations or events due to documented lack of funds, lack of work, or reorganization.

31.B. Announcement of Layoff The State Court Administrator, or designee, at any time may announce a need for layoffs for any district. When the State Court Administrator, or designee, has determined the budget amount, or number or job classes to be abolished, reduced, or vacated, the Administrative Authority shall administer any resulting layoff of employees in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

31.C. Establishment of Layoff Plan Review and Approval Upon the announcement for the need for layoffs, the Administrative Authority, or designee, must submit a layoff plan to the Human Resources Division for review. The Human Resources Division shall ensure coordination of information with other divisions at the State Court Administrator's Office, including obtaining approval by the State Court Administrator, or designee. Prior to conducting a layoff of any position, the Administrative Authority, or designee, must receive layoff plan approval from the State Court Administrator, or designee. Notification of layoff to employees may only be announced after final approval of the layoff plan by the State Court Administrator, or designee. Layoff plans for Offices of the State Court Administrator shall be submitted to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court for final review and approval.

31.D. Administration of Layoff When the State Court Administrator, or designee, has determined the budget dollar amount, or number or job classes to be abolished, reduced, or vacated, the Administrative Authority shall administer any resulting layoff of employees in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

The administration of layoffs shall occur in order as below. If the reduction of employees affected by [Rule 31.E.](#) sufficiently reduces the number of positions required, transfer of a classified employee from one district to another district may occur in order to redistribute staff statewide and subject to funding.

If further reductions are required after layoffs described in [Rule 31.E.](#), procedures in [Rule 31.F.](#) shall be followed in any district.

31.E. Voluntary Separation Incentives (VSI) and Severance Pay A Voluntary Separation Incentive (VSI) or Severance Pay are discretionary payments or agreements that may be offered pursuant to [Rule 33](#), when a layoff may happen or has happened due to budgetary considerations or events upon documented lack of funds, lack of work, or reorganization.

31.F. Priorities for Involuntary Layoffs When the State Court Administrator, or designee, has announced the need for layoffs, and if further reductions are required after reductions described in [Rule 31.E.](#), they shall occur in the following order:

31.F.1. Employees issued a disciplinary or corrective actions within 24 months from the date the State Court Administrator, or designee, announces the need for layoffs. Employees shall be laid off in the following order:

- a. Two or more disciplinary actions
- b. One disciplinary action and one or more corrective actions
- c. Two or more corrective actions

31.F.2. Employees currently on Performance Probation as defined in [Rule 28.E.2.](#)

31.F.3. Employees who were issued a score of 2.75 or below on both of the 2 most recent performance appraisals completed in accordance with [Rule 28.C.](#) beginning with the employee with the lowest 2-year average score.

31.F.4. Employees not affected by the provisions of [Rules 31.F.1. - 31.F.3.](#) shall be subject to layoff based on their retention scores as calculated in accordance with this rule based on a formula taking into consideration an employee's job performance, the employee's length of service and group assignment. All non-grant contract employees, term limited employees, and probationary employees in an affected class and location identified for layoff in this rule must be displaced before certified employees as part of secondary layoffs.

Employees shall be laid off in the following order:

- a. Non-grant funded contract employees
- b. Term Limited Employees
- c. Probationary Employees
- d. Certified Employees

For the purposes of this section, grant contract employees and grant term limited employees are defined as being paid from non-judicial state agency granted funds, federal grants or other non-judicial grantors.

31.F.5. Special Qualifications An employee filling a position with special qualifications as approved by the State Court Administrator, or designee, shall not be laid off. An exemption based on special qualifications must be preapproved on an individual basis and recorded by the State Court Administrator, or designee. No exemption may be given to employees who would be affected by the provisions of [Rules 31.F.1. – 31.F.4.](#)

31.G. Reinstatement After Involuntary Layoff Employees returning within 180 days after Involuntary Layoff will be reinstated pursuant to [Rule 30.E.](#)

31.H. Calculating Retention Scores A retention score will be generated for each employee in a designated affected group and titled "retention score" using a calculation developed by the Human Resources Division and approved for statewide use by the State Court Administrator, or designee.

31.H.1. The retention score formula shall be weighted at 75% performance and 25% length of service time band. Retention scores shall be calculated by the Human Resources Division.

31.H.1.a. All employees affected by the layoff shall be notified by the Administrative Authority, or designee, of their individual retention score and how the score was calculated after the submission of the final layoff plans to the State Court Administrator or designee.

31.H.1.b. Employees who occupy more than one position shall have a retention score calculated for each position.

31.H.1.c. The formula used for determining retention scores is a matter within the discretion of the State Court Administrator, or designee, and not subject to appeal or review. Employees shall be given a minimum of 10 calendar days to review and either confirm or appeal their retention score with the

Human Resources Division. An employee may appeal a retention score to the Human Resources Director who shall make a final determination within five calendar days of the appeal.

31.H.2. Time Bands and Length of Service For the purpose of determining retention scores, an employee will receive credit for length of service based on time bands. Length of service shall be counted from the employee's effective date of initial employment, including time spent on contract, less any periods of unpaid leave, excluding FMLA leave without pay, FAMILI leave without pay, workers' compensation leave, furlough leave, and qualified military leave. Time between the date of separation and reinstatement shall be counted as continuous employment. Any time between a date of separation and reinstatement shall be counted as leave without pay. Only one length of service date shall be calculated for each employee.

31.H.2.a. A part-time employee shall have length of service and assignment to a time band computed as an equivalent amount of full-time service.

31.H.2.b. Veteran's preference shall be awarded to eligible employee's length of service time band. An honorably discharged veteran who has served less than 20 years in active military service and is eligible for veteran's preference under section 15(3) of article XII of the Colorado Constitution, shall be given length of service credit up to 10 years for time served in the military which shall be added to the length of service calculation used to determine the employee's retention score.

In order to receive credit, the veteran must have been separated under honorable conditions and served for purposes other than training, served in any branch of the armed forces of the United States during any period of any declared war, any undeclared war, other armed hostilities against an armed foreign enemy, served on active duty in any such branch in any campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge is authorized. To confirm the validity of veteran status and receive preferential treatment, employees must provide DD214 documentation. In addition, individuals identified as part of one of the categories listed below shall receive the same preference:

31.H.2.b.i. Employees who, because of disability incurred in the line of duty, are receiving monetary compensation or disability retired benefits by reason of public laws administered by the Department of Defense or the Veterans Administration, or any successor thereto; or

31.H.2.b.ii. Employees who are the surviving spouse of any person who was or would have been entitled to additional points under [Rule 15.A.3.d](#) or [Rule 15.A.3.d.i](#), but who died during such service or as a result of service-connected cause while on active duty in any such branch, other than for training purposes.

31.H.2.c. Time Band Assignment Length of service dates shall be assigned to a time band for the purposes of calculating retention scores as follows:

Time Band 1	1.00-1.99 Years of Service	1 point
Time Band 2	2.00-5.99 Years of Service	2 points
Time Band 3	6.00-9.99 Years of Service	3 points
Time Band 4	10.00-14.99 Years of Service	4 points
Time Band 5	15.00-19.99 Years of Service	5 points
Time Band 6	20 or more Years of Service	6 points

31.H.3. Performance Scores For the purpose of calculating retention scores, a performance score shall be calculated for each employee based on the 2 most recent performance appraisal scores as indicated on the most recent pay for performance calculators certified by the PMT. If the employee has

been employed less than 2 performance cycles, then their score shall be equal to their most recent performance appraisal score. If the employee was eligible for a performance appraisal and no appraisal was completed pursuant to [Rule 28](#), the Administrative Authority, or designee, will conduct a performance appraisal. When no performance score has been given because the employee is a probationary employee, and a tie occurs in length of service between 2 or more employees in the same group, the supervisor(s) shall complete an interim performance appraisal. The interim performance appraisal shall be used to calculate the retention score. The interim performance appraisal shall be considered final and not subject to appeal.

31.I. Formation of Groups for Purposes of Layoff The Administrative Authority for the district shall create groups for the purpose of conducting layoffs. The Administrative Authority may choose to use more than one or all of the following criteria for establishing groups:

- District
- Location – defined as the physical address in the district
- Affected job classification – defined by job description
- Supervisor – defined by the person appraisal performance for a group of employees
- Business Operation – defined as a specific area of work

31.I.1. The Administrative Authority, or designee, shall confirm employee retention scores calculated by the Human Resources Division, assign employees with retention scores to groups, and determine to what extent each group shall be affected by layoff based on retention score.

31.I.2. Employees shall be laid off in reverse order of retention score by group. Should a tie exist between the retention score of a veteran and non-veteran employee in the same group, the non-veteran employee shall be laid off first. Should a tie exist between 2-non-veteran employees, an interim appraisal shall be completed. The employee scoring lowest on the interim appraisal shall be laid off first. The Administrative Authority, or designee, shall consider all options regarding layoffs and shall finalize district layoff plan for submittal to the State Court Administrator, or designee, for final approval.

31.J. Notification to Employee The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall notify any employee scheduled for layoff at least 30 calendar days in advance of the effective date of the layoffs. All employees affected by layoff shall be notified by in person delivery. If it is infeasible to meet with the affected employee in person, they may be notified electronically in addition to sending notification via email followed by certified mail.

31.K. Final Staff Reduction Plan The Administrative Authority, or designee, shall submit a final staff reduction plan that identifies the actual actions taken as part of staff reduction to the State Court Administrator.

Rule 32 – Accommodation for Mental or Physical Impairments

32.A. Any employee requesting an accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) for a physical or mental impairment shall provide the Administrative Authority with an ADA Medical Certification addressing the nature of any limitations the employee may have in performing their essential function(s) and the requested accommodation(s). The medical certification shall be provided on a form made available by the State Court Administrator, or designee.

32.B. If an employee requests an accommodation on the basis of a physical or mental impairment, the Administrative Authority shall engage in an interactive process with the employee to:

1. Analyze and define the essential function(s) of the position;
2. Obtain information from the employee’s medical treatment provider or from an independent medical examiner in order to determine the extent of the impairment and how the impairment limits the employee’s ability to perform the essential function(s) of the position;
3. Consider any reasonable accommodation(s) that would enable the employee to continue to perform the essential function(s) of the job without presenting any undue hardship to the Judicial Department;
 - a. Leave as a form of accommodation under the ADA may be granted by the Administrative Authority, or designee, for an employee’s own serious health condition as set forth in the [Leave as a Form of Accommodation Guidelines](#).
4. Determine which accommodation(s) can and will be approved, if any. If no reasonable accommodation can be made in the employee’s current position, the Administrative Authority shall consider reassignment to a vacant position for which the employee is qualified, with or without reasonable accommodation.
5. Within 30 calendar days after meeting with the employee, or at a later date with the agreement of the employee, the Administrative Authority shall notify the employee whether an approved reasonable accommodation can be made that will allow the employee to continue to work for the Judicial Department. If no reasonable accommodation is available or if an accommodation cannot be made without imposing undue hardship to the Judicial Department, the Administrative Authority may consider termination of the employee’s employment in accordance with the procedures of this rule.

32.C. Prior to rendering a decision regarding the employee's status, the Administrative Authority shall consult with the State Court Administrator, or designee, and review all medical considerations and any federal and state laws and Judicial Department rules that may affect the employee, including but not limited to workers’ compensation, FMLA leave, FAMI leave, and short/long-term disability. The Administrative Authority, in conjunction with the State Court Administrator, or designee, shall determine whether the employee is affected by any of these regulations.

32.D. If the employee cannot return to work with or without reasonable accommodation and all protected leave has been exhausted, the Administrative Authority may terminate the employment after consultation with the State Court Administrator, or designee. The employee may appeal such decision pursuant to the review procedures set forth in [Rule 35](#).

Rule 33 – Post-Employment Compensation

33.A. Post-Employment Compensation Any compensation that may be given to an employee, including salary, benefits, and leave, after termination of the employee's employment or after termination of the performance of actual services in a classified position if such compensation was not earned prior to termination of the employment, or performance of actual services. Regardless of the reason for separation, the amount of total post-employment compensation authorized by a District shall not exceed the limits of this rule.

33.A.1. Post-Employment Compensation Limits Any post-employment compensation payment and other benefits shall not exceed an amount equal to 1 week of an employee's salary for every year of service, up to 18 weeks. Post-employment compensation cannot occur prior to employee separation date.

33.B. Voluntary Separation Incentive (VSI) A Voluntary Separation Incentive is an agreement that may be offered to certified and at-will (non-probationary) employees in good standing as defined by [Rule 36](#), as a result of layoff pursuant to [Rule 31](#). Any compensation under a VSI is considered post-employment compensation. The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall establish a VSI plan before a district begins any post-employment compensation discussions or make any offers to employees.

33.B.1. Requirements for Voluntary Separation Incentive (VSI)

33.B.1.a. Once a VSI plan has been established pursuant to [Rule 31](#), the Administrative Authority shall submit in writing any VSI requests for their district to the State Court Administrator for review and approval. VSI's submitted for employees of the Office of the State Court Administrator shall be submitted to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court for review and approval. All VSI plans submitted are subject to review and approval by Director of Financial Services and General Counsel.

33.B.1.b. VSI plans submitted for approval shall include a cost analysis of savings to the Judicial Department that must be completed and submitted in writing to the State Court Administrator prior to final authorization of VSI.

33.B.1.c. All VSI contract language must be approved by the State Court Administrator, or designee, prior to the contract being executed between the employee and the district and before payment of any post-employment compensation. Contract language and other requirements will be outlined in the VSI Plan document that will be provided by the State Court Administrator, or designee, at the time VSI's are deemed appropriate. A district must use the same contract terms for all eligible employees in their district during the same layoff period.

33.B.2. Types of Incentives A VSI may include but is not limited to payment towards the continuation of health benefits, and/or post-employment compensation.

Post-employment compensation shall be contingent upon an employee's waiver of retention and reinstatement rights but waiving those rights does not affect the employee's eligibility for rehire.

33.B.2.a. Any post-employment compensation payment and other incentives as part of a VSI shall not exceed an amount equal to 1 week of an employee's salary for every year of service, up to 18 weeks per [Rule 33.A.1](#). Any additional limitations shall be established and published by the State

Court Administrator, taking into consideration prevailing market practice and other budget factors at the time of determination that VSI are deemed appropriate.

33.C. Severance Pay Employees who receive notification of layoff pursuant to [Rule 31.K](#), shall be separated from employment as of the day of notification but shall be paid their regular rate of pay at the time of notification and the value of any benefits they would have received for the time period listed in [Rule 31.K](#). Any Severance Pay is considered as part of total post-employment pay an employee is eligible to receive for pursuant to [Rule 33.A.1](#).

PART 10

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Rule 34 – Alternative Dispute Resolution

34.A. General Provisions Disputes should be resolved at the lowest level and as informally as possible. Parties are encouraged to use alternative dispute resolution methods described in section B of this rule in an attempt to reach early resolution.

34.B. Alternative Dispute Resolution

34.B.1. All employees are encouraged to address conflicts directly and as informally as possible. This can include the following:

- a. Meet one-on-one to discuss the conflict;
- b. Meet with the other party and supervisor(s)/manager(s) to discuss the conflict; or
- c. Meet with the other party and a third neutral party to discuss the conflict.

34.B.2. If attempts to resolve the conflict in section B.1. of this rule are unsuccessful, either party may request mediation through their Administrative Authority, Human Resources or the Colorado Judicial Department Mediation Program. The parties may choose not to participate in the mediation if the dispute involves allegations of a violation of the Judicial Department's Anti-Harassment and Anti-Discrimination or Non-Violent Workplace Policy.

34.B.3. The State Court Administrator, or designee, shall establish a Judicial Department Mediation Program with standards and procedures that describe the program.

Rule 35 – Review of Disciplinary Action or Involuntary Termination Due to Mental or Physical Disability

35.A. Board of Review

35.A.1. Composition The Judicial Department Personnel Board of Review shall be composed of 8 members appointed by the Chief Justice: an Appellate Court Justice or Judge; a District Judge other than a Chief Judge; a County Judge other than a Presiding Judge in a multi-judge county Court; a Court Executive; a Chief Probation Officer; a non-management administrative employee; a probation employee and a court employee not within the management occupational group. The Chief Justice shall designate a Board Chairperson. The term of each Board Member shall be 3 years.

35.A.2. Quorum At least 5 of the 8 Board Members shall be present or actively participate in any decision of the Board.

35.A.2.a. Vacancies Vacancies on the Board of Review shall be filled by the Chief Justice for any unexpired term.

35.A.3. Disqualification When a matter comes before the Board involving an employee from the court or office of one of the Board Members, the Board Member shall not participate in the appeal. The remaining Board Members shall conduct the appeal provided they constitute a quorum. When the Chairperson deems it necessary, they may request that the Chief Justice appoint temporary Board Members to replace disqualified Members.

35.A.4. Jurisdiction and Subpoena Power Except as provided [Rule 35.B.1.](#) of this rule, the Board shall have jurisdiction over appeals of disciplinary actions pursuant to [Rule 29](#), and involuntary terminations pursuant to [Rule 32](#). The Board shall have no authority to review other actions affecting employees. Any Board Member shall have the power to administer oaths and to issue subpoenas duces tecum as may be needed for carrying out the duties and responsibilities required by this rule.

35.A.5. Standard of Review An action of an Administrative Authority which is appealable to the Board pursuant to this rule may be reversed or modified on appeal by the Board only if there is a finding that the action was arbitrary, capricious, or contrary to rule or law.

35.A.6. Decisions All decisions of the Board shall be final and binding on all parties and are not subject to appeal or review procedures set forth in these rules.

35.A.7. Hearing Officer The Board may appoint 1 or more hearing officers, who shall be attorneys who have practiced law in Colorado for at least 5 years, or a senior judge, to conduct hearings in appealed cases. A hearing officer may be appointed for a 2-year term to handle such cases as the Board may refer to such officer during the term. The hearing officer shall be compensated on the basis of actual time spent on Board matters at a rate to be established by the Board, in addition to reimbursement for actual expenses incurred.

35.A.8. Appeals shall be limited specifically to the circumstances described [Rule 35.A.5.](#)

35.B. Limitation on Review

35.B.1. The following at-will employees do not have appeal rights, except for those appeals involving allegations of harassment, discrimination or retaliation in violation of the Colorado Judicial Department's Anti-Harassment and Anti-Discrimination Policy, federal or state law. If such allegations exist, the employee may petition the Board of Review for a discretionary hearing at the time of the filing of the appeal.

- a. Appellate Law Clerks;
- b. Chief of Staff to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals
- c. Chief Probation Officers;
- d. Chief Staff Attorneys;
- e. Clerk and Court Executive of the Court of Appeals;
- f. Clerk and Court Executive of the Supreme Court;
- g. Counsel to the Office of the Chief Justice;
- h. Court Executives;
- i. Division Directors of the State Court Administrator's Office;
- j. Employees serving a probationary period;
- k. Employees suspended pursuant to [Rule 29.E](#);
- l. Employees who resign pursuant to [Rule 30.C](#);
- m. General Counsel;
- n. Law Clerks;
- o. Legal Research Attorneys;
- p. Legislative Liaison;
- q. Magistrates;
- r. Reporter of Decisions;
- s. State Court Administrator;
- t. Supervising Legal Research Attorneys;
- u. Supreme Court Librarian;
- v. Term Limited Employees; and
- w. Water Referees

35.C. Appeal Procedures

35.C.1. Timely Filing

35.C.1.a. An employee seeking an appeal of the Administrative Authority's decision, which is within the jurisdiction of the Board shall file a written or emailed notice of appeal with the Board Chairperson. Use of the Judicial Department's standard appeal form is required. The employee shall transmit copies of the appeal to the Administrative Authority whose action is the subject of the appeal and to the State Court Administrator. An appeal is timely filed with the Board if it is received in the office of the Board Chairperson within 15 calendar days from the date of the written decision of disciplinary action which is the subject of the appeal. If the 15th calendar day falls on a weekend or legal state holiday, the time period will be extended to the next regular business day.

35.C.1.b. Any appeal not received within the time limits shall be denied, except that the Board Chairperson may extend the time for filing an appeal upon a finding of good cause. "Good cause" for the purpose of this rule, is defined as any cause, not attributable to the appealing employee's act or omission, which in the judgment of the Board Chairperson requires that the time for filing an appeal be extended. The decision of the Board Chairperson whether to accept such an appeal shall be final.

35.C.1.c. Right to Representation The employee shall be entitled to legal counsel at the employee's own expense. The Administrative Authority whose action is complained of may be represented by the General Counsel of the Judicial Department or other counsel.

35.C.1.d. Content of Appeal The appeal shall state in clear language and in sufficient detail:

- i. The employee's name, address and telephone number, the name, address, and telephone number of the employee's representative, if any;
- ii. The specific action being appealed, attaching a copy of the written notice of action;
- iii. The effective date of the action being appealed;
- iv. The name, title and business address of the Administrative Authority whose action is being appealed;
- v. A specific and concise statement giving the reason for the appeal, including a statement identifying the reasons the employee believes the action taken was arbitrary, capricious or contrary to rule or law, and the relief requested.

35.D. Discretionary Appeals Procedures

35.D.1. Timely Filing

35.D.1.a. An employee seeking an appeal of the Administrative Authority's decision, pursuant to [Rule 35.B.1.](#), which is within the jurisdiction of the Board shall file a written notice of appeal with the Board Chairperson. Use of the Judicial Department's standard appeal form is required. The employee shall transmit copies of the appeal to the Administrative Authority whose action is the subject of the appeal and to the State Court Administrator. An appeal is timely filed with the Board if it is received in the office of the Board Chairperson within 15 calendar days from the date of the written decision of disciplinary action which is the subject of the appeal. If the 15th calendar day falls on a weekend or legal state holiday, the time period will be extended to the next regular business day.

35.D.1.b. Any appeal not received within the time limits shall be denied, except that the Board Chairperson may extend the time for filing an appeal upon a finding of good cause. "Good cause" for the purpose of this rule, is defined as any cause, not attributable to the appealing employee's act or omission, which in the judgment of the Board Chairperson requires that the time for filing an appeal be extended. The decision of the Board Chairperson whether to accept such an appeal shall be final.

35.D.1.c. Right to Representation The employee shall be entitled to legal counsel at the employee's own expense. The Administrative Authority whose action is complained of may be represented by the General Counsel of the Judicial Department or other counsel.

35.D.1.d. Content of Appeal The appeal shall state in clear language and in sufficient detail:

- i. The employee's name, address and telephone number, the name, address, and telephone number of the employee's representative, if any;
- ii. The specific action being appealed, attaching a copy of the written notice of action;
- iii. The effective date of the action being appealed;
- iv. The name, title, and business address of the Administrative Authority whose action is being appealed;
- v. A specific and concise statement giving the reason for the appeal, including a statement showing evidence of harassment, discrimination or retaliation in violation of the Colorado Judicial Department's Anti-Harassment and Anti-Discrimination Policy, federal or state law.

35.E. Prehearing Procedures

35.E.1. Setting The Board shall assign the matter to a hearing officer who shall set the hearing to be commenced within 90 calendar days after the date of the filing of the appeal, with notice of the hearing being provided to the parties. The hearing officer may grant a continuance of the hearing but only for good cause shown. The hearing must be rescheduled to commence no later than 120 calendar days after the date of the filing of the appeal, unless all parties agree to a further extension beyond the 120 calendar days, but under no circumstances shall the hearing be rescheduled to be commenced more than 180 calendar days after the date of the filing of the appeal.

35.E.2. Setting of Discretionary Hearings Upon receipt of an appeal requesting a discretionary hearing pursuant to [Rule 35.B.1.](#), the respondent shall have 10 calendar days to file a response to the request for hearing. The Board Chairperson, or designee, shall review the issues and proposed evidence presented to determine whether a hearing is warranted and render a decision within 10 calendar days of receiving the response. If a hearing is granted, the matter shall be set with a hearing officer to be commenced within 45 calendar days after the Board's decision. The hearing officer may grant a continuance of the hearing but only for good cause shown. The hearing must be rescheduled to commence no later than 45 calendar days after the date of the filing of the appeal, unless all parties agree to a further extension beyond the 45 calendar days, but under no circumstances shall the hearing be rescheduled to be commenced more than 90 calendar days after the date of the filing of the appeal.

35.E.3. Motions The moving party shall file each original motion and 1 copy with the hearing officer and provide a copy to the other party. The responding party shall have 10 calendar days from the date of the filing to file a response to any substantive motion. If there is less than 10 calendar days before a scheduled hearing, the hearing officer may require a lesser amount of time for a response, or the responding party may provide a written or oral response at the hearing. If no response is filed, the motion may be accepted and deemed confessed.

35.E.4. Discovery Discovery through informal information requests is encouraged. Motions before the hearing officer with respect to discovery matters are discouraged. Requests for information, either informal or formal, must be submitted to the other party no later than 15 calendar days from the date of the issuance of the notice of hearing. Responses to all requests for information must be provided to the other party in writing within 15 calendar days of the request. All exchanges of information, including depositions, must be completed at least 10 calendar days prior to the scheduled hearing. Formal discovery is limited. Each party is limited to 2 depositions, 30 interrogatory questions, 10 requests for production of documents and 10 requests for admission. Either party may request additional formal discovery, but the hearing officer may grant such request only upon a showing that it is essential for the party's hearing preparation.

35.E.5. Informal Early Resolution Both parties are encouraged to make efforts to resolve an appeal before hearing. However, such effort to resolve the appeal does not constitute a waiver or modification of the time limits in this rule.

35.F. Hearing Procedures The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions and procedures prescribed by section 24-4-105(2023), as amended, and the hearing officer shall have the power granted therein, except that where the statutory provisions are in conflict with the provisions of these rules, these rules shall control.

35.F.1. Public Hearing The hearing shall be open to the public unless a closed hearing is requested by the employee or ordered by the hearing officer and shall be recorded verbatim either stenographically or electronically.

35.F.2. Prehearing Information Statement At least 20 calendar days before the scheduled hearing, both the employee and the Administrative Authority whose action is being appealed shall file with the hearing officer a Prehearing Information Statement. Any amendments shall be for good cause shown and must be filed at least ten calendar days before the scheduled hearing. A copy of the Prehearing Information Statement and any amendments shall be provided to the other party and the party's representative. Failure to identify a witness or exhibit in accordance with this rule may preclude its use at the hearing. Good cause for amending a Pre-Hearing Information Statement shall be based on a showing that the information and/or its significance to the issues in the case reasonably had not previously been known. The Pre-Hearing Information Statement shall include:

- a. A description of the circumstances resulting in the Administrative Authority taking the action being appealed;
- b. A statement of the issues to be presented;
- c. A statement of any admitted or undisputed facts;
- d. A statement of the disputed facts;
- e. A listing of relied upon legal authorities;
- f. A list of exhibits intended to be offered at the hearing and a copy of each exhibit;
- g. A list of witnesses who may be called to testify and a brief and general statement of the anticipated testimony of each witness; and
- h. For the employee, the requested remedy.

35.F.3. Conduct of the Hearing The hearing officer shall conduct the hearing and afford the parties an opportunity to introduce evidence, including testimony and statements of the complaining employee, the employee's representative, the person whose action is complained of, the Administrative Authority, their representatives, and other witnesses, and to cross-examine witnesses. The testimony shall be under oath or affirmation.

35.F.4. Application of Rules of Evidence Rules of evidence shall not be applied strictly, but the hearing officer shall exclude irrelevant or unduly repetitious evidence.

35.F.5. Burden of Proof The burden of proof is on the Administrative Authority to show that the Authority's actions were not arbitrary, capricious or contrary to rule or law.

35.F.6. Failure to Appear Failure, without good cause, of the complaining employee or the party's representative to appear at a scheduled hearing shall be deemed a withdrawal of the appeal, and the action of the Administrative Authority shall be final.

35.G. Decision of the Hearing Officer

35.G.1. Standard of Review Upon hearing the evidence and statements of the parties, after such deliberation as necessary, the hearing officer shall make findings and a decision on the issue of whether the action of the Administrative Authority complained of was arbitrary, capricious or contrary to rule or law, and what, if any, remedial action should be ordered, or whether the appeal should be dismissed or denied. The decision of the hearing officer shall be based on the preponderance of the evidence.

35.G.2. Timing of Decision The decision of the hearing officer shall be issued within 30 calendar days of the conclusion of the hearing.

35.G.3. Contents of Hearing Officer's Decision The hearing officer shall issue a written decision and serve a copy thereof on the Board and on the parties and their representatives by first class mail or email. The decision shall contain specific findings of fact and conclusions of law, recommendations for any remedial action required, and notification of the right of either party to appeal to the Board, including the time when an appeal must be filed and the name and address of the Board Chairperson. The written decision shall contain a certificate of mailing.

35.G.4. Finality of Hearing Officer's Decision Unless an appeal is filed within 15 calendar days after issuance of the decision by the hearing officer, the decision shall become the decision of the Board and shall be carried into effect. If an appeal is filed timely, the hearing officer's decision is not final and may not be given effect until the Board has decided the appeal.

35.H. Board Review of Hearing Officer's Decision Either party is entitled to appeal the decision of the appointed hearing officer to the Board. Such appeal shall be filed with the Appellate Court Judge or Justice serving as Board Chairperson. Such an appeal to the Board shall be in writing, setting forth in detail the reasons for the appeal, the specific findings of fact and/or conclusions of law of the hearing officer which are alleged to be improper, and the remedy being sought by the appealing party.

35.H.1. Time for Appeal A notice of appeal shall be filed with the Board Chairperson within 15 calendar days after the date of mailing the decision by the hearing officer. A copy of the notice of appeal also shall be provided to the other party and may be provided in an electronic format. The Board Chairperson may extend this time limit upon a finding of good cause as defined [Rule 35.C.1.b.](#) of this rule.

35.H.2. Contents of Notice of Appeal The notice of appeal shall contain in clear language and in sufficient detail:

- a. The employee's name, address and telephone number and the name address and telephone number of the employee's representative if any;
- b. The name, title, and business address of the Administrative Authority whose action is being appealed;
- c. A concise and specific statement of the errors or mistakes of the hearing officer which the appealing party claims are grounds for reversal or modification of the hearing officer's decision;
- d. A designation of those parts of the transcript of the hearing necessary to determine the appeal; and
- e. A copy of the hearing officer's decision shall be attached.

35.H.3. Transcript of Hearing The party appealing is responsible for making arrangements with the court reporter for transcription of the parts of the record designated in the notice of appeal and for paying the court reporter for transcribing the record so designated. The other party may designate portions of the record. That party is responsible for making arrangements with the court reporter for transcription of that part of the record and for paying the court reporter for transcribing that part of the record. Failure to designate a transcript shall be deemed a waiver of a transcript. In the absence of a transcript, the Board is bound by and cannot alter the findings of fact of the appointed hearing officer. The transcript shall be filed with the Board within 30 calendar days of filing of the notice of appeal and notice of such filing of the transcript shall be sent to the other party.

35.H.4. Briefing Schedule The original of all briefs shall be filed with the Board Chairperson and a copy shall be sent to the other party. The appellant shall file an opening brief not to exceed 20 pages with the Board Chairperson within 20-calendar days of the filing of the notice of appeal or the filing of the transcript, whichever date is later in time. The appellee shall file a response brief, not to exceed 20 pages within 10-calendar days of receipt of the appellant's opening brief. The appellant may file a reply brief not to exceed 10 pages, within 5 calendar days of receipt of the appellee's response brief. Parties are encouraged to submit their briefs in typewritten or computer-generated form, double spaced, and in type no smaller than a 12-point font size.

35.H.5. Board Decision

35.H.5.a. The Board shall review the record of the proceedings, including a transcript, if any, all relevant written representations, and the decision of the appointed hearing officer.

35.H.5.b. The Board, in its discretion, may afford the parties the opportunity to appear and present oral arguments.

35.H.5.c. The Board may affirm, modify or reverse the decision of the appointed hearing officer in conformity with the facts and the law or may remand the matter to the hearing officer for such further proceedings as it may direct. The findings of evidentiary fact, as distinguished from conclusions of law, made by the hearing officer shall not be set aside by the Board unless the evidentiary findings are contrary to the weight of the evidence. The Board's decision shall be based on majority vote of the Members present. In the event that a majority of the Board Members present do not agree to reverse or modify the decision of the appointed hearing officer, the decision of the appointed hearing officer shall be affirmed.

35.H.5.d. The Board will issue a written decision within 90 calendar days of its receipt of the appeal and transcript, if any, and shall send copies thereof to the employee and Administrative Authority. The decision of the Board is final, and there is no further right to appeal. When remedial action is ordered, the Administrative Authority shall report promptly to the Board that the remedial action has been taken.

35.I. Settlement The employee and the Administrative Authority may attempt to resolve the appeal of the appointed hearing officer's decision prior to decision by the Board, employing any means deemed appropriate by the parties. However, such efforts to resolve the appeal do not constitute a waiver or modification of the time limits set forth in this rule.

35.J. Retention and Disposition of Records Within 15 calendar days of the final resolution of an appeal before the Board, the entire Board file, including all filings and briefs submitted with, and rulings and decisions by the Board and/or hearing officer, and any transcripts, if any, shall be forwarded to the Human Resources Division for retention and disposition pursuant to the Judicial Department's records retention manual.

PART 11

DEFINITIONS

Rule 36 - Definitions

36.A. As used in these rules, the following terms shall have the stated meanings.

- (1) **Accrual Start Date.** The date used to calculate the hourly accrual rate of Paid Time Off (PTO). A year of service for purposes of determining this date shall be 12 months of continuous employment with the State of Colorado, which includes continuous employment in any State of Colorado position, as well as Colorado Judicial Department contract employment.
- (2) **Administrative Authority.** The person vested by constitution, statute or Chief Justice Directive with authority over personnel matters for employees within the person's jurisdiction.
- (3) **Appeal.** A complaint or petition filed by an employee with the State Court Administrator or with a review board as provided in these rules.
- (4) **Appointment.** The act of filling a position.
- (5) **At-will Employee.** A classified, non-certified employee as listed in Rule [35.B.1](#), who may be terminated at any time with or without cause.
- (6) **Calendar Days.** All dates and deadlines listed as “calendar days” shall be calculated as consecutive calendar days, however if the date falls on a weekend or legal state holiday, the time period will be extended to the next regular business day.
- (7) **Career Progression.** Employees in a job classification eligible for career progression may move from one job classification to another within the job series as provided by the Colorado Judicial Department Career Progression Notice and with approval of the Administrative Authority, or designee, subject to funding.
- (8) **Certification.** Designation of a classified non at-will employee to the status of a certified employee.
- (9) **Certified Employee.** A classified non-at-will employee who has successfully completed the probationary period.
- (10) **Certified Status.** The employment status of a non at-will employee who has successfully completed the probationary period; a status wherein an employee is entitled to full rights available to a non at-will employee under these personnel rules.
- (11) **Child.** Unless otherwise specified in these rules, a child is a biological, adopted, foster, or stepson or daughter, a legal ward or a child with whom a person stands “in loco parentis” who is under the age of 18, or if 18 years or older, is incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability.
- (12) **Civil Union.** The legal relationship between two unmarried adults, regardless of gender, certified and licensed as a civil union by a county clerk and recorder.
- (13) **Classified Employee.** A person who occupies a position within the personnel job classification plan established by these rules, not a contract employee.
- (14) **Classified Position.** A position within the personnel job classification plan established by these rules.
- (15) **Classified System.** All positions within the personnel job classification plan of the Judicial Department established under these rules.

- (16) **Comparative Analysis Process.** A process required by the State Court Administrator, or designee, to establish eligibility for hiring appointment.
- (17) **Compensation Plan.** A writing which assigns each job classification to a salary range.
- (18) **Compensatory Time.** Work time credited to a non-exempt employee at a rate of time and one-half for work done in excess of 40-hours in a 7-day period.
- (19) **Compensatory Time-off.** Time off work at a rate of time and one-half, in lieu of monetary overtime compensation otherwise required for non-exempt employees.
- (20) **Continuous Employment.** Any period of consecutive employment by the Judicial Department, including periods of qualified leave but excluding periods of unpaid leave.
- (21) **Contract Employee.** An employee whose relationship with the Judicial Department is governed by written contract of employment and contract guidelines. These employees are subject to C.J.D.P.R. unless expressly governed by the written contract of employment or contract guidelines.
- (22) **Covert Recording.** A recording device is used without the person recording giving notice of the use of the device to those being recorded. The recording device may be hidden or disguised, or the person recording may otherwise deceive others by using, hiding or disguising the recording device.
- (23) **Conviction.** Any plea or finding of guilt, including plea of nolo contendere or acceptance of a deferred sentence.
- (24) **Corrective Action.** A written warning, reprimand or censure taken to correct and improve job performance, which does not affect current pay, status or tenure.
- (25) **Deferred Sentence.** Postponement of judgment and sentence following plea of guilty as provided in state statutes.
- (26) **Disciplinary Action.** An action taken to penalize an employee for an offensive act or poor job performance, which adversely affects current pay, status or tenure.
- (27) **Discretionary Testing.** Any testing used at the discretion of an Administrative Authority to establish eligibility for hiring appointment.
- (28) **Dismissal.** Involuntary termination of an employee for disciplinary reasons; discharge.
- (29) **District.** For the purposes of these rules district is defined as trial court by district, probation department by district, Court of Appeals, Supreme Court, Offices within SCAO. Denver Probate, Denver Adult Probation and Denver Juvenile Probation, Denver District Court and Denver Juvenile Court shall be deemed as separate offices.
- (30) **Domestic partner.** An individual with whom the employee is in a domestic partnership registered with a city of domicile or the state.
- (31) **Domestic Violence.** An act or threatened act of violence upon a person whom the actor is or has been involved in an intimate relationship. An intimate relationship is a relationship between spouses, former spouses, past or present unmarried couples, same sex couples, persons who are dating or have previously dated, or persons who are both parents of the same child regardless of whether the persons have been married or have lived together at any time.

(32) **Electronic Signature.** An electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with a record and executed or adapted by a person with the intent to sign the record.

(33) **Employee.** A classified employee.

(34) **Event Year.** 12-month period used to 1) determine an employee's eligibility for FMLA or FAMLI, and 2) calculate an employee's 12 weeks of leave entitlement.

FAMLI Event Year For the purposes of FAMLI leave, an event year is defined as a 12-month period measured forward from the date the FAMLI claim is filed.

FMLA Event Year For purposes of FMLA leave, an event year is defined as the 12-month period measure forward from the date of an employee's first FMLA leave.

(35) **Exempt Employee.** An employee excluded from the overtime compensation. An employee in a classification for which the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) status is identified as exempt on the job description.

(36) **Family Member.** Unless otherwise stated in these rules, family member is a husband, wife, domestic partner, parent, child (including adopted), brother, sister, grandchild, grandparent, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, aunt, uncle, niece or nephew.

(37) **FAMLI Family Member** – Family member means:

- a) Regardless of age, a biological, adopted or foster child, stepchild or legal ward, a child of a domestic partner, a child to whom the employee stands in loco parentis, or a person to whom the employee stood in loco parentis when the person was a minor;
- b) A biological, adoptive or foster parent, stepparent or legal guardian of a covered individual or employee's spouse or domestic partner or a person who stood in loco parentis when the covered individual or covered individual's spouse or domestic partner was a minor child;
- c) A person to whom the employee is legally married under the laws of any state, or a domestic partner of an employee;
- d) A grandparent, grandchild or sibling (whether a biological, foster, adoptive or step relationship) of the employee or employee's spouse or domestic partner; or
- e) As shown by the employee, any other individual with whom the employee has a significant personal bond that is or is like a family relationship, regardless of biological or legal relationship.

(38) **FAMLI Safe Leave** – Safe leave means any leave because the employee or employee's family member is the victim of domestic violence, the victim of stalking, or the victim of sexual assault or abuse. Safe leave applies if the employee is using the leave from work to protect the employee or the employee's family member by:

- a) Seeking a civil protection order to prevent domestic violence;
- b) Obtaining medical care or mental health counseling for the employee or employee's children to address physical or psychological injuries resulting from the act of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault or abuse;
- c) Making the employee's home secure from the perpetrator of the act of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault or abuse, or seeking new housing to escape said perpetrator; or
- d) Seeking legal assistance to address issues arising from the act of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault or abuse, or attending and preparing for court- related proceedings arising from said act or crime.

(39) **FAMLI Serious Health Condition.** Serious health condition is an illness, injury, impairment, pregnancy, recovery from childbirth, or physical or mental condition that involves inpatient care in a hospital, hospice or residential medical care facility, or continuing treatment by a health care provider.

- (40) **FMLA Event Year.** For purposes of FMLA leave, an event year is defined as the 12-month period measured forward from the date of an employee's first FMLA leave.
- (41) **Frozen Salary.** A salary that is held at a fixed level until it falls within the pay designated by the compensation plan for that position.
- (42) **Full-time Employee.** An employee regularly scheduled to work 40 hours in a 7-day period shall be considered full-time for the purposes of these rules. However, for purposes of the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program, as provided for in 34 C.F.R. § 685.219, and any similar loan or grant forgiveness program for which an employee may be eligible, an employee will be considered a full-time employee for purposes of the program so long as the employee works 30 or more hours per week on average in an annual year, or the employee averages or is regularly scheduled to work the required number of hours for the program.
- (43) **Furlough.** A form of unpaid leave in which leave benefits and service credit are earned and accrued as though the employee were at work.
- (44) **Furlough Leave.** A form of unpaid leave during which benefits, and service credit are earned and accrued as though the employee were at work.
- (45) **Good Standing.** The status of an employee who scored 3.0 or higher on the most recent performance appraisal and has not received a corrective or disciplinary action in the previous 24 months.
- (46) **Grant Funded Contract Employees.** Employees being paid from non-judicial state agency granted funds, federal grants or other non-judicial grantors.
- (47) **Hearing Officer.** A person appointed by the Judicial Department Personnel Board of Review to conduct hearings in appeals under [Rule 34](#).
- (48) **Health Care Provider.** A licensed Doctor of Medicine or osteopathy, podiatrist, dentist, clinical psychologist, optometrist or chiropractor (limited to treatment consisting of manual manipulation of the spine to correct a subluxation as demonstrated by x-ray to exist), nurse-practitioner, nurse-midwife, or clinical social worker working within the scope of that person's practice; or Christian Science practitioner.
- (49) **Hire.** Appointment of a person to a position in the classified system.
- (50) **Independent Contractor.** A worker who is an independent contractor pursuant to contract or who is an independent contractor as defined by IRS Revenue ruling 87-41.
- (51) **In Loco Parentis.** A person who has assumed and discharges the obligations of a parent to a child by taking on the responsibilities for day-to-day care or financial support of the child, regardless of any legal or biological relationship.
- (52) **Incapacity.** Inability to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities.
- (53) **Investigation.** An investigation is a formal opportunity for the Human Resources Division, or the Administrative Authority, to gather factual information related to a complaint. At a minimum, an investigation includes conferences with the reporter, the alleged respondent, and any witnesses to the incident or conduct. Any party involved in the complaint is encouraged to assist in an investigation. Information gathered as part of an investigation is subject to the provisions of Rule 2: Public Access to the Administrative Records of the Judicial Branch related to investigations.

- (54) **Job Class.** Refers to a grouping of positions with substantially similar level and kind of work, typically within the same job family.
- (55) **Job Class Description.** The official written description which defines the class, lists some of the more typical tasks of the class, and the training, education and experience standards required for the class.
- (56) **Job Classification.** The assignment of a position to a job classification.
- (57) **Job Classification Plan.** Refers to the comprehensive framework of job classes maintained by the Judicial Department.
- (58) **Job Series.** Jobs which are related in the type of work and function being performed, progressing with greater levels of complexity and decision making. A job series may include any position from entry level positions to first-line supervisor position.
- (59) **Judicial Department.** The branch of state government in which judicial power of the state is vested, not including the Office of Attorney Regulation Counsel; Office of the Presiding Disciplinary Judge; Office of Judicial Performance; Board of Continuing Legal and Judicial Education; Board of Law Examiners; Office of Attorney Registration; Judicial Discipline Commission; Office of Alternate Defense Counsel; Office of the Child's Representative; Office of the Public Defender; Independent Ethics Commission; Office of Respondent Parents' Counsel or any other office established under an authority other than that vested in the Supreme Court by Colo. Const. art. VI, sec. 5(3).
- (60) **Judicial Department Personnel.** The aggregate of all classified employees of the Judicial Department.
- (61) **Judicial Officer.** A judge or justice. This does not include magistrates or water referees as they are employees.
- (62) **Judicial System.** The classified system.
- (63) **Layoff.** The involuntary separation of a certified or at-will employee due to abolition or vacation of the employee's position.
- (64) **Length of Service.** Time counted for purposes of seniority, which includes continuous employment in any Judicial Department position, including contract positions, minus any periods of leave without pay not covered by FMLA leave, FAMLI leave, qualified military leave, workers' compensation leave, or furlough leave. Time between the date of separation and re-employment shall be counted as continuous employment. Time between the date of separation and reinstatement shall be counted as leave without pay. Upon an employee's return from any period of unpaid leave except those identified above, the length of service date shall be adjusted forward one month for every 173 hours of leave without pay accumulated in the calendar year.
- (65) **Non-classified Job.** A job not within the classified system; not a classified position.
- (66) **Non-exempt Employee.** An employee eligible for overtime compensation. An employee in a classification for which the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) status is identified as non-exempt on the job description.
- (67) **Normal Workweek.** Forty hours of work in the established 7-day period for a full-time employee.
- (68) **Overt Recording.** A recording device is in plain view and used with notice to each person being recorded.
- (69) **Overtime.** The time an employee is directed or permitted to work in excess of 40 hours in the employee's established 7-day work period.

- (70) **Parent.** The biological, adoptive, step, or foster parent of an employee, or an individual who stood in loco parentis to an employee when the employee was a child. This term does not include parents “in law.”
- (71) **Partisan Office.** An office held by a person affiliated with a specific political party.
- (72) **Part-time Employee.** An employee regularly scheduled to work less than 40 hours in a 7-day period.
- (73) **Performance Probation.** The probationary period following performance appraisal score of 2.75.
- (74) **Personnel Job Classification Plan.** The classification and compensation plans established by these rules.
- (75) **Physical or Mental Disability.** An impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of an individual.
- (76) **Position.** An individual authorized job with assigned essential functions and duties performed by an incumbent.
- (77) **Primary Caregiver.** A person who has primary responsibility for the care of another person, for attending to that person’s physical and emotional needs.
- (78) **Premium Pay.** Compensation at the rate of time and one half for overtime work by a nonexempt employee.
- (79) **Probationary Employee.** A newly hired employee serving in a period of probationary status.
- (80) **Probationary Period.** The period of time during which a newly appointed employee serves in probationary status.
- (81) **Probationary Status.** The employment status of an employee until they have successfully completed the probationary period in accordance with [Rule 18](#); a status wherein an employee is entitled to less than the full rights available to a certified employee under the personnel rules.
- (82) **Protected Group.** Any group of persons who are afforded special protection in hiring and employment practices under state or federal law.
- (83) **Protective Hairstyles.** Includes such hairstyles as braids, locs, twists, tight coils, or curls, cornrows, bantu knots, afros and headwraps.
- (84) **Qualified Leave.** Periods of paid time off, extended sick leave, funeral leave, designated holiday leave, jury and witness leave, administrative leave, victim protection leave, furlough leave, military training leave, paid or unpaid FMLA leave, paid or unpaid FAMLI leave or compensatory leave.
- (85) **Qualifying Exigency.** Certain activities which arise when a military spouse, child or parent of an employee is deployed to covered active duty in a foreign country including without limitation: attending military sponsored events and related activities such as official ceremonies, programs, military personnel and/or family support or assistance programs, counseling sessions, and informational and post-deployment briefings; making necessary financial and legal arrangements; arranging alternative child care and related activities; arranging alternative care of a parent who is incapable of self-care and related activities; taking leave for up to 15 calendar days to be with a covered military family member while on short-term temporary rest and recuperation leave during deployment; and other activities agreed to by the Administrative Authority as a qualifying exigency, including issues arising from short notice (seven days or less) deployment.
- (86) **Range.** The span of salaries within a job classification as identified on the Compensation Plan.

- (87) **Range Minimum.** The starting salary of a compensation range.
- (88) **Range Maximum.** The highest-level salary of a compensation range.
- (89) **Realignment.** The reassignment of a job class from one salary range to another salary range.
- (90) **Reclassification.** The reassignment of a position from one class to another class.
- (91) **Recording Device.** Any device used to record, photograph, or film the voice, movements, and/or actions of anyone, papers or property in an electronic, magnetic, digital or other format.
- (92) **Reinstatement.** Rehire a former certified employee, an employee who is laid off pursuant to [31.G](#) or an at-will employee. Upon reinstatement, the employee shall be restored to the same employment status, either at-will, probationary or certified, the employee shall have length of service and leave accrual rates restored. The compensation upon reinstatement must fall within the relevant compensation plan and subject to funding. The former employee must be reinstated within 180 calendar days after separation and was in good standing.
- (93) **Salary Survey.** See Wage Survey.
- (94) **Separation.** A general term referring to any action ending the employee/employer relationship.
- (95) **Serious Health Condition.** An illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves:
- Inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical care facility, including any period of incapacity or treatment in connection with or consequent to such inpatient care.
- Continuing treatment by a health care provider, which includes a period of incapacity of more than 3 calendar days or treatment by a health care provider on at least one occasion which results in a regimen of continuing treatment under the supervision of the health care provider. Treatment includes, but is not limited to, diagnostic examinations to determine if a serious health condition exists and evaluations of the condition. Treatment does not include routine physical examinations, eye examinations, or dental examinations.
- Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy, prenatal care, or the birth of a child.
- Continuing treatment by or under the supervision of a health care provider for a chronic or long-term health condition that is incurable or so serious that, if not treated, would likely result in a period of incapacity of more than three calendar days.
- Any period of incapacity that is permanent or long-term due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective, but which requires continuing supervision by a health care provider.
- Any period of incapacity of 3 calendar days or more involving continued treatments by or under the supervision of a health care provider for restorative surgery after an accident or other injury. Voluntary or cosmetic treatments which are not medically necessary are not serious health conditions unless inpatient hospital care is required.
- (96) **Shift.** A defined period of time that an employee is scheduled to work. This includes the set day(s) in a week an employee is expected to be at work and the number of hours within each scheduled day the employee is expected to report.

- (97) **Software Applications.** Application software is a type of computer program that performs a specific personal, educational, and business function. Application software includes such things as database programs, word processors, Web browsers, websites, and spreadsheets and may or may not cost money. Judicial Department Software Applications are defined as any application created, maintained, or approved for use by the Office of the State Court Administrator's Information Technology Division, and which contains information used by Judicial Department employees to maintain and access the records of the Judicial Department related to court and probation customers, or Judicial Department employees. Non-judicial software application means any application using permission, clearance, authorization, or identification granted by virtue of Judicial Department employment and provides access to information that is not otherwise generally available to the public at large. Information from these systems must not be accessed or disclosed without appropriate approvals. Examples include criminal and/or Department of Motor Vehicle background checks, obtaining or verifying educational information, or reviewing urinalysis results.
- (98) **Special Courts.** Denver Juvenile Court and Denver Probate Court.
- (99) **Spouse.** Husband or wife as defined or recognized under Colorado law for purposes of marriage, including common law marriage.
- (100) **Staffing Pattern.** A document showing the number of classified positions authorized for each location, the salary and title of each position and other related information.
- (101) **State Agency.** The legislative or executive department of state government, or any subdivision thereof.
- (102) **Supervisor.** An employee to whom authority has been delegated to direct and control the work of one or more other employees.
- (103) **Suspension.** Temporary separation from employment without change in employment status; may be with or without pay.
- (104) **Talent Pool.** A list of persons who have been found qualified for appointment to a position in the classified system.
- (105) **Term Limited.** A classified, at-will employee as listed in Rule 35.B.1., appointed to a position that is authorized for a defined and finite period of time due to project-based needs, grant funding, workload demands, or other time-specific operational requirements. These employees are subject to the C.J.D.P.R. unless expressly governed by the offer of employment.
- (106) **Termination.** The separation of an employee from Judicial Department employment by resignation, retirement, layoff, dismissal, or death.
- (107) **Unusual Conditions.** Where there is a documented shortage in the market and recruitment or retention difficulty.
- (108) **Unusual Qualifications.** Substantial prior job experience at an equivalent or higher level of responsibility when compared to the responsibilities of the new position.
- (109) **Vacant Position.** An unoccupied position designated by the staffing pattern.
- (110) **Vacate.** To remove an incumbent employee from a classified position in the staffing pattern, leaving the position in existence but unfilled.

- (111) **Violent Behavior.** Any act or threat of physical, verbal or psychological aggression, including without limitation, stalking behaviors and the destruction or abuse of property by any individual. Threats may include veiled, conditional, or direct threats in verbal, written, electronic or gestural form, resulting in intimidation, harassment, harm, or endangerment to the safety of another person or property.
- (112) **Wage Survey.** The annual survey conducted by the state personnel director to determine prevailing rates for salaries and fringe benefits for employees.