

# University of Colorado

Boulder | Colorado Springs | Denver | Anschutz Medical Campus BOARD OF REGENTS

#### 11. COMPENSATION

### Policy 11.B: Faculty Salary

- 11.B.1 Salary Principles
  - (A) Introduction

The university recognizes the importance of its faculty and the need to invest resources in them to develop and maintain the capacity to achieve its mission. A fundamental purpose of the University of Colorado is the teaching of students; it is faculty members who provide that instruction. The faculty convey the latest information and techniques to students so that our graduates can be locally, nationally, and internationally competitive. A second fundamental purpose of the university is to generate new knowledge. Faculty members define the cutting edge of their fields of knowledge through their researchscholarly/creative work, which also strengthens the education of their students. Faculty members contribute to the university's well-being, mission, and operations through shared governance and leadership and service to the institution and the community. [A glossary of salary terminology is located at the end of this policy.]

- (B) Principles
  - (1) Faculty compensation is a major factor in securing the quality of the university's academic programs. Therefore, the salary needs of the faculty will be a high-priority element of budgetary planning each fiscal year. (Note: Compensation in addition to salary is determined at the university level and is described in Regent Policy 11-F Benefits)
    - (a) Merit shall be the prevailing factor in all recommended salary increases. Determinations of merit shall be made by a collegial and consultative process within the primary unit using clearly articulated standards of merit and employing existing primary unit (defined in the glossary) guidelines, including peer review.
    - (b) Salary increments shall be used to reward merit defined in terms of systematic, comparative evaluations of teaching and learning facilitation, research-scholarly/and-creative work, clinical and/or professional practice, where relevant, and leadership and service and outreach. A unit head recommends a salary increment based upon the weights specified in each faculty member's workload assignment.

45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54	• Primary units may choose to evaluate merit over multiple years (up to five years) in order to reflect ongoing achievements in teaching, scholarly/creative work, and leadership and service that may not yield measurable results in any given year. This principle of a rolling measure of merit recognizes that some projects require years to come to fruition and that strongly productive years may coincide with years with low salary pools. This approach produces more equitable and accurate results.
55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64	(b)(c) Each campus may implement structural adjustments for market, career merit inequities, salary equity, and promotion, as needed, within the guidelines of the salary policy (see section 11.B.2), always basing such adjustments upon the systematic, comparative evaluation of merit. In keeping with the collegial and consultative process of determining merit increases, the general guidelines and rationale for structural adjustments given in a primary unit shall be made known to its faculty early in the process.
65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73	(d) Primary units may choose to evaluate merit over multiple years (up to five years) in order to reflect ongoing achievements in teaching, research, and leadership and service that may not yield measurable results in any given year. This principle of a rolling measure of merit recognizes that some projects require years to come to fruition and that strongly productive years may coincide with years with low salary pools. This approach produces more equitable and accurate results.
74 75 76 77	Salary pools (defined in the glossary) may differ from campus to campus. The approved range in the salary pools must include both base-building and any non-base building salary adjustments.
78 79 80 81 82 83 84	(a) Academic units that have approved alternative faculty compensation plans shall follow the requirements of those plans. Such plans may differ from the details contained in this policy. However, alternative compensation plans shall uphold the basic principle that merit is the prevailing factor in all recommended salary increases.
85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94	(b) Each campus shall develop a plan for allocation of approved salary levels that provides guidelines for implementing these salary principles. Plans must be developed and implemented in consultation with faculty. Plans must also adhere to adopted principles, but may differ in specifics from campus to campus where those differences are appropriate and justified. Campus plans shall address the processes of determining salaries for the faculty and shall be made available to all campus faculty members.

95 96 97 98			(	c) Faculty members may be awarded non-base building salary based on merit and in accordance with specific criteria and guidelines approved by the campus chancellor. These increases may be awarded for no more than one academic year at a time;
99				however, they may be renewed in subsequent years. Non-base
100				building increases may take the form of fellowships, awards, etc.
101				The use of non-general funds as the source of such
102				compensation is encouraged. Award criteria and source of
103				funding must be approved in advance by the campus chancellor.
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105			(	d) The university has long recognized non-base building salary
106				increases for extra duties authorized in accordance with defined
107				approval processes in Section H <u>11.B.2(H)</u> , Additional Pay.
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109		(	(3) A	n Open Process. There must be ongoing communication regarding
110		·		tandards of performance for merit increases among faculty members
111				nd all administrative (chairs, deans, and campus academic affairs
112				ffice) levels. All annual merit evaluation standards for faculty members
113				hall be developed in consultation with them and incorporated into
114				rimary unit criteria. These standards must identify what level of
115			•	erformance meets professional expectations. Also, any changes to
116				tructural adjustment annual policiesy decisions to provide competitive
117				acrements or to address relative internal salary position shall be made
118				nown to faculty members. Each faculty member shall have access to a
119				opy of the evaluations and recommendations, from all administrative
120				evels, regarding his or her their review for a merit increase.
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122			É	ach campus shall have a salary oversight committee composed of
123				aculty members and administrators. The faculty representatives shall
124				e selected by a method that is mutually agreed upon by campus
125				aculty governance and campus administration. The committee shall
126				xamine the salary process on the campus and review salary
127				ecommendations by category rather than by individual case to
128				nsure compliance with this policy. It is the responsibility of this
129				ommittee to assure that peer ratings of merit are, on the whole, the
130				rimary determinants of salary adjustments.
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132			E	ach campus shall have in place a salary grievance process to which
133				aculty members may turn for review of their individual salaries.
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135	11.B.2	Salary F	Policv	
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137		(A) \$	Salarv A	djustments. The resources for salary increases are dependent on:
138				nal decisions, e.g., state funding-and; (2) system decisions, based on
139		,	. ,	principles for allocation to the campuses worked out collectively by the
140				ors and the president, subject to approval by the Board of Regents;
141				nternal decisions, e.g., each campus's stated goals for compensation
142				n analysis of the competing demands for resources among campus
143			oriorities	
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145 Each campus wishes to compensate its faculty in a manner that explicitly 146 rewards meritorious performance in teaching, research-scholarly/and-creative 147 work, clinical and/or professional practice, where relevant, and leadership and 148 service and in a manner that is competitive with its marketplace (as fiscal 149 constraints allow). Accordingly, unit heads should provide separate evaluation 150 scores for: instruction and learning facilitation, research-scholarly/and-creative 151 work, clinical and/or professional practice, where relevant, and 3) leadership 152 and service and outreach. The evaluation scores should be weighted according 153 to the individual's agreed-upon workload allocation or as assigned in the prior 154 year. 155 156 A range for each campus's salary pool increase or decrease shall be 157 developed by the president and campus chancellors and approved by the 158 Board of Regents each spring as part of the ongoing budget process. 159 Funds for salaries and annual merit increases derive from several sources, 160 including state appropriations, tuition, grants and contracts, endowments, and 161 162 faculty practice plans. The award of merit increases depends upon the funds 163 available. Increasingly, faculty activities are becoming a major source of those 164 funds. 165 166 Notwithstanding any provision of this policy, the chancellor or the president 167 may designate funds to distribute for salary increases for extraordinary merit, salary equity, market, career merit inequities, promotional, title changes, and 168 169 additional responsibilities (without a title change). 170 (B) Salary Freezes and Decreases. When the salary pool is inadequate to 171 172 provide base salary increases for faculty members, the following options are 173 available to the campuses: 174 175 Base salaries may be frozen; or (1)176 177 (2) Base salaries of faculty members may be decreased as follows: (a) 178 simultaneous uniform percentage decreases in the salaries of all faculty 179 members on a campus, or (b) simultaneous uniform percentage 180 decreases in the base salaries of a class of faculty members on a 181 campus such as those of a particular rank, or in a particular 182 department/school, institute, center, or in a particular funding source. 183 When base salaries are to be decreased as described in this section, 184 the campus salary oversight committee shall review the criteria for such 185 differential decreases as part of its normal oversight. Base salaries 186 should not be decreased to rectify salary inequities. 187 188 (C) **Relevant Policies** 189 190 Salary Increases Are Merit Based. Article 11.A.1 of the Laws of the (1) 191 *Regents,* established that salary increases for faculty members are to 192 be given on the basis of the systematic comparative evaluation of merit. 193 and in consideration of each individual's assigned differentiated 194 workload assignment and total contributions to the university. 195

Adjustments are based on peer evaluations of a faculty member's record in teaching, research/creative work (clinical and/or professional practice, where relevant) and leadership and service.

(2) **Role of Primary Unit, Department Chair, and Dean.** Each primary unit develops and makes available to all faculty members a written statement of criteria for salary increase recommendations.

Because of the dean's and the vice chancellor's roles in the annual salary review process, the criteria used by primary units must be developed in consultation with the dean and the provost/vice chancellor for academic affairs.

Recommendations for merit increases are to be determined by the department. In primary units where a salary committee may make the salary increment recommendations, the chair may submit comments to the dean in addition to the recommendations but may not overrule recommendations of the department or of regularly constituted committees of the department. When a school, college, or library is the primary unit, recommendations for merit increases are to be determined by the dean in consultation with school, college, or library faculty (who provide the peer review).

Deans also play an important role in the determination of salary increases. According to the *Laws of the Regents* [ArticlePolicy 4.A.2 (C)1], deans are responsible for "budgetary planning and allocation of funds," including recommendations regarding faculty member salary adjustments. As deans are responsible for the overall intellectual health and vigor of their schools, colleges, or libraries through academic planning and budget decisions, they are responsible for ensuring that allocations of merit-based salary increments to individuals and of unit merit funds to units serve the larger academic purposes of the primary unit. Similarly, the provost/vice chancellor for academic affairs and the chancellor have responsibility for ensuring that the overall allocation of salary adjustments to colleges, schools, and libraries serves to benefit the campus as a whole and that the process of annual salary adjustments conforms to this policy.

Campus merit evaluation processes must carefully balance the need to reward <u>extraordinary performance those whose performance is</u> <u>outstanding or exceeds expectations</u> with the need to reward <u>meritorious</u> performance that <u>meets expectations</u>, <u>which</u> is the backbone of the university. Campuses should set goals for salary allocations that embody this principle of fairness.

(3) **Merit, Market, and Other Factors.** While salary increments are given to reward the performance of meritorious individual faculty members, other legitimate considerations may shape the allocation of resources for salary increases to schools/colleges and units in order to further the goals of the campus as a whole. <u>The university is committed to identifying and remedying unlawful pay inequities.</u>

248	(a)	While campus allocations to primary units should be made on
249		the basis of merit, highly productive units should be more highly
250		rewarded than less productive units, just as highly productive
251		faculty members should be more highly rewarded than less
252		productive faculty members. In order to identify highly productive
253		units for purposes of unit merit allocations, each campus, in a
254		collegial process involving faculty members and administrators,
255		should develop a process for evaluating the merit of academic
256		units, using criteria that assess the contributions of the unit to
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		the campus's role and mission in the areas of teaching, research
258		and scholarly/creative work, leadership and service and
259		outreach, and clinical and/or professional practices at
260		appropriate units.
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262	(b)	CampusesCompetitive (market) increments are permitted to
263		provide market increment adjustments to units in which where
264		there is a significant deviation from the appropriate market
265		reference (as measured by peer group or other relevant indices)
266		and there is evidence that of faculty recruitment and retention
267		that is are adversely affected. These increments may not be
268		given across-the-board to all members of a unit or department,
269		but by rank and discipline, where needed, and always on the
270		basis of merit.
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271 272		The policy recognizes the belonging concern of relative internal
	(c)	The policy recognizes the balancing concern of relative internal
273		salary position. Care must be taken to ensure that market salary
274		strategies do not lead to the development of basic unfairness
275		inequities in salaries within or across disciplines. Examples of
276		this balancing strategy include but are not limited to special
277		allocations to address structural inequities between and among
278		ranks including:
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280	<del>(i)</del>	allocations to address salary inequities of women, minorities,
281		and other protected classes; and
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283	<del>(ii)</del>	allocations to address compression among meritorious faculty
284		members caused by economic factors.
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286	Other le	egitimate grounds for salary increases include promotion and
287		c review of career merit inequities. Salary differences arising
288		fferences in the merit of performance should be expected, and
289		grounds for <u>salary</u> equity adjustments.
290	archiot	grounds for <u>salary</u> equity adjustments.
290 291 (D)	Implementati	on. Implementation of adjustments usually is effective the first
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292		cal year, which is July 1 usually happens annually. For individual
293		equal or exceed twice the percentage of the salary pool e.g.,
294		a 3.5% campus pool explanatory notes are expected to
295	accompany the	e recommendation.
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(E) Delay in Implementation and/or Mid-Year Salary Adjustment. For fiscal reasons, a chancellor or the president, for system administration, may decide to delay the implementation of approved salary adjustments to a date certain beyond July 1. Subject to board approval, campuses may implement a midyear salary adjustment process for additional salary adjustments.

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- (F) Salary Increase as a Term of a Retirement Incentive Agreement for Tenure or Tenure-Track Faculty. Notwithstanding any other term or provision of this policy, the chancellors have limited authority to negotiate a salary increase as a part of an approved retirement incentive agreement for a tenure or tenure-track faculty member. <u>See corresponding administrative policy statement.</u>
- (G) Salary Adjustment for an Administrator Returning to a Faculty Position. The faculty salary of an administrator returning to a faculty position shall be determined by the appointing authority in consultation with the dean of the college and the chair of the unit in which the faculty position is rostered. The appropriate salary shall be based upon the faculty member's academic and administrative experience, expertise, standing in the discipline, and duties the faculty member is expected to perform. The faculty member's salary shall be within the salary range of faculty of the same rank in the academic unit and shall be no higher than the highest salary in the academic unit. The president (or the Board of Regents in the case of a president returning to the faculty) may authorize and approve exceptions to this policy only under the most extraordinary circumstances.
  - (H) Additional Pay. It is recognized that in certain instances additional pay is necessary to the mission of the university due to the breadth of the university's instructional and service programs. In limited circumstances employees may be asked to perform additional work integrated throughout their regular assignment, or work that is at a substantially higher level than their current assignment. In some cases, the employee cannot be reasonably expected to maintain their current workload within their normal work hours. Additional pay is most appropriate in those cases in which the employee is working on an assignment outside normal duties. Additional work hours do not count as extra service credit toward retirement; however, such earnings are subject to retirement contributions and deductions as applicable under the appropriate retirement plan.

Additional pay to employees providing services, on an overload basis or outside their normal duties, must be determined by the department head and other appropriate administrative officials, and approved according to campus policies and processes. Departments are encouraged to provide release time, when feasible, in lieu of additional pay when an overload assignment is necessary. All recommendations for additional pay must be accompanied by documentation of the nature of the overload assignment and summary of the employees' current responsibilities.

344Additional pay from appointments involving two or more departments/units345requires approval from all departments/units involved. All recommendations346must be submitted in advance to permit time for review and approval. In no347case should an employee be paid additional pay that was not pre-approved.

349 (1) **Extra Work Outside of Regular Duties.** Additional pay for extra work 350 outside of a full-time faculty member's regular duties may be authorized 351 in writing by the supervisor and dean of the faculty member's primary 352 unit for the following: 353 354 Overload teaching (a) 355 (b) Continuing education teaching 356 (c) Summer school teaching 357 (d) Intersession teaching 358 Summer sponsored research, and (e) 359 (f) Institutional agreements as per a contract or grant. 360 361 (2) Administrative Stipend. A faculty member who has an administrative 362 appointment or compensatory duties outside the scope of the primary 363 position's scope of responsibilities may qualify for an administrative 364 stipend with written approval by the supervisor and dean of the faculty 365 member's primary unit, and as may be required by the chancellor or 366 president. Examples include: 367 368 University leadership and service, such as department chair or (a) 369 faculty governance; and 370 (b) Significant workload increase, leadership, or supervisory responsibility such as Executive MBA stipend. 371 372 373 (3) Fellowships, Grants and Awards. Faculty fellowships and grants, and 374 recognition and achievement awards constitute other forms of additional 375 pay. 376 377 378 379 GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO'S SALARY POLICY FOR

# 380 FACULTY381

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#### 382 Additional Pay

Additional pay is a non-base building increase to salary authorized when an overload assignment is necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the university and the employee's normal workload cannot be adjusted to permit the proposed work to be done as part of their regular duties. Administrative stipend, faculty fellowships and grants, and recognition and achievement awards constitute forms of additional pay.

#### 389 Administrative Stipend

390 An administrative stipend is a form of additional pay authorized to be added to annual salary,

- 391 either monthly or as a single amount, for additional duties or services the employee provides
- 392 outside the primary position's scope of responsibilities. Administrative stipends are time-specific
- and shall not continue beyond the termination of the additional administrative duties.

# **Career Merit**

- Merit is the constant principle on prevailing factor for which salary increases are made. Year to year variations in the amount of funds in the available salary pool as well as the timing of faculty
- productivity can lead to inequities over time., but, because the salary pool varies from year to

- 399 year, the actual "reward" that a faculty member gains for meritorious performance can vary from
- 400 year to year. Two faculty members who begin with the same salary and who have equally
- 401 productive records could find themselves, after 5 or 10 years, with different salaries simply due
- 402 to variations in the merit pool from one year to the next and the timing of their productivity.
- 403 Evaluations using career merit allow a unit to remedy any inadvertent discrepancies caused by
- the vicissitudes of budgets and timin<u>g of productivity</u>.

### 406 **Salary** Equity

- 407 The university is committed to salary equity for all members of the faculty minorities and women
- and has followsed a practice of periodic equity reviews of the salary profiles of these groups to
- 409 compared to others in the primary unit. Each campus also now has a process for reviewing the
- 410 salary grievances of individual faculty to ensure equitable evaluation of merit.

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- 412 Market Increments
- 413 Market increments are increases in salaries given to the primary unitdepartments and/or
- <sup>414</sup> individuals to match significant competitive changes in the salary available to members of a
- particular discipline or specialty at comparable institutions. At times, shortages drive up the
- salaries of specialists in a field; in order to keep valued faculty in these fields and maintain
- 417 quality at the university, market increments are provided.

#### 418 419 **Merit**

- 420 Merit is the prevailing factor historical basis forin all salary increases at the University of
- 421 Colorado. Peer evaluation of faculty performance in the areas of teaching,
- 422 researchscholarly/creative work, and leadership and service forms the basis for merit increases.
- Salary adjustments or increases that take into account market, career merit inequities, salary
- 424 equity, or structural factors must be simultaneously based on merit.
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# 426 Non-Base Building Salary

- 427 Non-base building salary, authorized as additional pay, may come in the form of a stipend,
- 428 fellowship, grant or award. Like other types of salary, it must be granted on the basis of merit.
- 429 Non-base building salary may be authorized if funds are available and for no more than one
- 430 year at a time. Recipients may be eligible to receive non-base building salary in subsequent
- 431 years, but the university is under no obligation to renew the award. The use of non-general
- 432 funds as the source for such salary is encouraged. Campuses that provide non-base building
- 433 salary must develop specific guidelines with criteria for such awards. Criteria and sources of
- 434 funds must be approved in advance by the chancellor. Non-base building salary is one of the
- 435 university's strategies to increase resources for the faculty.

# 436437 Primary Unit

- 438 Primary unit refers to the unit composed of professional colleagues having authority to make
- 439 personnel recommendations. In schools, colleges, or libraries with departmental organizations,
- 440 each department will constitute a primary unit. In a school, college, or library without such
- 441 organization, all tenured and tenure-track faculty members shall have responsibility for
- 442 developing the terms of their working structure whereby the primary unit is defined.
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# 444 Salary Adjustments

445 Salary adjustment refers to either increases or decreases in salaries.

# 446447 Salary Pool

- 448 The term salary pool refers to the maximum average percentage increase in salary approved by
- the Board of Regents.

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### 451 Structural Adjustments

452 Structural adjustments are granted to whole units or categories of faculty when it is determined 453 that the entire structure of salaries is out of alignment. For example, salary compression for 454 senior faculty could lead to the decision to make structural adjustments to the salaries of full 455 professors.

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### 459 **History**:

460 (Former Regent Policy 11-E 401(a) Optional Retirement Plan for Faculty and Unclassified Staff,
461 adopted 8/20/92 was rescinded on 05/19/09 as the provisions have been incorporated into new
462 Regent Policy 11-F. Benefits. As part of the 05/19/09 resolution, the board authorized staff to
463 reformat and renumber the sections contained in Policy 11. This policy is now listed at Policy
464 11-B.

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- 466 New Regent Policy 11 regarding Faculty Salary, approved 05/19/09:
- 467 Replaces and incorporates the provisions of Regent Policy 11-F-2 Compensation Principles
   468 and Policy for Faculty and Glossary, adopted 8/8/96; rescinded on 05/19/09.
- 469 Replaces and incorporates the provisions of Regent Policy 11-F-2 Addendum to
   470 Compensation Principles and Policy for Faculty, adopted 8/12/04; rescinded on 05/19/09.
- 471 Replaces and incorporates the provision of additional pay for extra work contained in
   472 Regent Policy 5-D Additional Remuneration For Extra Work, adopted 11/3/05; rescinded on
   473 05/19/09.
- Incorporates the provision for faculty salary computation for a faculty member ending an administrator appointment and returning to a faculty appointment contained in Regent Policy 3-I. Compensation for Administrative Officers Returning to AY Faculty Positions, revised 6/2/04.)
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