

# OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY

# **REQUEST FOR TEMPORARY PAY**

#### NOTE: AN EMPLOYEE MUST MEET OR EXCEED PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (RATED "CONTRIBUTOR" ON ALL PERFORMANCE ELEMENTS) TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR TEMPORARY PAY. Clear Form

1. EMPLOYEE DATA					Clear Form	
A. EMPLOYEE NAME			B. EMPLOYEE UIN			
C. DEPARTMENT NAME			D. DEPARTMENT BUDGET CODENP AREA			
E. BEGIN DATE OF TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT/SPECIAL PROJECT			F. END DATE OF TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT/SPECIAL PROJECT			
2. EMPLOYEE'S POSITION/SA		R				
A. POSITION NUMBER	B. PAY BAND (if applicable}	C. TIT			D. CURRENT SALARY	
E. IF ASSUMING DUTIES OF ANOTHER POSITION, LIST THE POSITION NUMBER	F. IF ASSUMING DUTIES OF ANOTHER POSITION, PERCENTAGE OF DUTIES BEING ASSUMED (PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF DUTIES IN SECTION 4 BELOW)			ARE BEING ASSUM		
H. PAY BAND OF POSITION FOR WHIC ASSUMED (if applicable)			INCREAS	ED ANNUALIZED SALARY A SE <b>OVER CURRENT SALAR</b> 6 NEW SALARY	ΥY	
3. BUDGET INFORMATION - A TEMPORARY PAY (CALCU				PRORATED AMOUNT	FOR PERIOD OF	
A. OPERATING SALARY COST	B. OPERATING	FRINGE B	SENEFIT COST	C. TOTAL PRORATE	ED AMOUNT	
D. BY COMPLETING THIS SECTION, Y BENEFIT COSTS. MULTIPLE ROWS						
TRANSFER FUNDS FROM: BUDGE	ET CODE SU'	BOBJECT	CODE	AMOUNT		
BUDGET CODE SUBOBJE		BOBJECT	CT CODE AMOUNT			
		BOBJECT	CT CODE AMOUNT			
4. JUSTIFICATION FOR TEMP						
Provide justification for all pay factor pay factor is included  in this form. [C place.]						
Describe the duties employee will be as these duties/special projects being perfo				and the business need wh	nich will be fulfilled by	

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### 5. AUTHORIZATION/APPROVAL

SUPERVISOR	DATE
BUDGET UNIT DIRECTOR	DATE
VICE PRESIDENT or DESIGNEE	DATE
HUMAN RESOURCES REPRESENTATIVE	DATE
UNIVERSITY BUDGET OFFICER or DESIGNEE	DATE

### FUNDING BUDGET CALCULATION EXAMPLE

Prorated operating year costs per the effective date of the beginning pay period for temporary pay should be calculated based upon the current pay schedule below:

Dates	Of	Pay Period		Pay Period#	#of Pays Remaining in Fiscal Year
June	10	June	24	1	24
June	25	July	9	2	23
July	10	July	24	3	22
July	25	August	9	4	21
August	10	August	24	5	20
August	25	September	9	6	19
September	10	September	24	7	18
September	25	October	9	8	17
October	10	October	24	9	16
October	25	November	9	10	15
November	10	November	24	11	14
November	25	December	9	12	13
December	10	December	24	13	12
December	25	January	9	14	11
January	10	January	24	15	10
January	25	February	9	16	9
February	10	February	24	17	8
February	25	March	9	18	7
March	10	March	24	19	6
March	25	April	9	20	5
April	10	April	24	21	4
April	25	May	9	22	3
May	10	May	24	23	2
May	25	June	9	24	1

Example: Effective Pay Period Dates for Temporary Pay: December 10 through April 24 From Salary Value \$50,000 to Salary Value \$55,000 = \$5,000 which is amount or increase to be prorated <u>Calculation of</u>

OPERATING Costs for the Temporary Pay Assignment Timeframe:

**Operating Salary Cost=** Base Salary Cost divided by 24 (number of pay periods per year) multiplied by the number of pay periods during the dates of temporary pay= \$5,000 divided by 24 multiplied by 9 = \$1,875 (insert this amount into Section 3.A.)

**Operating Fringe Benefits Cost** = Operating Salary Cost multiplied by current fringe benefit rate  $(7.65\%) = $1,875 \times 0.0765$ = \$143.43 (insert this amount into Section 3.B.)

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### DEFINITIONS OF PAY FACTORS RELATED TO TEMPORARY PAY ACTIONS

#### JOB

- AGENCY BUSINESS NEED: The specific activities and organizational, financial, and human resource requirements that are directly derived from the agency's mission. For example, changes in an employee's duties, responsibilities, and abilities should be relevant to agency business need in order to be compensable.
- DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES: The primary and essential work functions performed by an employee or group of employees. Variation in these duties and responsibilities help distinguish one employee from another for comparison purposes.

#### EMPLOYEE

- PERFORMANCE: The incumbent's previous and/or current work accomplishments or outcomes and behavioral interactions that are typically assessed in written, verbal, or observational forms. NOTE: All management-initiated salary increases are based on employees meeting an acceptable performance level (rated as "meets"/" contributor" or higher).
- WORK EXPERIENCE AND EDUCATION: The incumbent's relevant employment history and academic qualifications. Work experience is the employment history of an individual, which typically includes job titles held and a corresponding description of the duties, responsibilities and tasks performed. Education includes academic credentials obtained and is usually listed as high school diploma, associate degree, bachelor's degree, or specific advanced degree.
- KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, ABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES: Elements commonly listed for job requirements, hiring qualifications or employee credentials. Knowledge refers to acquired principles and practices related to a particular job (for example, principles of nuclear physics or accounting). Skills refer to acquired psychomotor behaviors (for example, operations of forklift or personal computer). Abilities include the talents, observable behaviors or acquired dexterity (for example, capacity to lift 200 pounds). Competencies include the knowledge, skills and underlying behaviors that correlate with successful job performance
- TRAINING, CERTIFICATION AND LICENSE: Job requirements or employee qualifications that are relevant or highly desirable for a particular job. Training refers to a specialized course of instruction outside the realm of recognized academic degree programs (for example, in-service training). Certification refers to a specialized course of study resulting in a certificate upon successful completion (for example, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, Certified Professional Accountant, and Emergency Medical Technician). A license is a credential that is required by law to practice one's occupation (for example, Registered Nurse, Pharmacist, and Physician).
- INTERNAL SALARY ALIGNMENT: A fairness criterion that takes into consideration the proximity of one employee's salary to the salaries of others who have comparable levels of training and experience; similar duties and responsibilities; each employee's performance; and similar knowledge, skills, abilities, and competencies. Internal salary alignment is determined by examining an employee's salary in relation to comparable co-workers' salaries.
- CURRENT SALARY: The incumbent's present base pay compensation, which may be reported as an hourly wage or weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, or annual salary. This factor does not include shift differentials, benefits, overtime, incentive premiums, bonuses, commissions, or other similar non-base-pay compensation.

### FINANCIAL

- BUDGET IMPLICATIONS: The short- and long-term financial consequences of pay decisions and how the agency manages its salary dollars.
- LONG TERM IMPACT The strategic and financial effect of anticipated future salary costs, staffing changes, salary alignment among employees, career growth and salary reference data.